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HISTORY OF BANSTEAD IN SURREY

BY

H. C. M. LAMBERT, C.B.

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PREFACE

THE following pages are an attempt to sketch the history of a Surrey parish which, though it goes back to Saxon times, is not in any way remarkable. The method adopted has been to give a brief historical introduction, followed by a series of documents in chronological order from Domesday Book to our own time, elucidated by notes.

There are many ways of writing history, and the method adopted here is open to the charge that it does not cover all the ground. No attempt, for instance, has been made to deal systematically with genealogy or architecture, though the documents contain matter of interest on both subjects. Contemporary documents, in fact, often suggest more questions than they answer. But they at least possess for the historian a value which, if they are faithfully presented, is permanent, and the facts which they contain, however fragmentary, must help to throw light on many problems with which the editor is not himself capable of dealing.

Though much of the detail can only be of interest to those who live in the place or know it, it is hoped that a good deal that is of wider interest may also be found. The records of one English parish do not of themselves permit of any wide conclusions, but to those who are interested in the social and economic history of the country they present some definite evidence, which, when compared with other similar evidence, may help towards a conclusion. A pebble does not make a cairn, but the cairn cannot be built without plenty of pebbles.

The author is deeply indebted to Colonel F. A. H. Lambert for placing his notes on local history and his intimate acquaintance with Surrey family history at his disposal. Perhaps Colonel Lambert may some day supply the deficiencies of this volume by himself publishing a volume dealing with those sides of the subject which have been neglected here.

To the Trustees of Lady Lavinia Bickersteth the author's thanks are due for permission to consult and use the Court Rolls of the Manor of Banstead; to Admiral C. M. Buckle for leave to reproduce Plates II, V, and VII; and to Mr. Andrew Pringle, of Basing House, Banstead, for most of the other pictures in the volume.

He has also to thank Mr. Hubert Hall, of the Public Record Office, for much valuable advice and assistance, and Mr. C. H. Jenkinson, also of the Record Office, for most kindly reading and correcting the extensions of mediaeval Latin documents and checking manuscript readings.

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ABBREVIATIONS

C. P. R. Calendars of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.

D. N. B. Dictionary of National Biography.

H. M. C. Historical Manuscripts Commission.

J. Jacobs. Law Dictionary (1809).

M. B. Manning & Bray. History of Surrey, 1804–14.

N. E. D. New English Dictionary on historical principles (Oxford, from 1888).

R. O. Record Office.

S. A. C. Surrey Archaeological Collections from 1858.

V. H. S. The Victoria History of the County of Surrey.

NOTE.—All dates are given according to modern style—thus March 17, 3 Edward VI, the regnal year beginning January 28, is given as 1549, not 1548.

PART I

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Banstead has not had an eventful history, but it has a history which stretches far back into the past. Lying, as it does, on the northern slope of the chalk, it must have been a much older settlement than the villages in the southern part of Surrey, where, at the time of the Norman Conquest, nearly everything to the south of a line drawn from Tandridge to Godalming was still forest and, except for Ockley, almost uninhabited. The common fields which existed at Banstead and at other places in the north of Surrey, but not in the Weald, are in themselves evidence of antiquity.

There is no evidence that Banstead was ever a Roman town, though John Evelyn believed that a Roman city stood near Sir Christopher Buckle's in Banstead, and relates that medals and foundations of houses had been found there,[1] and Roman coins have been dug up near Garratts Hall. But it certainly existed in Saxon times, for from a charter of King Edgar of 967 it appears that the monastery of Chertsey then held land in Benstede with Suthemeresfelda or, as it is called in a similar charter of 1062, Baenstede.[2] The name would appear to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon words, *bēan*, a bean, and *stede*, a place or station. Suthemeresfelda is Summerfield, near Canons.

The earliest detailed record is in the great Domesday Survey of England, which the Conqueror made for purposes

[1] Diary, September 27, 1658.

[2] Kemble, Codex Diplom. Anglo-Sax., vol. iii, pp. 6–9, and vol. iv. p. 152. See also vol. v, p. 19. But the earlier charters appear to be suspect. Birch, Cartul. Saxon. (i. 64), gives in the grant of various lands to Chertsey Abbey by Fritheuuald, Subregulus of Surrey, and Bishop Erkenuuald, A.D. 727 (for 675), the following: 'X (mansas) apud Benstede cum Supermeresfilda V apud Þeddewurþe'.

of taxation in 1086. Domesday, it will be seen, shows that Banstead possessed a church at the time of the survey, but not the existing building, the oldest part of which, the arcades of the nave, is believed to date from 1180 or a little later.[1]

The church existing in 1086 was probably of wood, as were not only other parish churches but even cathedrals; for the Cathedral of Chichester, which was finished in 1108 and subsequently destroyed by fire, is said to have been almost entirely built of wood.

The Domesday entry shows that in the time of Edward the Confessor Alnod had held Banstead, and in 1086 Richard of Tonbridge, the ancestor of the great house of Clare, held it of Odo, the Bishop of Bayeux. Burgh and North and South Tadworth were, however, not held by Richard, and there is evidence of a process of subinfeudation in which it seems possible to trace the origin of some of the smaller manors. Details will be found in the translation and notes at p. 28. Domesday is, of course, of unique value. It is not only complete in itself, but it is, with the exception of a few isolated references, the only information available with regard to the history of the place before the thirteenth century. It is, however, also disappointing, for, being drawn up with a view to the assessment of taxation, it is silent on many points, such as population or land tenure, on which full information would have been specially interesting.

In the reign of Henry I, Tirel de Maniers, who then held the manor Banstead, granted the church to the Priory of St. Mary Overie (that is St. Mary over the River, whose church is now Southwark Cathedral). This priory was one of the two great monastic institutions on the Surrey side, the other being Bermondsey, and it was, like Merton and Reigate, a house of Austin Canons, whereas Bermondsey Abbey belonged to the Cluniac Monks. Chertsey, which, as already noted, had held land in Banstead before the Conquest, belonged to the Benedictines. Chertsey in parti-

[1] V. H. S., vol. ii, p. 450, and vol. iii, p. 260.

cular was a very large land-owner—among its possessions in 1086 was Sutton—and there were other monastic institutions in the county. Pious donors added to these lands continually, until the monasteries held or controlled half the parishes in Surrey.[1]

The advowson of Banstead remained in the hands of St. Mary Overy until the time of the dissolution of the monasteries. The Priory held Southmerfield or Summerfield where stood the rectory (now Canons) and the Manor of North Tadworth, and had common of pasture in the waste of the manor. To this day the names 'Canons' and 'Can Hatch' preserve the memory of the Canons Regular of Southwark.

Nigel de Mowbray, who acquired the Manor of Banstead by marriage and died about 1192, not only confirmed the grant of the church to the Southwark Priory, but also granted them the church of Burgh,[2] to which the Priory presented from 1301 to 1414. The Bishop's Register shows that the church at Burgh was in 1379 in a ruinous condition.

The manor descended from Nigel to William de Mowbray, a determined opponent of King John, and one of the executors of Magna Charta. After John's death he was in arms with the barons and Louis of France against the young Henry III, and was captured in May 1217 at the battle of Lincoln, 'Lincoln Fair' as it was derisively called, but in the peace which followed in September the captured barons were released. The manor of Banstead passed at this time from William de Mowbray to one of the principal men on the king's side, the greatest English subject with whom Banstead can boast a connexion in all the centuries of its history, Hubert de Burgh. Hubert is now chiefly remembered on account of the episode of Arthur of Brittany in Shakespeare's *King John*, an episode which is of doubtful

[1] V. H. S. ii. 11. A note on the taxation of Banstead Church will be found at p. 162 of this book.

[2] See M. B. For the texts of the grants referred to, see Dugdale, Monast., vol. vi, p. 174 of the edition 1817–30.
See also Wykeham's Register (Hampshire Record Society), ii. 301.

authenticity. But he deserves better to be remembered as a capable soldier, a successful admiral, and a great statesman. Not only did he stoutly hold Dover Castle for the king in 1217, but when a great French fleet was dispatched by Blanche, the wife of Louis, to her husband's assistance, Hubert at once saw that it was essential that it should be attacked and destroyed. The magnates whom he consulted replied: 'Non sumus milites maris, non piratae, non piscatores—vade autem tu mori': [1] 'We are no soldiers of the sea, no pirates or fishermen—go you and get killed.' But he collected some English ships, and on August 24, anticipating the tactics of many of his more famous successors, secured the weather-gage, and cut up in detail the stronger French fleet, which could not beat up against him.[2] As a statesman the great Justiciar was essentially the representative of a national policy against the foreigners who were exploiting England, against Pierre des Roches and the Poitevins, against Falk de Bréauté, and even against the extortions of the Pope's Collector. Matthew Paris tells us that the smith who was ordered to manacle Hubert in Essex, after his fall from power in 1232, absolutely refused, saying that he was the man 'qui totiens eripuit Angliam a vastatione alienigenarum et restituit Angliam Angliae'—'who so often saved England from the devastation of foreigners and restored England to England'.[3]

The site of Hubert's house is traditionally at the east end of Banstead churchyard,[4] and it is certain that there are some substructures there, and a number of mediaeval tiles were dug up in Board Field close by, when the road was being made. If he lived here, it was no doubt after the persecutions which followed his fall in 1232 were over. It is in any case certain that he died at his manor of Banstead on May 12, 1243, making, says Matthew Paris,[5] a

[1] Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. iii. 28.

[2] See D. N. B. and Pol. Hist. of England, vol. iii (Tout).

[3] M. Paris, iii. 227. See appendix, p. 523, of Royal Letters, Henry III, vol. i (Rolls Series), for Close Roll with list of lands, including Banstead, taken from Hubert and restored to him November 1232.

[4] This is stated by Aubrey, see p. 218.

[5] M. Paris, Hist. Angl. ii. 477.

praiseworthy end after the many persecutions which he had patiently endured. He was not, however, buried at Banstead, but in London. His last wife, Margaret, sister of Alexander, King of Scotland, whom he had married at York in 1221, survived him. The inquisition held at her death in 1259, which covered the Manor of Banstead among other property, is still extant,[1] but does not contain much detail with regard to the place.

Hubert's son, Sir John de Burgh, who succeeded to the manor, was Constable of the Tower of London, and in 1273 he entered into a covenant with Edward I in consequence of which a good deal of land, including the Manor of Banstead, passed into the king's hands.[2] The manor remained in the possession of the kings of England or of their queens, to whom it was generally assigned, till the middle of the sixteenth century, and instead of the scattered references to the place found in earlier documents a comparatively full series of records begins, most of which have been preserved in the Public Record Office.

In 1274 a dreadful sheep-disease, according to the chroniclers, was imported into England and ravaged the whole country for twenty-eight years.[3] This must have been a serious misfortune to the country, for the wool trade was already of great importance, and in the following year (1275) Parliament granted to Edward I a custom on wool, which remained thenceforward a chief source of the permanent income of the Crown, and for the first time a tax on trade took the place of the taxes on land from which the Norman and Angevin kings had derived their revenue.[4] The account of the Reeve of Banstead for 1276–7 shows considerable loss from disease among the sheep, but it does not appear that the sheep of Banstead Downs had yet acquired the fame which they afterwards enjoyed. The earliest existing accounts of the manor show, however, that sheep then formed much the largest part of the stock

[1] See Cal. Inquisitions, vol. i. [2] C. P. R.
[3] Will. Rishanger, p. 84 (Rolls Series).
[4] See Tout in Political History of England, vol. iii, p. 147.

kept, and furnished a larger part of the receipts than any produce except wheat. The wool of the manor was of sufficient importance for Queen Philippa to have an exemption of taxation on it in 1338.[1] But in 1343, when the minimum prices of wool were fixed for the various counties of England,[2] all Surrey wools were classed indiscriminately at a lower rate than those of any part of England except Cornwall, a condition of affairs which we shall see was entirely altered in the next century.

The thirteenth- and fourteenth-century documents preserved in the Record Office and British Museum contain a good deal of interesting information as to the methods of farming employed at Banstead. Full lists of all the live and dead stock on the farm will be found, with accounts of receipts and of expenditure in labour and materials, and a statement of the crops sown,[3] while we have for 1325 a complete record of the obligations of all the tenants in villenage.[4] It is possible by comparing the documents of 1275, 1325, and 1364 to trace the gradual extinction of labour services[5] and the substitution of money rents, leading to what was afterwards known as copyhold tenure. Not indeed that the process was entirely peaceful, for in the reign of Henry V violent protests were made by the tenants against what they alleged to be the illegal attempts of Sir Richard Arundel, who then held the manor for life, to treat them otherwise than as free men.[6] The Court Rolls, which begin in 1378, show clearly that some tenants were leaving the manor.

Edward I visited Banstead more than once. He was there in 1278, and in April 1299, when he addressed letters from Banstead in reply to Pope Boniface, to the King of Armenia, and to the Patriarch of Jerusalem, about the miserable state of the Holy Land; and he was there again in May 1302 and June 1305, and Edward II was there apparently in 1325 and 1326. Edward III no doubt visited Banstead,

[1] Calendar of Close Rolls.
[2] Rymer, Foedera, vol. v, p. 369.
[3] See p. 90 for Wortyng's account of 1364.
[4] See p. 52. [5] See p. 54. [6] See p. 146.



View from Banstead Downs showing part of the old Common Field

for among the privy expenses of the nineteenth year of his reign are four tuns of wine sent down there.[1]

The accounts of the cost of repairs to buildings undertaken at Banstead against the arrival of our lord the king, at the beginning of the reign of Edward I,[2] and again of expenses incurred in repairs and additions in the reign of Edward III,[3] give many details. It appears from the first account that there then existed at least a hall, a kitchen, a room for the knights, and a royal room. It is clear from the materials used, which are timber, mud, and plaster, and tiles, with stone for a fireplace in 1377, that the structure was not of a very solid character, and though not very expensive to erect, required continual repair. Even in the earlier account, however, it appears that glass was used for the windows in the hall, which certainly indicates comfort, if not luxury, at that date, and some attempt was made at decoration, for the walls of the king's room and the knights' rooms were coloured, and in 1374 the hall (i.e. presumably the ends of the roof) was ornamented with two figures of knights riding, bought from John Pottere of Cheam at 1*s.* each.

The exact site of the building cannot now be fixed, nor did any trace exist when the survey of the manor of 1680 was made, but it was no doubt near the church, for not only does this agree with the traditional site of Hubert de Burgh's house, but the Court Roll shows that in 1430 John Mathewe, the vicar, was fined *2d.* for lopping trees in the hedge between the churchyard and the manor without licence. He had also dug a well by the postern gate of the manor.

The grange also no doubt stood near, and the demesne lands stretched southwards from the church down what is now Holly Lane to Banstead Park, where the king kept his deer, while the common fields of the village lay to the north, stretching eastward from Potter's Lane. In the fourteenth century the demesne contained nearly 350 acres of arable land.

[1] Rolls of Parlt. ii. 384. [2] See p. 49. [3] See p. 127.

And here it may be mentioned that in the manor of Banstead the custom of Borough English obtained,[1] by which land descends neither to the eldest son, as at common law, nor to all equally, as in the old tenure of gavelkind in Kent, but to the youngest son exclusively. The most probable explanation of the custom which has been suggested is that each son of a family as he came of age was originally entitled to an allotment out of the common land. Thus the sons in turn parted off from the family, and were provided for, and the homestead was left for the youngest.[2] The existence of the custom is, like that of common fields, in any case evidence that Banstead is a place of ancient settlement.

In 1450 Banstead was implicated in Jack Cade's rebellion, for among the pardons granted to various persons, who in great numbers in divers places of the realm, and specially in Kent and places adjacent, of their own presumption gathered together against the statutes of the realm to the contempt of the King's Estate, are pardons to William and John atte Hylle, husbandmen, of Bansted, and all others of that town.[3] It is evident from the long list of pardons granted that the rebellion was widespread in the villages round about. Most of the offenders are described as yeomen or husbandmen or labourers, with a few 'gentlemen', but Cade's movement was not, like Tyler's rebellion, a peasant rising. It aimed at administrative reform, and had the sympathy of the Yorkist party.[4]

The fifteenth century, though it was generally a period of unhappiness and retrogression, thanks to the disastrous French wars, which were followed by civil war at home, saw the reputation of the wool of the sheep of Banstead Downs firmly established. In 1454, when the price of wool must have been low, the Commons presented a petition (which was not, however, complied with) that no wool should be allowed to be exported except at certain fixed prices, and the petition specified for this purpose forty-four

[1] See p. 197.
[2] See Pollock, Land Laws, p. 48.
[3] C. P. R.
[4] See Ramsay, Lancaster and York, ii. 126.

different qualities, which were probably all qualities then recognized on the Flemish markets.

The values of the various sacks were assessed as follows. Hereford in Lemster was highest at 260*s.*, far higher indeed than any other kind, the next standing at 185*s.* Banstead Downs was put at 100*s.*, only eight qualities being higher and twelve altogether reaching that standard. Sussex was lowest at 50*s.*, and the rest of Surrey stood at only 60*s.*[1]

The name Banstead Downs was formerly used in a much wider sense than it is now, and included all the open land from Epsom pretty well to Croydon. Thus in the arrangements for the reception of Catherine of Aragon the Princess was to be met by certain lords and others 'betwix Chertsey (where she was lodging) and Croydon (to which she was going) at the fote of Banstede Downe',[2] and Aubrey speaks of Croydon as a handsome large market-town lying at the foot of Banstead Downs. Banstead Downs, 'justly celebrated for their sheep,'[3] were still famous for the same reason in Pope's day. In his praises of his Twickenham villa, in his Imitations of Horace, he tells us

To Hounslow-heath I point and Bansted-down;
Thence comes your mutton and these chicks my own,

and Dyer, a forgotten poet of the eighteenth century, who sang 'the care of sheep, the labours of the loom', in 'The Fleece', published in 1757, tells us that 'wide airy downs are Health's gay walks for Shepherds and for Sheep', and after describing the requirements of soil, &c., he proceeds: 'Such are the Downs of Banstead, edged with woods And towery villas,' and such various other places in different parts of England.

Although in the time of the Edwards and the Henrys sheep were the mainstay of English prosperity, and England possessed a virtual monopoly in wool down to the seventeenth century, the mediaeval sheep were, both as regards the clip of wool, which in the fourteenth century averaged 1½ lb.,[4]

[1] Rogers, History of Prices, iii. 704.
[2] November 8, 1501. Letters Ric. III and Henry VII, i. 405 (Rolls Series).
[3] Camden, Britannia.
[4] See Rogers.

and the carcass,[1] quite diminutive creatures judged by modern standards. Nor were the sheep even of Pope's day comparable to our own.

The report of the Select Committee on the cultivation of waste lands in 1795 says: 'In the reign of Queen Anne in 1710, when half the stock of the kingdom was fed on unenclosed commons, the cattle and sheep sold at Smithfield market weighed on an average as follows: Beeves 370 lbs., calves 50 lbs., sheep 28 lbs. Now it may be stated, Beeves 800 lbs., calves 143 lbs., sheep 80 lbs. The increase is principally, if not solely, due to the improvements which have been effected within the last sixty years and the feeding of our young stock in good enclosed pastures instead of wastes and commons.'

Modern methods have, of course, destroyed the pre-eminence of Banstead Downs, and modern weights are much greater than those even of 1795.

Henry VIII granted the manor to his queen, Catherine, as part of her dowry in 1509, and in 1532, when the king had quite determined to divorce Catherine, but was not yet actually married to Anne Boleyn, Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, received a grant in reversion from her death.[2] He held the post of Master of the Horse, and his handsome face and pleasant manners had made him a favourite of the king, who stayed with him and hunted with him at Beddington.[3] The queen died in 1536, but Carew did not live long to enjoy Banstead, or Epsom or Sutton, which the king had also granted to him, for in 1539 he was charged with high treason and beheaded on Tower Hill. After his death Parliament—the subservient Parliament of 1539, which had been carefully packed by Cromwell—passed an Act attainting him, together with the Marquess of Exeter and 'divers other abominable traitors', who had suffered execution. Attainder involved forfeiture of lands and corruption of blood, i.e. the children of the condemned

[1] See Denton, Hist. of England in the Fifteenth Century.
[2] See Letters and Papers Henry VIII, vol. v.
[3] Letters and Papers Henry VIII, vol. xiv.

man were disinherited; and indeed no alteration was made in the law of England in this respect until the time of Queen Anne, when the injustice of punishing the children for the offences of the father was recognized in principle, though from fear of a Stuart restoration the reform was even then deferred.[1] An Act of Parliament, however, 'for the restitucion in bloude of Mr. Frauncis Carewe,' the son of Sir Nicholas, was passed in the reign of Edward VI, and the attainder being reversed the manor was restored with other estates to Sir Francis by Queen Mary, in whose service he was. He held it till his death, at the age of eighty-one, in 1611, and it remained in the possession of the Carew family until the eighteenth century.[2]

In the interval between the attainder of Sir Nicholas Carew and the reversal of the attainder under Edward VI the manor was in the hands of the Crown, and was farmed by two men of distinction. The first was Sir Ralph Sadler, one of the ablest English diplomatists of his day,[3] who was employed both by Henry VIII and by Elizabeth on several diplomatic missions to Scotland—a country which he did not like, for he has left it on record that 'Never had man so rude, inconsistent, and beastly a nation to do with'. The other was a less known man, Sir Thomas Cawarden, of Bletchingley. Like Sadler (who retired into private life during Queen Mary's time), he favoured the Protestant side. He was one of the Commissioners for Surrey, appointed by the Government of Edward VI for taking inventories of Church goods, and was gravely suspected by Queen Mary's Government of intending to support Wyatt's rebellion.

The dissolution of the monasteries broke the connexion with St. Mary Overie in 1539, and the advowson passed

[1] See Blackstone, iv. 381.

[2] It was purchased in 1762 by Mr. Rowland Frye. From the Fryes it passed to their connexions by marriage, the Spencers, who in 1853 sold it to Mr. Thomas Alcock, of Kingswood. It was subsequently held by Sir John Hartopp, and passed into the hands of his mortgagees. It is now held by the Trustees of Lady Lavinia Bickersteth.

[3] See his life in D. N. B. His account is given at p. 168. For Cawarden, see p. 180.

in 1550 into the hands of the Moys family, subsequently passing to the Buckle family, and latterly to Lord Egmont. Richard Moys at the time of the dissolution held a lease granted by the Priory in 1524, for forty years, of the rectory and mansion house at Southmerfield, with all issues and tithes except the advowson of the vicarage, and also the Manor of North Tadworth. The rent which he paid was £24, and 12 geese and 12 capons, or 6*s.* 8*d.*[1] The monastery had for long been accustomed to lease the rectory, and as Moys was not disturbed in his lease the dissolution would seem to have created little change at Banstead.[2]

How soon the Reformation began to affect Banstead it is not possible to say. Wills such as that of John Lambert,[3] who in 1516 had bought Perrotts in Banstead, show no sign of the advent of new doctrines. It is dated June 19, 1533, and begins by bequeathing his soul to Almighty God, our blessed Lady the Virgin, and all the holy company of Heaven—an old formula which occurs, e. g., in the will of Edward the Black Prince[4]—and leaves 'torches' to the churches of Banstead, Woodmansterne, Croydon, Letherhead, and Chipstead, with careful provision for masses for his own soul at several churches and for all Christian souls at Croydon Church. The Reformation on its political side was then making rapid progress, for Anne Boleyn was already crowned Queen of England, and in the following January Parliament legislated to prevent any bulls or briefs being procured from Rome, or first-fruits or fees paid to Rome, and to provide for the submission of the clergy to the King's Majesty.

In 1550 Commissioners were sent by the Government of Edward VI to take inventories of the goods of the Surrey churches, and there still exists the 'Invetory indentyd of all and singler the belles, plates, juvelles, gooddes and ornamenttes pertening and belonging to the paroche churche of Bansted in the countie of Surrey and the

[1] See p. 175. [2] See p. 163. [3] Arch. Surrey, Heats, 45.
[4] Printed in Stanley's Memorials of Canterbury. The formula occurs in a number of Banstead wills of about the same date as John Lambert's.

Chappell of Borough in the said parysh made by Sir Myles Brathwate, Vycar there, Wylliam Franke and Thomas Kyllyk, churchwardens of the same with the advyce consent and knowledge of Rychard Moys, Geffrey Lambert, and Roger Lamberd, parochianours'. This inventory and two others (one of which is incomplete) will be found at p. 178.

Braithwait, who had been vicar since 1537, and had been rector also of Sutton since 1543, was deprived of the living under Queen Mary.[1]

In 1547 the parish register—'the weddyng, the crystenyng and the berrying book off Bansteyde'—begins.[2] Cromwell's injunction to register had been issued in 1538. The register, therefore, though not among the very earliest existing, is early.

Both 1548 and 1558 would appear, fro the unusual numbers of deaths in the register, to have been specially unhealthy years. Of the latter year Holinshed tells us that the quartan agues caused many deaths in England during harvest time, especially among the old, and 'much corne was lost in the field for lack of workmen and laborers; whereupon issued a great scarcity'. This result was one to which the country was always liable, even if the harvests were good in some parts, owing to want of good roads, a difficulty which, even when it did not lead to positive famine, reflected itself in an irregularity of prices unknown in modern conditions.

In 1593, when Banstead was assessed with the rest of the country for the lay subsidy granted to Queen Elizabeth, in view of the 'puissant and mighty forces for some few years past brought against the realm', that is, for the war with Spain, it paid £21 10*s.* 8*d.*, or more than any other place in the Hundreds of Copthorn and Effingham, excepting only Letherhead.[3] In 1636 Banstead was assessed for ship-money at £26 5*s.*

The assessments of these lay subsidies, a cumbrous and

[1] V. H. S., vol. ii, p. 46.

[2] It was transcribed and edited by Colonel F. A. H. Lambert, and printed by the Parish Register Society in 1896.

[3] See the lists printed in S. A. C., vol. xviii.

unproductive form of taxation which was used for the last time in 1663, were probably more or less arbitrary, but the lists are interesting for the names, and among the documents will be found lists of the times of Edward III, Henry VIII, and James I. That of 1593 just referred to contains a number of old Banstead names, Moys, Lambert, Marland (Merland), Kyllyck, Puplett, Johnson, Mathew, Rychbell, all of which occur frequently in the parish registers. The Buckles, who descend from Sir Christopher Buckle, Lord Mayor of London in 1593, and bought Great Burgh in 1614 from the Merlands, and the Wilmots, who came to the parish about the same time and who owned the Well House, and the Harris family, who lived at Yewlands, do not yet appear.

And here it may be observed that for many centuries past there has not been any family at Banstead, such as has existed in many English parishes, long resident and owning most of the land. The Carews, who held the manor from the time of Henry VIII till the eighteenth century, were never resident. The Buckles, the most considerable resident land-owners in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, sold their estates in the nineteenth. The Lamberts, who appear in the time of Henry VIII, have never been very large land-owners, and for the last two hundred years have been chiefly connected with the city. The other families of gentry only appear for a few generations and disappear.

In the earlier stages of the Civil War there was no fighting at or near Banstead. Surrey was too much under the influence of London, which was Parliamentarian, for the Royalist party to effect much, though the king no doubt had a number of individual supporters there, and the fact that Banstead was returned in 1669 as having no conventicles[1] would seem to indicate that the Church was strong there. Captain Read, who was buried in Banstead Church after for forty years serving King Charles I, King Charles II, and King James II, and who gave his

[1] S. A. C. xiii.

name to 'Read's Rest', and the Lamberts, several of whom held small Court appointments under James I and Charles I,[1] were no doubt Royalists, but those of them who took any part in the war must have joined the king's forces elsewhere. In 1648, however, Banstead Downs played a part in the last act of the Civil War in the south.[2]

A Royalist movement had been made in Kent, and Fairfax was besieging Sir Charles Lucas in Colchester. Lord Holland, who had been a supporter of the Parliamentary cause, but who had come to think, like many other people in England, that matters were being pushed too far, had been appointed to command the Royalist troops, and it was proposed that there should be a rising in Surrey. A horse-race on Banstead Downs was to serve as an excuse for drawing people together. On the 4th of July Holland raised his standard at Kingston, two days apparently before the date for which the meeting on Banstead Downs had been fixed, and marched to Dorking and Reigate. Major Audeley, with three troops of Parliamentary horse, was ordered to disperse any gathering on Banstead Downs, but arriving there he found no one, and moving on towards Reigate effected a junction with the other Parliamentary forces. There was some skirmishing at Redhill, and the Royalists retreated to Kingston pursued by the Parliamentary troops, who overtook and attacked them at Ewell. The Royalists made their way into Kingston and there dispersed.

Banstead Downs (which, as already observed, used to include a good deal more than is at present covered by the name) must have been well known then for horse-racing. In the parish register, among the burials in 1625, is the following:

'William Stanly who in running the race fell from his horse and brake his neck. Sepul. September 2nd.'

In May 1679 Colonel Cooke, a friend of the Duke of Ormonde, speaking of the Bill introduced into the House

[1] e. g. Edward Lambert, see p. 189.
[2] See the account in V. H. S., vol. i, pp. 416–20.

of Commons for excluding the Duke of York from the succession, says :[1]

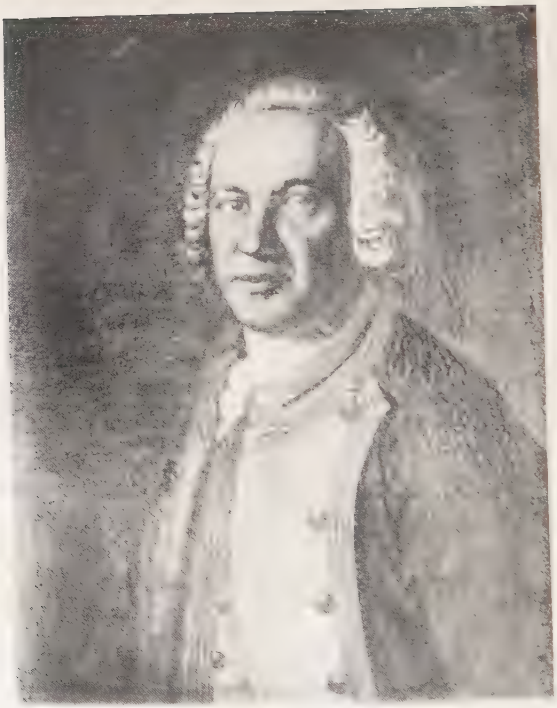
'Monday is the next day, I understand, for the second reading. Some struggled to have delayed the second reading urging the thinness of the House occasioned by a dog match at Hampton Court and a horse match at Banstead Downs; but no argument could stem the tide, and read it was. Now one word of sport. At Banstead twelve horses run for three plates a plate a heat, when Roger Pope's horse threw and bruised him and Tom Wharton's threw him and he was taken up for dead, yet is alive again, but much battered, and this they call sport! The Duke of Monmouth escaped narrowly. There was so vast a crowd no other could be expected. My Providence, to which success makes me [illegible] kept me from being a jockey, to avoid which, I avoided that very place.'

There was a horse match on Banstead Downs on November 20, 1683, at which both the King and Duke of York were present.[2]

Nor was horse-racing the only sport pursued on the downs. Pepys tells us that 'a great foot race was run this day (30th July, 1663) on Banstead Downs between Lee, the Duke of Richmond's footman, and a tyler, a famous runner. Lee hath beat him, though the King and Duke of York and all the men almost did bet three or four to one upon the tyler's head'. 'This morning the King is gone hawking on Banstead Downs,' we are told in a news letter of August 1669,[3] and in September 1676 he went down with Prince Rupert to see the Surrey Militia.[4]

Towards the end of the seventeenth century Banstead acquired some reputation as a health resort, and John Aubrey the antiquary, who began his perambulation of Surrey in 1673, died in 1697, notes in his account of Banstead,[5] that it is 'famous for its wholesome air, and formerly much prescribed by the London physicians to their patients

[1] H. M. C. Calendar of MSS. of Marquess of Ormonde, cd. 4116, p. 102.
[2] H. M. C. Duke of Buccleugh's MSS., cd. 1827, p. 166.
[3] H. M. C. 12th Report.
[4] H. M. C. 11th Report.
[5] See p. 216.



Admiral Matthew Buckle

as the ultimum refugium, and is famous for its small sweet mutton'. The account, which is interesting as being the first detailed description of the place, and as having been copied by many succeeding writers, makes special reference to the vicar's curious garden. The population of the parish does not, however, appear to have been increasing at this time, as it had been in the preceding century.[1]

The eighteenth century was uneventful. The popularity of Banstead Downs for racing declined, the course being much disused, says Salmon (1736), upon a new one being made near Ebbisham.[2] The parish records, which go back to 1708, give full accounts of a restoration of the church in 1716,[3] and throw some light on the administration of the poor law towards the middle of the century.[4] Among the more prominent inhabitants were Sir Daniel Lambert, whose monument stands in the south aisle, and Admiral Matthew Buckle. Sir Daniel had been Lord Mayor of London in 1741,[5] and the circumstances of his death, in 1750, from jail fever, caught from the prisoners as he sat on the bench at the May Sessions at the Old Bailey, with four judges and a number of other persons,[6] seem tragic enough. But though the death of so many persons created a sensation for the moment, such catastrophes had occurred before, and the lesson, as John Howard found a generation later, was soon forgotten. Admiral Buckle (1718 84), for whom his father built Nork in 1740, was a distinguished officer, and saw a great deal of active service, including Hawke's great victory at Quiberon Bay. His connexion with Banstead lasted throughout his life, for he was born at Great Burgh and lived and died at Nork.

The beginning of the nineteenth century gives us some interesting accounts of Banstead (see pp. 244 56). An examination of the names preserved on the tithe-map of

[1] See p. 198. [2] Antiquities of Surrey, p. 55.
[3] See p. 230. The agreement for shingling the church tower, drawn up at the Woolpack in 1783 (p. 239), is a most remarkable piece of spelling.
[4] See p. 234. [5] See p. 258.
[6] See Griffiths, Chronicles of Newgate, i. 438.

1841, to which some historical notes have been appended (see p. 271), will show how ancient are some of the place-names which have been preserved. Although Banstead has been for some generations a favourite residential spot, there has been, until quite recently, no considerable amount of building to obliterate old landmarks, and many names of forgotten persons and families have drifted down the placid current of its history for hundreds of years.

The following are some of the principal dates in the more modern history of Banstead:

In 1838 the southern (Tadworth) end of the parish was separated, and united with the liberty of Kingswood in the parish of Ewell to form a separate and distinct district for all ecclesiastical purposes,[1] this district subsequently becoming a new parish.[2]

In 1858 a new school, part of the existing building, was built.[3]

The railway from Sutton to Epsom Downs,[4] four and a half miles in length, was opened on May 22, 1865.

A restoration of the Church was carried out under the direction of Mr. Street in 1861–72, the south aisle being rebuilt by the Lambert family in 1861, and the tower restored by Mr. John Lambert subsequently, while the general restoration was undertaken in 1864.[5]

In 1877 the London County Council Lunatic Asylum, built on what was once the Freedown and later the Hundred Acres, was opened.

Prolonged litigation between the commoners and the lord of the manor, Sir John Hartopp, and his successors in title, regarding the lord's right to enclose part of the waste, began in 1877 and was ultimately decided on appeal in 1889,[6] by a judgement in favour of the commoners. An

[1] See Order in Council published in London Gazette of September 11, 1838.

[2] Under section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict., c. 104. [3] See p. 265.

[4] Authorized by 25 & 26 Vict., c. 157. The Banstead and Epsom Downs Railway was amalgamated with the Brighton Railway by an Act of 1864. [5] See p. 264.

[6] See Robertson *v.* Hartopp, Law Reports 1890, Chancery. For another case regarding rights of common over the waste, see Baring

Act was passed in 1893 to confirm a scheme for the establishment of a Board of Conservators for the management of Banstead Downs, Banstead Heath, Burgh Heath, and Park Downs.[1]

The Chipstead Valley Railway was opened from Purley to Kingswood in 1897, and the line was afterwards carried through Tadworth to Tattenham Corner,[2] the whole being used for the first time on Derby Day 1901. There has been a good deal of building in consequence at Tadworth.

A new church, to which the name of St. Mary was given, was built at Burgh Heath, and dedicated in January 1909.

v. Abingdon, Law Reports 1892, Chancery. An account of the litigation and the circumstances leading up to it and resulting from it, from the point of view of the Commons Preservation Society, is given in Lord Eversley's Commons, Forests, and Footpaths, chapter xi (1910).

[1] 56 & 57 Vict., c. 107.

[2] The Chipstead Valley Railway, with an authorized mileage of 7 miles 38 chains, and the Epsom Downs Extension Railway, with an authorized mileage of 3 furlongs 4 chains to Tattenham Corner, were both absorbed by the South-Eastern Railway in 1899.

PART II

I

THE DOMESDAY SURVEY, 1086

The translation which follows is taken from the chapter on Domesday in the Victoria History of Surrey, and the notes are chiefly based on the same authority.

The survey shows under Banstead three named subinfeudations, Calvedone, Tadeorde, and Bergh, and three unnamed subinfeudations. Tadorne does not appear as being held of Banstead at all. Chaldon and Burgh appear in the extent of 1325 as paying rent to Banstead, and in the Court Rolls later there are fines (e.g. in 1504) on the tenants of the manors of Chaldon and Westbergh (also of Perrotts) for failing to do suit of court. But it would probably be quite unsafe to infer from this that the relation of Tadorne to Banstead was different from that of Calvedone, Tadeorde, and Bergh, for Domesday Book was drawn up for the purpose of enabling the king to collect taxes, and the compilers were only incidentally interested in questions of tenure.[1]

Manning & Bray identify Tadeorde with North Tadworth, and Tadorne with South Tadworth. The identification of Tadeorde with South and Tadorne with North Tadworth, which is adopted in the Victoria History, is, however, probably right. Halsart in Domesday held Bocheham (Little Bookham) as well as Tadorne of William de Braiose. The Red Book of the Exchequer (1210–12) shows William Haunsarde holding one knight's fee in Becheam and Taterewrthe of the honour of Bremle,[2] and in 1273 John and Thomas, sons of William Haunsard, conveyed land in North Tadworth and Little Bookham to

[1] See Maitland, Domesday Book and Beyond, pp. 94, 118–20.
[2] ii. 561 (Rolls Series).

the Convent of Southwark. It is therefore probable that Tadorne is North Tadworth.

It may be added that in the Testa de Nevill (1242) in the list of knights' fees in Surrey, it is said that William Hansard holds two knights' fees in Taddewurth of Hubert de Burgh of the Honor of Munbray, and John de Bures one in Bergh of the same honour. The first two are presumably North and South Tadworth.

Neither North nor South Tadworth appears in the Extent of 1325, presumably because they had both, before that date, been granted to convents in free alms quit from all secular service, North Tadworth passing to Southwark and South Tadworth to Merton.

(Translation)

The Land of the Bishop of Bayeux
In Waleton Hundred[1]

Richard[2] holds of the Bishop Benestede. Alnod held it of King Edward. It was then assessed for 29 hides: now for 9½ hides. The land is for 16 ploughs. In demesne there are 2 ploughs; and there are 28 villeins and 15 cottars with 15 ploughs. There is a church; and 7 serfs; and a mill[3] worth 20 shillings. Wood worth 20 hogs;[4] and in Sudwerche[5] 1 house worth 40 pence belongs to this manor:

[1] Wallington. Banstead was reckoned later in Copthorne.

[2] Richard of Tonbridge, the largest land-owner in Surrey, and ancestor of the great house of Clare. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, the turbulent half-brother of the Conqueror, was Earl of Kent in England. When he rebelled against William Rufus, his lands in Surrey, not being possessions of the see, reverted to the Crown.

[3] A water-, not a wind mill, and therefore not in Banstead itself, but the manor had outlying portions of land attached to it in the weald, and at least later there was at Beddington a water-mill held of the manor, at which the Banstead tenants in villenage, according to the Extent of 1325, were bound to grind corn grown on their land.

[4] Swine and plough oxen are the only stock mentioned in Surrey; the villein who grazed his swine in the lord's woods gave him a certain number in return—at Titsey one in seven, at Battersea one in ten.

[5] Southwark. It has been suggested that houses in cases such as this were held rather on account of an obligation of the manor to defend the borough, than in order that the lord might have a house in town.

and in London Alnod had a demesne house belonging to this manor. Adam son of Hubert now holds it of the Bishop. The whole manor in the time of King Edward was worth 10 pounds and afterwards 100 shillings;[1] now 8 pounds. Of the land of this manor Geoffry holds of Richard 5 hides. Ralph holds 2 hides. Ulsi holds 2 hides. The whole is worth 6 pounds and 10 shillings.[2]

The same Ralph holds of the Bishop Calvedone.[3]

. . . . . .

In Copededorne Hundred.

Ralph holds of the Bishop Tadeorde.[4]

Two brothers held it of King Edward, and they could seek what lord they pleased.[5] It was then assessed for 5 hides; now for 1½ hides. The land is for 2 ploughs. In demesne there is 1½; and there are 3 villeins and 4 bordars with 1½ ploughs. There is 1 serf; and 1 hog from the wood. In the time of King Edward it was worth 40 shillings; and afterwards, and now, 30 shillings.

. . . . . .

Hugh de Port[6] holds of the Bishop Berge.[7]

Three free men held it, and they could seek what lord they pleased. It was then assessed for 5 hides; now for

[1] The reductions may have been due to the ravages of the Conqueror's invading force, but this is very doubtful.

[2] i.e. the nine hides—these are cases of subinfeudation. Richard himself held of the bishop, and Geoffrey held of Richard, who was the mesne lord. It was not until the Statute of Quia emptores, passed in the time of Edward I, 'the first approximation of feudal tenancy to full ownership' (Pollock), that the mesne lord could be dispensed with, and that it was possible to hold direct of the chief lord of the fee. Leases, which became common in England when various causes, especially the depopulation due to the Black Death in the fourteenth century, made it unprofitable to keep land in hand, were of course unknown in 1086.

[3] Chaldon, which Sir John Covert held of the manor in 1325. The inquisition on the death of Robert de Waleton in 1293 showed that his land at Suthemeresfeld, which appears to be what was later Perrotts, was held of Sir Roger de Covert, who held Chaldon. This suggests that Ralph's two hides, or one of them, may have been Perrotts.

[4] South Tadworth.

[5] 'Quo voluerunt ire potuerunt.'

[6] Hugh came from Port en Bessin, near Bayeux, and held a good deal of land, mostly in Hampshire. He subsequently became a monk at Winchester.

[7] Burgh or Westburrow.

2½ hides. Hugh holds these 4[1] manors as 1 manor. It is valued in Waleton Hundred.

. . . . . .

The land of William de Braiose.

In Copededorne Hundred

William de Braiose holds Tadorne[2] and Halsart holds it of him. Godtovi held it of Earl Harold and could seek what lord he pleased. It was then assessed for 5 hides; now for half a hide. The land is for 3 ploughs. In demesne there is 1 plough: and there are 2 villeins and 5 bordars with 1 plough. Wood worth 3 hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth 100 shillings and afterwards 20; now 45.

II

MANORIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH CENTURIES

The following thirteenth and fourteenth century accounts of the Manor of Banstead are taken from what are called 'Ministers' accounts' in the Public Record Office, which are a large miscellaneous series by no means complete. A number of accounts contain references to Banstead, but generally the manor was farmed, and the only entry then found is of the amount received for the farm. The following accounts have been selected from among the rest as alone containing any great detail:

Account of the Steward, Ralph of Sandwich, 4 Edw. I (1275–6).

Account of the Reeve, 4-5 Edw. I (1276–7). (A similar account of Ralph of Sandwich for 6–7 Edw. I exists, but it is too badly damaged to be of much interest.)

[1] Apparently a mistake for three. Hugh had taken the place of the three small holders. Domesday Book is full of evidence that the tillers of the soil are being depressed (Maitland, Domesday, p. 61). Manor does not mean more than a house against which geld is charged (ibid., p. 120).

[2] North Tadworth.

Three accounts of the Bailiff, John de Wortyngge,
37–38 Edw. III (1363–4).
41–42 Edw. III (1367–8)
42–43 Edw. III (1368–9).

The two last, being very similar to the preceding one, are not given in full here.

With these accounts should be read the elaborate Extent of 1325. The Court Roll, the third class of document required to complete the picture of the manor in the fourteenth century, unfortunately does not begin till 1378.

All the accounts are on parchment rolls and are written in Latin. In form they closely resemble other similar accounts,[1] the custom of keeping such accounts and the form having been established in the thirteenth century. A clerk was no doubt sometimes employed to write them, but the fact that they were always kept in Latin in every part of England seems to prove that the language must have been familiar to the bailiffs and others who rendered them, for, as Thorold Rogers argues, it is not possible to imagine that a responsible officer could have rendered, even by the hands of a scribe, an annual document the terms of which he could not comprehend.

The Latin contains a large number of words not to be found in classical Latin, or even in Ducange, and being throughout contracted is not intelligible as it stands to the ordinary reader. Translations have therefore been given in all cases, and the principal documents are printed in an appendix in the extended form, the parts supplied being printed in italics.

The financial results are as follows:

	Receipts.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
1275–6	£82 3 $9\frac{1}{4}$	£60 12 $7\frac{1}{4}$	£21 11 2
1276–7	75 3 $9\frac{1}{2}$	67 18 $5\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 $3\frac{3}{4}$
1363–4	105 10 $3\frac{3}{8}$	30 3 5	75 6 $10\frac{3}{8}$
1367–8	98 12 $8\frac{3}{8}$	31 13 $7\frac{3}{4}$	66 19 $0\frac{1}{2}$
1368–9	93 2 $1\frac{7}{8}$	33 4 $8\frac{7}{8}$	59 17 $5\frac{3}{4}$

[1] e. g. the bailiff's account at Cuxham, 1316–17, which is reprinted in Rogers, History of Agriculture and Prices (ii. 617), and the Ansty Compotus Roll for 2 & 3 Henry IV, in Cunningham, History of English Industry and Commerce, vol. i, appendix.

England at the time of these accounts was by necessity mainly a corn-growing country, and it will be seen that even at Banstead corn-growing was most important. Farming was generally more profitable to landlords in the time of Edward I than after the Black Death (which first visited this country in 1349), for the plague ruined the old manorial economy by killing off great numbers of the villeins who were bound to customary service, and enormously raising the cost of the wages of the independent labourer, with the result that landlords preferred to lease land to trying to work it. The Manor of Banstead, however, seems to have been a profitable possession in the years for which the accounts remain after the Black Death. Though still depending chiefly on its corn, which was important not only for sale but for feeding the labourers, it had considerably increased its stock of sheep, and the sales of wool, though the price does not yet indicate any very high quality, form an important receipt. As, e.g. in 1369, 543 fleeces gave $3\frac{1}{2}$ sacks of wool ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 52 \times 7 = 910$ lb.), the fleeces weighed less than 2 lb. a piece. But 2 lb. seems to have been an unusually heavy fleece in the fourteenth century (Rogers, i. 364). Modern long-wool sheep—Lincolns—average 8 lb. to 9 lb. to the fleece, and have been known to yield 14 lb. (Curtler, History of English Agriculture, p. 344). Oxen, which were used for ploughing, were not kept in any number, but the pig, which Rogers calls the most important animal in mediaeval economy, is of importance in both periods.

In 1276 the principal receipts are: fixed rents £14, corn sold £13, stock sold £26 (of which sheep were £16 and wool nearly £6), wood £7, and perquisites of court £17. The principal expenditure is in purchase of stock (£33), of which by far the larger part is for sheep, and it would appear from the large purchases of corn (£14) that there had been a serious failure in the crops. The whole profit shown (£21) is not much more than the amount of perquisites of court.

In 1277 the chief receipts are fixed rents £14, corn sold

£22, stock sold £18, wood £5, fines and perquisites of court £11. The largest items of expenditure are, corn bought £21, and building £32. The heavy expenditure on building is not a fair charge on the farm, and allowing for this the year is a good one, compared with 1276. The large purchase of corn is not astonishing, when we see that no crop appears to have yielded as much as a quarter to the acre.

In 1364 the country had passed through the Black Death, a second visitation of which occurred in 1361, and the accounts show various changes from those of Edward I. The fixed rents have risen from £14 to £22, and two entirely new items appear, sale of customary labour (over £2), and leases of bondmen's tenements, which had been thrown on the lord's hands, probably by the plague (54*s.*). The first is a fixed commutation of a number of labour services for money, the latter are leases for terms of years, with in some cases commutations of services such as found no place in the account of Ralph of Sandwich. The other chief receipts are corn sold £44, stock (chiefly pigs) £6, wool £11, perquisites of court £4, wood £8. The large receipts from corn are partly due to the high prices caused apparently by a great local scarcity, for they are much above Rogers's averages.[1] The other side of the account begins with a number of allowances for vacant tenements, the result, no doubt, of the plague (£4). The wages bill (£6) has risen since the account of Edward I, especially for shepherds, and the thrashing and winnowing and cutting the peas and beans is all done by piecework. The building expenditure is under £7. There was therefore a handsome profit on the year, due largely to the high prices realized by good corn crops. Excluding building, the expenditure does not greatly differ from that of 1277, but no corn is bought and more is spent on labour.

1368, again, is a profitable year. The total receipts are nominally £103, but as £5 of this was for timber bought by Nicholas de Carreu, for which he was excused payment,

[1] See table at end.

the real receipts were £98. Fixed rents and sale of labour services are the same, but more bondmen's tenements are let (£4 10*s.*). Corn sold (£26) fetches a good price, stock sold is £11, and wool £13, perquisites of Court £12. The expenditure is again low—only £31—and that includes annuities to certain of the Queen's servants. Practically nothing was spent on purchase of either stock or corn. But the allowances on vacant tenements are larger than in 1364, and show no decrease in 1369.

1369 shows rather less favourable results. Corn sold is £26, stock sold (chiefly sheep and pigs) £10, wool £13, perquisites of Court £10. The receipts are rather less, and the expenses rather more, than 1368, but there is no marked difference.

The account of 1368 gives the following description of the arable land in the demesne:

	Acres.
In le Dene by the sheep-fold towards Rayscrouch (or Rosecrouch) with a certain gore there	80
From Lyrecok road to the road towards the sheepfold and to le Westmere	60
In the South Field against the gate with Blake field (7 acres) and Elmesham (16 acres)	68
Canonfield	20
Le Hoke	39
Donlegh	22
Stanbery[1]	60
Total	348½

Of the whole 348 acres, 164 were sowed, 30 acres with wheat, peas 12, vetches 12, barley 50, and oats 60 acres. Next year the yield was 37 quarters of wheat, 14 of peas, 11 of vetches, 87 of barley, and 94 of oats. These may be reckoned good crops, and compare very favourably with the yield in 1277, when no crop yielded anything like a quarter to the acre.[2] The total areas sowed in the three

[1] Apparently an error for Stacbury or Stagbury. The fields cannot all be identified, but see notes on the map.

[2] See note on Sandwich's account, p. 43, and on Wortyng's first account, p. 104. It may be interesting to note for purposes of comparison that a hundred years ago 2½ bushels an acre of the commoner sorts of wheat were usually sowed in Surrey, and 2 quarters were esteemed a poor crop; 5 quarters (probably not obtained at Banstead)

accounts of Edward III, viz. 164, 164, and 178 acres out of 348 acres of arable, are considerably less than those of the two accounts of Edward I, viz. 233 and 222 acres, but the total amount of arable is not given in the earlier accounts.

A table of prices of the principal crops and stock, showing the average prices given by Rogers and the prices in the Banstead accounts, is annexed. It must, of course, be remembered that as there was very little trade in corn, either with foreign countries or at home, and the mediaeval farmer did not grow to sell in a market where a world price ruled, any mediaeval average is merely the mean of widely differing prices in many different, though it may be not distant, markets.

A. Account of Ralph Sandwich, the Steward of the Manor, 1275–6

(Ministers' Accounts in Public Record Office, General Series, $\frac{1010}{3}$.)

Translation

Account of Ralph of Sandwich,[1] Steward of our Lord the King, of the issues of the Manor of Banstede in the County of Surrey in the fourth year of King Edward, that is to the feast of St. Michael next following.[2]

was considered a very good crop (Stevenson, Agriculture of Surrey, 1813).

[1] Ralph of Sandwich in 1264 joined the confederate barons. In 1265 Simon de Montfort entrusted the Great Seal to him. It was then an unheard-of innovation for the Great Seal to be in the hands of a layman. From 1277 to 1282 he was Escheator south of Trent, and Senescallus regis. In 1285 he was made by Edward I Constable of the Tower of London and Warden of the City, to govern according to the customs and liberties of the citizens. He was one of the judges who condemned Wallace in 1305 (D. N. B.). He was at this time steward of a number of other manors. The steward (senescallus) represented the lord of the manor personally, and held manorial courts on his behalf. His duties were legal rather than economic, though he had the general supervision of everything on the estate (see Walter of Henley's Husbandry, ed. Lamond). In the present case the steward no doubt did not reside, and his connexion with the place was much slighter than that of the Reeve, whose account follows this.

[2] Henry III died November 16, 1272. The fourth year, therefore, began in November 1275, and the account runs to Michaelmas 1276.

	Wheat per quarter.		*Barley per quarter.*		*Oats per quarter.*		*Muttons each.*		*Pigs.*		*Wool clove of 7 lb.*	
	Rogers's Average.	*Banstead.*	*R.*	*B.*	*R.*	*B.*	*R.*	*B.*	*R.*	*B.*	*R.*	*B.*
1275	5*s.* 0⅞*d.*		3*s.* 10⅞*d.*		2*s.* 2½*d.*		1*s.* 2½*d.*		3*s.* 3¾*d.*		1*s.* 7*d.*	
1276	6*s.* 2⅝*d.*	6*s.*	4*s.* 10*d.*	4*s.*	2*s.* 8⅜*d.*		1*s.* 8¼*d.*	1*s.* 1½*d.*	2*s.* 4*d.*		2*s.* 8¾*d.*	
1277	5*s.* 1⅜*d.*	6*s.* 1½*d.*[1]	4*s.* 1*d.*	4*s.*	2*s.* 3⅝*d.*	2*s.* 8½*d.*	1*s.* 1⅜*d.*	2*s.*	3*s.* 1¼*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 2*d.*	
1278	4*s.* 4⅜*d.*		3*s.* 8⅞*d.*	3*s.*	2*s.* 4⅛*d.*	2*s.*	1*s.* 1½*d.*		3*s.* 4¾*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 9¼*d.*	
1279	5*s.* 1¼*d.*		3*s.* 11⅛*d.*		2*s.* 0⅜*d.*		1*s.* 5¼*d.*		2*s.* 11¼*d.*		2*s.* 2½*d.*	
Decennial Average 1271–80	5*s.* 7¾*d.*		4*s.* 4¼*d.*		2*s.* 4¼*d.*		1*s.* 3*d.*		3*s.* 3¾*d.*		2*s.* 3½*d.*	
1363	8*s.* 6*d.*		5*s.* 2⅝*d.*		2*s.* 10⅝*d.*		1*s.* 11*d.*		3*s.* 11¾*d.*		1*s.* 8½*d.*	
1364	7*s.* 5⅜*d.*	10*s.* & 12*s.*	4*s.* 2¼*d.*	6*s.* 8*d.*	2*s.* 8⅛*d.*	4*s.*	1*s.* 10¼*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*[2]	4*s.* 0½*d.*	4*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 3*d.*	2*s.*[3]
1365	6*s.* 0⅜*d.*		4*s.* 2⅝*d.*		2*s.* 5¾*d.*		1*s.* 7*d.*		4*s.*		2*s.* 3¾*d.*	
1366	6*s.* 8½*d.*		4*s.* 9½*d.*		2*s.* 11¾*d.*		2*s.* 6*d.*		2*s.* 9*d.*		2*s.* 6*d.*	
1367	8*s.* 7½*d.*		4*s.* 1⅝*d.*		3*s.* 1½*d.*		1*s.* 7½*d.*				2*s.* 11*d.*	
1368	6*s.* 7⅝*d.*	10*s.* 8*d.*	4*s.* 7½*d.*	6*s.*	3*s.* 0⅝*d.*	4*s.*	2*s.*	1*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 3*d.*	4*s.*	2*s.* 2½*d.*	2*s.*
1369	11*s.* 10¼*d.*	8*s.* 8*d.*	8*s.* 5½*d.*	6*s.*	4*s.* 2⅝*d.*	4*s.*		1*s.* 6*d.*	4*s.*	4*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 4*d.*	2*s.*
1370	9*s.* 4⅝*d.*		4*s.* 6*d.*		3*s.* 6⅞*d.*		1*s.* 9*d.*		5*s.*		2*s.* 4¾*d.*	
Decennial Average 1361–70	7*s.* 3¼*d.*		5*s.* 0⅛*d.*		3*s.* 2⅛*d.*		1*s.* 7¼*d.*		3*s.* 8*d.*		2*s.* 3¾*d.*	

[1] 55 qrs. 2 bus. sold at different prices for £16 18*s.* 3*d.*; wheat was bought the same year at 6*s.* 8*d.*, barley and dredge at 5*s.* 3*d.*, and oats at 2*s.*

[2] These were bought before shearing.

[3] The clove appears to fetch 2*s.*, but the sack is sold at 100*s.* 8*d.*, which, if there were the usual 52 cloves in the sack, is slightly more than 2*s.*

The fifth year beginning.

		£	s.	d.
Rent of Assize.	He renders account of rent of assize[1] of the Christmas term		67	7½
	And of rent of assize of the Easter term		59	7¼
	And of rent of assize of the term of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist		58	3½
	And of rent of assize for the term of St. Michael	4	16	9
	Of 35 fowls of cherchet sold[2]		4	4½
	Of one capon of rent[3] sold			3
	Of 6 chickens of rent sold			3
	Of 440 eggs of rent sold			18
	Of 1 lb. of pepper of rent sold			9
	Of 2 lbs. of cummin of rent sold			3
	Of 12 ploughshares of rent sold		5	
	Total	£14	14	7¾
Corn sold.	He renders account of 28 quarters of wheat sold	8	8	
	Of 23 quarters of barley sold	4	12	
	Of 3 quarters 3 bushels of vetches sold		10	3
	Total	£13	10	3
Stock sold.	He renders account of 2 stots[4] sold		13	
	Of 200 sheep sold	16	4	4½
	Of 2½ punds[5] of wool sold		117	
	Of 4 fells sold			4
	Of 28 pigs sold		70	
	Total	£26	4	8½

[1] i.e. the fixed money rents, later defined by Coke as 'the certain established Rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor which cannot be departed from or varied'.

[2] De cherchetto, church-scot, or perhaps church-seed. In Saxon times an offering given to the Church, which appears to have passed later into lay hands. The history is obscure (see Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History, vol. ii, Customary Rents, chapter viii). The extent of 1325 has no entries of cherchet, but half a dozen tenants in villenage then paid hens. William Becheman paid a capon.

[3] De redditu ; similarly in following entries.

[4] Stottis. A stot meant, according to Skeat, in Middle English (1) a stoat, (2) a horse or stallion, (3) a bullock, being properly a general name for a male animal. The use of the word in these accounts, e.g. the reference to shoeing (ferrura), shows that they are horses here,

	£	s.	d.	
He renders account of pasture sold in summer		45		Herbage, pannage, issues of the garden and dovecote.
Of pannage [1] sold this year		4		
Of issue of the garden		12		
Of issue of the dovecote			12	
Of one old brass pot sold		2	1	
Total		64	1	
He renders account of a relief on the death of John Haunsard [2]	10			Reliefs and perquisites of Court.
Of pleas and perquisites of court for the year	7	0	13	
Total	£17	0	13	
He renders account of underwood sold . .		56	4	Sale of wood.
Of 400 faggots sold		4	8	
Of old timber sold by view of the sellers. .	4	8	2	
Total	£7	9	2	

Total of all receipts £82 3*s.* 11¼*d.*

Expenses.

He reckons for steel and iron with wages of smith for the year		7	11½	Cost of ploughs.
For 12 plough shares [3] bought for the ploughs		5		
For iron and nails bought and shoeing stots [4]		5		
For two pair of wheels bought for the ploughs			12	
Total		18	11½	

though oxen were shod on the fore-feet. No other word indeed is used, in this or the reeve's account, for a horse, just as 'multo' is always used for a sheep. Wortyng's accounts show greater variety of vocabulary. Stottus, according to Rogers (i. 37), is a low-bred stallion. Chaucer says in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales:

This Reve sat upon a ful good stot
That was al pomely grey and highte Scot.

[5] Ponderibus. Pund or great pound is a measure used in varying senses. See Rogers, ii. 337, 713. Wortyng's accounts reckon wool by the sack.

[1] Money paid for feeding pigs in the woods. See the Extent, p. 69.
[2] See p. 28.
[3] The price here is a good deal below Rogers's average, and the shares were probably very light.
[4] In ferris et clavis cum ferrura Stottorum.

		s.	d.
Cost of carts.	He reckons for a cart with iron furniture[1] bought	10	
	For one pair of traces, clouts,[2] nails, and cords with halters, bought		19¾
	For repairing one old cart		3½
	For cords bought for the stots		7
	For grease and soap		3
	Total	12	9¼
Small expenses.	He reckons for one brass pot and one washing basin bought	8	3½
	For one winnowing fan with two sacks bought	2	3
	For one basket and sieves bought		4
	For flails, spades,[3] and iron forks bought		12½
	For planting beans in the garden		2
	For small seeds bought for sowing in the garden		3
	For hay bought to feed the animals	10	
	For making 53 hurdles for the fold		16¼
	For digging the garden, and rebuilding, for 35 days	4	3
	For making a garden gate		6
	For one tun and one vat bought for putting cider in		18
	For salt bought for the servants' pottage[4] for the year		22
	Total	31	9¼

[1] Carrecta ferrata. Either the wheels were iron-bound, as opposed to 'nudae' or 'planae rotae', i.e. wheels made of a solid section of a tree, or the cart itself may have been strengthened with 'clouts', which, according to Rogers (i. 543, 546), were thin flat pieces of iron used to strengthen the axle-box or other parts of the cart. Cluttis, however, may mean axle-pins (see Cunningham, i. 522).

[2] Cluttis.

[3] Vangis. The spade appears to have been merely a wooden frame tipped with iron, but very little is known of mediaeval spade husbandry (Rogers, i. 540). Little use, indeed, seems to have been made of the spade.

[4] Potagium, apparently beans and oatmeal (see later entries).

	£	s.	d.	
He reckons for 4,000 tiles with 300 laths for tiling the houses		12	6	Repairs to houses.
For 2,500 sprigs[1] bought with 4,000 tile pins[2] for the same		2	8	
For 12 quarters of lime bought for the same		6		
For wages of 2 tilers for 17 days, tiling the hall and room		10	4	
For other houses roofing in places and raising walls[3]			18¼	
Total		33	0¼	

	£	s.	d.	
He reckons for 24 quarters 3 bushels of wheat bought	7	2	10	Purchase of corn.
For 2 quarters 2 bushels of rye bought		13	6	
For 18½ quarters of barley bought		71	8	
For 2 bushels of beans bought			13	
For 21 quarters 1 bushel of oats bought		58	3½	
Total	£14	7	4½	

	£	s.	d.	
He reckons for 3 stots bought		30		Purchase of stock.
Also for 309 sheep bought	29	8	10	
Also for 39 pigs bought		58	6	
Total	£33	17	4	

He reckons for two boon-works,[4] ploughing, for wheat and sowing oats		9	4½	Cost of boon-work ploughing and of harvest.
For five boon-works in harvest for cutting corn		34	8	
For expenses of the reeve and bedel[5] in harvest		7		
Total		51	0½	

[1] Prig, apparently another form of sprig, a sort of nail.
[2] Cunillarum.
[3] See the extract from letter of Henry III, quoted in note to the reeve's account.
[4] Precariis, properly work that cannot be demanded, but must be asked for. It will be observed later that the labourers were fed, and this is presumably the cause of the expenditure.
[5] Bedelli, another of the manorial servants (see p. 149).

		s.	d.
Allowances of rent and wages.	He reckons for allowance of rent of one reeve for the year.	4	
	Also for allowance of rent of one hayward [1] for the year	2	
	For wages of 4 ploughmen for the year and of 1 carter	25	
	For wages of one shepherd for the year .	3	2
	Also for wages of one swineherd for the year [2]	2	
	For presents and drink for the servants at Christmas and Easter	3	4
	Total	39	6
Cost of the bailiff.	He reckons for wages of the bailiff for the year [3]	60	8
	Total	60	8

Total of all expenses £60 12*s.* 7¼*d.*

Sworn. He renders account of 40*s.* received from the issues of Camel and Kingesbir,[4] which belonged to John de Burgh, and now to the demesne of our Lord the King, from the vigil of St. Andrew the Apostle in the same year to the first day of May next following in the same year, on which day he delivered the said manors by order of our Lord the King to our Lady the Queen of England, the King's Consort, with everything found in the same.

Surrey. He renders account of 66*s.* 0¼*d.* received from the issues of Bedyngtone, which belonged to Reymund de Likes of Gascony, from Wednesday after the feast of St. Katharine

[1] Messoris. 'His office was to oversee the workmen and keep the cornefieldes from harm' (Lambarde, in Walter of Henley, p. xxxvi). In the same volume (see 'Seneschaucie') will be found accounts of the duties of ploughmen, shepherds, and swineherds.

[2] These servants received food in addition (see under Issues of the Grange).

[3] Ballivus, who was responsible to the lord for all the farming operations (see note at beginning of reeve's account).

[4] These places were in Somerset, and passed to the king with Banstede and other lands under a covenant dated December 16, 1273, in exchange for certain payments to be made to Sir John de Burgh during his life. On May 1, 1276, Ralph of Sandwich received a mandate to deliver the manors to Eleanor, the king's consort (see C. P. R.).

the Virgin in the year aforesaid to the feast of St. Michael next following.

Issues of the Grange in the same manor in the year aforesaid.

Wheat. He renders account of 20 quarters 5 bushels of produce, and of 10 quarters received from Sir John of London[1] by purchase of the said John, and of 24 quarters 3 bushels of wheat purchased. Total, 55 quarters; of which 22 quarters 5 bushels went in sowing 90½ acres of land,[2] 2 quarters in baking bread for the boon-ploughings[3] in two seasons' sowing, 1 quarter 6 bushels in baking bread for boon-works in harvest for cutting the corn, 5 bushels in baking bread in harvest for the use of the reeve and bedel, 28 quarters besides were sold.

(And they balance.)

Rye. He renders account of 2 quarters 2 bushels bought, and all went in sowing 9 acres.

(And they balance.)

Barley. He renders account of 50 quarters 3 bushels of produce. And of 5 bushels of mixture with vetches as below, and of 18½ quarters bought.

Total, 69½ quarters.

Of which 11½ quarters went in sowing 46 acres; 25 quarters 7½ bushels in distribution to 4 ploughmen and 1 carter for a whole year, of whom each has a quarter every ten weeks; 3 quarters 1½ bushels in distribution to one shepherd for 12 weeks in winter, and for 20 weeks in summer

[1] See also under stock. John of London, the king's clerk, was appointed to the office of escheatry this side Trent, September 22, 1274 (C. P. R.). As he is called dominus he was probably a clerk, at least in minor orders.

[2] Two bushels an acre was the ordinary rate of sowing for wheat. Mediaeval yields were terribly small. Specially good land would return 2 quarters to the acre, but one quarter or even less was a common yield. The reeve's account for next year shows only 60½ quarters. From 1308 to 1322 England suffered an almost continuous wheat famine, the average price being trebled, which can, says Rogers, only be paralleled by the years 1799–1814, when wheat often touched £6 a quarter (i. 291). The yield of all crops in the Middle Ages was very poor, and no root crops at all were grown.

[3] Ad precarias carucarum per duas Seysonas seminandas (see the Extent, p. 70).

and autumn, at the rate of a quarter every ten weeks; 1 quarter 6½ bushels in distribution to one swineherd from the feast of St. Ambrose[1] to the feast of St. Michael for 25 weeks, at rate of 1 quarter every 14 weeks; 3 quarters 6½ bushels in baking bread for boon-ploughings at seed-time and at harvest. Two bushels in baking bread for the use of the reeve and bedel at harvest. Sold 23 quarters.

Total, 69½ quarters.

(And they balance.)

Vetches. He renders account of 8½ quarters of issue, of which 4½ quarters went in sowing 18 acres; in mixture with barley as above, for distribution to the servants 5 bushels; sold, as below, 3 quarters 3 bushels.

(And they balance.)

Beans. He renders account of 2 bushels of beans bought. Of which 1½ bushels went in sowing half an acre; and half a bushel for the servants' pottage at harvest.

(And they balance.)

Oats. He renders account of 41 quarters 6 bushels of produce of oats, and of 21 quarters 1 bushel bought.

Total, 62 quarters 7 bushels.

Of which 39 quarters 2 bushels went in sowing 78½ acres; in feeding 6 stots from the vigil of St. Andrew the Apostle to the day of St. Pancras[2] for 165 nights, 20 quarters 5 bushels, at the rate of one bushel a night; in the servants' pottage at boon-ploughings and for their families[3] at harvest 3 quarters.

(And they balance.)

Stock of the same manor in the year aforesaid.

Stots.[4] He renders account of 4 stots received in the manor after the departure of Sir John of London.

And of 2 stots received as heriot.[5]

And of 3 stots besides bought.[6]

Total, 9 stots.

[1] April 4. [2] November 30 to May 12.
[3] Ad famil. They all turned out, no doubt, at harvest.
[4] Horses (see note, p. 38).
[5] A heriot is 'a render of the best beast or other good (as the custom may be) to the lord on the death of the tenant' (Blackstone).
[6] De Supraemptione.

Of which 2 stots were sold.

And 7 stots remain.

He renders account of 12 oxen received in the manor after the departure of Sir John of London. Oxen.

And 12 remain.

He renders account of 1 heifer coming as heriot. Heifer.

And 1 heifer now remains.

He renders account of 200 sheep[1] received in the manor after the departure of Sir John of London, and of 309 sheep bought. Sheep.

Total, 509 sheep.

Of which 200 sheep were sold before shearing; 4 had the murrain[2] after shearing, and he answers above for the fells.

And there remain 305 sheep.

He renders account of 309 fleeces of wool of issue containing 2½ punds, and they are sold. Wool.

He renders account of 39 pigs bought: of which 2 had the murrain and 28 were sold: Total, 30. Pigs.

And 9 remain.

He renders account of 13 little pigs of produce: of which 1 went in tithe, 2 had the murrain. Little pigs.

And 10 remain.

He renders account of 12 ploughshares of rent of assize. And they are sold.[3] Ploughshares.

B. Account of William, the Reeve, 1276–7

(Ministers' Accounts in Public Record Office, General Series, $\frac{1010}{8}$.)

Translation

Account of William, Reeve[4] of Bansted, of the issues of the same manor from the feast of St. Michael in the

[1] Multones. No mention is made here or in the next account of ewes or lambs, as in the accounts of the time of Edward III.

[2] In morina. About this time, or shortly after, sheep in England began to be affected by the scab, for which tar was later discovered to be a remedy (see the account of 37–38 Edw. III). But the word is used vaguely for any disease; it is used below of the pigs, and in the reeve's accounts of a horse.

[3] These words are struck out in the manuscript.

[4] Prepositi. The reeve was under the bailiff, who was responsible for all the farming operations. The latter is referred to here as the

fourth year[1] of the reign of King Edward to the feast of St. Michael next following in the fifth year of the reign of the aforesaid King, the sixth year beginning.

Rent of Assize.

He renders account of 67*s.* 7½*d.* of rent of assize of the Christmas term, And of 59*s.* 7¼*d.* of rent of assize of the Easter term, And 58*s.* 3½*d.* of rent of assize of the term of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, And of £4 16*s.* 9*d.* of rent of assize for the term of St. Michael, And of 4*s.* 4½*d.* from 35 hens of cherchet sold, And of 3*d.* from one capon sold, And of 3*d.* from 6 chickens of rent sold, And of 18*d.* from 440 eggs of rent sold, And of 9*d.* from 1 lb. of pepper of rent sold, And of 3*d.* from 2 lbs. of cummin sold, And of 5*s.* from 12 ploughshares of rent sold.

Total £14 14*s.* 7¾*d.*

Corn sold.

He renders account of £16 18*s.* 3*d.* for 55 quarters 2 bushels of wheat, sold at different prices,

And of 26*s.* 3*d.* for 4 quarters 3 bushels of rye, sold at 6*s.* a quarter,

And of 52*s.* 6*d.* for 13 quarters 1 bushel of barley, sold at 4*s.* a quarter,

And of 7*s.* 0½*d.* for one bushel of beans and 1½ quarters of vetches, sold at different prices, and of 19*s.* for 7 quarters of oats, sold at different prices.

Total £22 3*s.* 0½*d.*

Stock sold.

He renders account of 45*s.* 6*d.* for 4 oxen sold,

And of 6*s.* for two calves sold with the milk of two cows,

And of 45*s.* for 18 pigs sold,

And of £9 10*s.* for 95 sheep sold at 2*s.* each,

And of 13*d.* for the hide of one murrain[2] stot sold,

'sergeant', drawing the considerable pay of 2*d.* a day. The reeve 'ought to be elected and presented by the common consent of the township as the best husbandman' among them (Seneschaucie, in Walter of Henley, p. 97), and he appears to have been responsible for the villeins whom he represented. 'He must see that all the servants rise in the morning to do their work, and that the ploughs be yoked in time and the lands well ploughed,' &c. The bailiff and the reeve must see to all disrepairs of the houses in their charge, carts, ploughs, folds, &c., so that it be not necessary through their fault to lose a mark for a matter of twelve pence (ibid., p. 103).

[1] Michaelmas 1276 to Michaelmas 1277.

[2] De morina. For stot, see p. 38.

And of 62*s.* 11*d.* for a pund and 5 lbs. wool sold in gross,
And of 18*s.* 8*d.* for 53 wool fells[1] sold in gross.[2]

Total £18 9*s.* 3*d.*

He renders account of 5*s.* for pannage this year, Pannage, herbage, and issue of the garden.
And of 22*s.* 8*d.* of issue of the garden and dovecote this year.
And of 23*s.* of pasture sold in summer.

Total 50*s.* 8*d.*

He renders account of 100*s.* of relief on the death of John de Bures[3] for one Knight's fee, Perquisites of court and reliefs.
And of £6 11*s.* 4*d.* for perquisites of Court and small reliefs this year.

Total £11 11*s.* 4*d.*

He renders account of 106*s.* 10*d.* of underwood sold in the park by view of John atte Lane and Eylwric the Miller, Sale of wood.
And of 8*s.* for bark of trees felled for timber work of houses.

Total 114*s.* 10*d.*

He reckons for iron and steel bought, together with 12 ploughshares bought, and wages of smith for iron work of ploughs, and 2 pair of wheels, and other gear for the ploughs, 14*s.* 3*d.* Expenses.
For shoeing stots, 5*s.* 6*d.*

Total 19*s.* 9*d.*

He also reckons for one new cart, bought with iron and nails,[4] for the same, and wages of the smith for doing the iron work on the same, 11*s.* 7*d.* Cost of plough. Cost of carts.
For hames and collars, (?) tugs, and traces, together with white leather, grease, and soap for the same, 3*s.* 9*d.*
For cords bought for the stots and for the cart, 7*d.*

Total 15*s.* 11*d.*

[1] i.e. unshorn sheepskins.
[2] In grosso, i.e. apparently altogether, not in detail. But 'grossa lana' is used of great wool, i.e. not broken or damaged or lamb's wool.
[3] It was found on inquisition that he held all the land of Burgh of the king in chief by knight service, by reason of the manor of Banstead, which was then in the king's hands, and those lands were worth £10 a year, and ought to pay 12*s.* a year for Castle Guard for Rochester Castle. John, his son and heir, was then twenty-three years old.
[4] Clavis ? axle-pins.

For tithe paid for wool and fells sold, 8*s.*

For one pan and one stand bought, 2*s.* 4*d.*

For one basket and sieves bought, 6*d.*

For washing and shearing sheep, 13½*d.*

For hay bought and forage bought for the keep of oxen and stots in winter, 20*s.*

For salt for the servants' pottage, 22*d.*

For hedging and ditching round the park, 6*s.*

For thrashing and winnowing 20½ quarters of wheat, 4*s.* 7*d.*

Total 44*s.* 4½*d.*

Purchase of corn.

He reckons for 18 quarters 1 bushel of wheat bought, at 6*s.* 8*d.* a quarter, £6 0*s.* 10*d.*

For 50 quarters 7 bushels of barley and dredge[1] bought, at 5*s.* 3*d.* a quarter, £13 7*s.*

For 17 quarters 6 bushels of oats bought, at 2*s.* a quarter 35*s.* 6*d.*

Total £21 3*s.* 4*d.*

Stock bought.

For 2 oxen bought, 22*s.*

For 16 sheep bought, 17*s.* 4½*d.*

Total 39*s.* 4½*d.*

Cost of boonwork for ploughing and cost of harvest.

He reckons for 2 great boonworks[2] for sowing wheat and barley, 18*s.* and 9½*d.*

For one boonwork in carrying and strewing dung, 4*s.* 10*d.*,

For 5 boonworks at harvest for cutting, carrying, and housing corn, 34*s.* 4½*d.*,

For the expenses of the reeve and hayward at harvest, 7*s.*

Total 65*s.*

Allowances of rent and wages.

He reckons for allowance for rent of reeve for the year, 4*s.*,

For allowance for rent of the hayward[3] for the year, 2*s.*,

For wages of 4 ploughmen and one carter for the year, 25*s.*,

For wages of 1 shepherd for the year, 4*s.* 6*d.*,

Also of a swineherd for the year, 3*s.* 6*d.*,

For wages of the sergeant who keeps the Manor for the

[1] Dragetum, a mixture of various kinds of grain, especially of oats and barley, sown together.

[2] Precariis.

[3] Messoris.

aforesaid time, who receives 2*d.* a day for his expenses and wages, 60*s.* 8*d.* Total £4 19*s.* 8*d.*

Expenses allowed.

He reckons for a certain house[1] to be erected again beyond the well, with one large cord bought for it, 23*s.* Repairs of houses.

For repairing and mending the hall, kitchen, chambers, and other houses[2] against the arrival of our Lord the King there, 77*s.* 11*d.*

For tiling the kitchen and re-erecting and roofing a passage[3] between the kitchen and hall, 22*s.* 11*d.*

For shingling, plastering, and repairing the knights' room,[4] 27*s.* 9*d.*

For felling timber for the chamber of our lady the Queen, and for a cloister,[5] and for carrying the said timber from the park to Banstede, 21*s.* 8*d.*

[1] The cost seems small, but the materials were merely timber and wattle and daub. In 1306, Queen's College, Oxford, built a house for two of their agricultural labourers at a total cost of 20*s.*, of which 5*s.* 8*d.* went in labour and 14*s.* in materials (Denton, England in the Fifteenth Century, p. 197). Cf. Carpenter's house, p. 103.

[2] 'In aula, coquina, cameris, et aliis domibus reparandis.' The building probably consisted of a large central hall, with the knights' room and other rooms at one end, and the royal chamber or chambers at the other, the kitchen being a little way off and connected with the hall by a covered way. The whole building had walls of which the framework was of timber, with the interstices filled up with wattle and daub. This was the natural building material, for stone was not handy, and was in any case expensive, and bricks, although they had been used by the Romans, were practically unknown at this date, though they began to be used soon afterwards. The walls were plastered inside and whitewashed, and in part painted. Whitewash was much used at the time. Westminster Hall was whitewashed for the coronation of Edward I, and Henry III had the Norman Chapel in the Tower whitewashed (Turner, Domestic Architecture). There is an interesting letter of Henry III to the Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex (September 17, 1251, Royal and Historical Letters, Rolls Series, vol. ii), directing repairs to the palace at Guildford. Among other things, the roof of the king's room is to be made five feet higher, and the walls raised, so that three new glass windows may be put in like the new window recently made in that room. The passage (tresancia) between the hall and the room is to be wainscoted (lambriscari), and better windows put in, and the wainscoted rooms are to be painted green. The wall outside the king's large room is to be pulled down and moved fifteen feet, and between the room and the wall is to be a garden (herbarium), and a door is to be put into the passage between the room and the hall to give access to the garden.

[3] Tresantia.

[4] Talamo militum.

[5] Claustrum, probably a covered walk or portico.

For sawing boards for the aforesaid chamber and cloister, and for making shingles and laths for the same, 30*s.* 8*d.*

For buying lime for the aforesaid houses, 24*s.*

For buying tiles for tiling the aforesaid houses, £4 20*d.*

For tiling and shingling the aforesaid houses, 46*s.* 10*d.*

For buying nails for the laths, shingles, and tiles, 31*s.* 1*d.*

For carpenter's work and building by the piece in the aforesaid room of our lady the Queen and cloister, £9 13*s.* 4*d.*

For making glass windows[1] for the hall, 33*s.* 4*d.*

For whitewashing and painting with colours bought for the purpose the rooms of our lord the King, the Queen, and the Knights, 36*s.* 10½*d.*

Total £32 11*s.* 0½*d.*

Paid to the lord Ralph of Sandwich, steward, £7 5*s.* 3¾*d.*

Sum Total of Receipts, £75 3*s.* 9¼*d.*

Sum Total of Expenses and payments, £75 3*s.* 9¼*d.*

(And they balance.)

Issues of the grange.

Wheat. He renders account of 60½ quarters of produce,[2]

And of 18 quarters 1 bushel bought.

Total 78 quarters and 5 bushels.

Of which 19 quarters went in sowing 57 acres,

In boonwork[3] ploughing in winter for two seasons, 2 quarters,

[1] Glass windows, though still not common in houses, were no longer confined to churches (see Rogers, Prices, i. 501). A number of precepts of Henry III directing glass windows to be put into his houses exist (see e.g. the letter quoted in previous note). Little, if any, glass was made in England apparently at the date of the account, but it was imported from abroad, and most windows were still closed by wooden lattices, or shutters, or sometimes by canvas (Turner, Domestic Architecture).

[2] The acreage sown, according to the previous account was :

		qrs.	*bus.*
Wheat . .	90½ acres and the yield is	60	4
Rye . .	9 " " " " "	7	1
Barley . .	46 " " " " "	33	5
Vetches .	18 " " " " "	5	4
Bean . .	½ " " " " "	0	3
Oats . .	78½ " " " " "	58	3

[3] P'cariis Carūc.

In baking bread for boonwork at harvest, for cutting, carrying, and stacking corn, 1 quarter 6 bushels,

In baking bread at harvest for the use of the bailiff and the bedel, 5 bushels,

55 quarters 2 bushels were sold.

(And they balance.)

He renders account of 7 quarters 1 bushel of produce, Rye.

Of which 2 quarters and 6 bushels went in sowing 8 acres,

4 quarters and 3 bushels were sold.

(And they balance.)

He renders account of 33 quarters 5 bushels of produce. Barley and dredge.

And of 50 quarters 7 bushels bought.

Total 84½ quarters.

Of which 30 quarters 2 bushels went in sowing 61 acres,

31 quarters 1 bushel in distribution to 4 ploughmen, 1 carter, and 1 shepherd yearly, each of whom had a quarter every 10 weeks,

3 quarters 6 bushels in distribution to 1 swineherd for the same time, as he had a quarter every 14 weeks,

2 quarters 6 bushels went in baking bread for the aforesaid boon-days for ploughing,

3½ quarters in baking bread for the aforesaid boon-days in harvest, and for the use of the reeve and bedel in harvest,

13 quarters 1 bushel were sold.

Total 84½ quarters.

He renders account of 3 bushels of beans produced, Beans.

Of which 2 bushels went in sowing,

1 bushel was sold.

He renders account of 5½ quarters of produce, Vetches.

Total 5½ quarters.

Of which 4 quarters went in sowing 16 acres,

1½ quarters were sold.

(And they balance.)

He renders account of 58 quarters 3 bushels of produce, Oats.

And of 17 quarters 6 bushels bought,

Total 76 quarters 1 bushel.

Of which 40 quarters went in sowing 80 acres,

25 quarters 5 bushels in feeding 6 stots at seed-time,

$3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters in pottage for the servants for the year,
7 quarters were sold.

(And they balance.)

Stock

Stots. He renders account of 7 stots remaining,
Of which 1 had the murrain, and there remain 6.

Oxen. He renders account of 12 oxen remaining,
And of 2 oxen coming as heriot,
And of 2 oxen bought.

Total 16, of which 4 are sold, and 12 remain.

Heifers. He renders account of 1 heifer remaining, and of one heifer as heriot, total 2. And they now remain as cows.

Calves produced. He renders account of 2 calves produced by the said cows, And they are sold.

Pigs. He renders account of 19 pigs and little pigs remaining,
Of which 1 had the murrain, and 18 were sold.

(And they balance.)

Little pigs. He renders account of 13 little pigs produced,
And they remain.

Sheep. He renders account of 305 sheep remaining, and 16 sheep bought before shearing.

Total 321.

Of which 53 had the murrain before shearing,
95 were sold before shearing,
And 173 remain.

Wool and fells. He renders account of 173 fleeces of wool, and of 53 wool fells of the aforesaid sheep. Total 220. And they are sold.

III

EXTENT OF THE MANOR IN 1325

An Extent is a sworn survey showing the buildings, lands, rents, free and customary tenants, &c., such as was directed in the 'Extenta manerii' (printed among the statutes of 4 Edw. I, but not really a statute). This Extent follows pretty closely the directions for collecting information under various headings.

The Extent begins with an account of the lord's buildings and demesne lands. They were at this time farmed by William de Hertynge, who was also farming the manor in 7 Edw. III,[1] and who appears from the Subsidy Roll of the year before[2] to have also farmed Preston and North Tadworth.

The arable land of the demesne was 348½ acres, the same area that Wortyng cultivated in 1369. It does not seem possible to identify all the names, but the land no doubt coincided generally with the demesne land shown in 1680, though this latter is somewhat smaller in amount.

After enumerating miscellaneous sources of profit, the Church, the Court, the Mill, the Extent gives a list of free tenants. Only two knights' fees, including Chaldon, are here referred to, though we know that when Nigel de Mowbray conveyed to Hubert de Burgh, there were three.[3] The reason for this is presumably the absorption of South Tadworth by the monastery of Merton, and of North Tadworth by Southwark. The free tenants at Banstead, including Covert of Chaldon, number 10.

Next follows a list of tenants in the Weald.

The list of tenants in villenage at Banstead with their services occupies the rest of the Extent. They number 78 (of which number one consists of an association of three). More than half of them occupy as much as half a virgate, but not many much more. Seven, including William Wille and Thomas and Robert Cole, apparently members of families which were paying chevage in 1369 (see p. 120), held as much as a whole virgate. The size of the virgate and farthingland (a quarter of the virgate) is nowhere defined, but figures given in particular cases show that it varied greatly.[4] There are virgates of 20 and 21 acres, and

[1] See Ministers' Accounts in R. O. $\frac{1090}{15}$ and $\frac{1091}{1}$.
[2] See p. 89. [3] See p. 29.
[4] This is of course to be expected. The hide and virgate were artificial administrative units, corresponding in a very rough way to the agrarian reality (Vinogradoff, Villainage in England, pp. 230-41; see also Maitland, Domesday Book and Beyond, p. 385, for the origin of the measure).

half virgates of 16, 12, 10, 9, 8, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 7, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and farthinglands of 12, 9, 6, 5, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The virgates in the Weald are much larger, e.g. Gonnora de Dunsthudd holds a virgate of 60 acres, and Robert Ayllard's farthingland contains 20 acres. It is clear that a very considerable subdivision of the land at Banstead had taken place, so that in some cases the ploughshares were paid in quarters and the eggs in halves (see the cases of William Lomputte and William atte Stighele).

The customary services for which the tenants are declared to be liable are in the case of some services commuted for money payments. But ploughing is still exacted, and harvest labour is still required, though owing to the obligation to feed the tenant, the profit was not great. Hoeing, carting of wood, malting, and baking, are still required, and labour for repairs to the grange and fencing is not commuted. All tenants have to grind corn grown on their land at the lord's mill. Six tenants are under an obligation to guard robbers, and 25 are specified as owing suit of court. The carting of dung is obligatory, but the process of commutation is already beginning, for the lord is entitled to levy 1*d.* a head from 60 tenants if he does not require the labour.

Certain customary services are regularly commuted, viz. tallage,[1] average,[2] and picking nuts and apples. These are generally, though not always, commuted at a fixed rate, viz. for tallage at the rate of 9*d.* a virgate, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ the half virgate, and $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ the farthingland, for average at the rate of $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ a virgate, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ the half virgate, and $2\frac{1}{8}d.$ the farthingland; for picking nuts and apples 1*d.* the virgate, $\frac{1}{2}d.$ the half virgate, and $\frac{1}{4}d.$ the farthingland. There are, especially towards the end of the Extent, a number of cases of holdings for which a money rent is paid free from all labour services, e.g. William le Kyng, junior, holds half a virgate of land and

[1] Tallage, an aid taken from the villeins at the lord's will, and generally regarded as a special sign of villenage.

[2] Carting or carrying, sometimes for long distances outside the manor. But although this custom is commuted, certain special carting services remain in operation.

owes for rent 7*s.* for all services, and Adam de Chabeham, who held three separate holdings, the first two of which are half virgates to which the usual labour services attached, held also a messuage and an acre for which he paid 20*d.* for all services.

The commutation of labour services had all come into use since the King acquired the manor in 1273, for the accounts of Sandwich contain no indication of any money payments by the tenants beyond rents of assize and an entry of 5*s.* 6*d.* for pannage of villeins according to custom,[1] which is no doubt the 'enese' referred to at p. 69. But the accounts of Wortyng in 1364 show that all the customary services except those connected with harvest were then commuted, and the process of commutation had then begun in respect of harvest.

The money rents vary greatly, presumably with the quality of the land, and there is one entry, that with regard to Solland (i.e. Soloms, p. 86), which indicates that that particular holding, looking to the varying quality of the different parts of it, was over-rented. The rents in kind in the form in which they occur most commonly, viz. eggs at Easter, are fixed at the rate of 12 eggs to the virgate, and this rate is nearly always adhered to.

There are 18 cases of additional rent, none of which except one exceed 2*d.* in amount. They may be due to enclosures from the waste, but no explanation is given. There are no entries of the kind in the accounts of the time of Edward I, but several in those of Wortyng in the time of Edward III.

This Extent is not apparently the earliest, for it would seem that Sandwich had made one (p. 85). Wortyng's accounts of the commutation of labour services refer to valuations which do not now exist, and there were no doubt others, e.g. when Sir Richard Arundel took the manor.[2] But the Extent of 1325 appears to be the only survey which has survived from mediaeval times.

[1] Ministers' Accounts, $\frac{1}{10}\frac{0}{0}$.

[2] See L. T. R. Foreign Accounts. Enrolled Accounts, F. 9 Henry IV, rot. D.

The names of the tenants of the manor are of some interest, and the following list gives those occurring in the Extent of 1325, to which a few others occurring before 1400 have been added. Where no date is given the name occurs in the Extent. The letters C. R. mean that the name occurs in the Court Roll in the fourteenth century, and N. R. that the name does not occur in the Parish Registers at all between 1547 and 1700.

Perhaps the most striking point in the list is how many names are not traceable in the Parish Register, which would seem to show that the period which followed the Black Death and included the Wars of the Roses produced great changes in the population.

It is not, of course, safe to assume that all the names of the Extent of 1325, or even later, can be accepted as being really surnames. It is reasonably certain that names such as Pipelote, Lomputte, Kyng, or Pottesflode, which continue to appear in the Court Rolls, or other documents, are surnames, but many names, such as ate Fursen or ate Grene, are so clearly local names that their bearers may have changed them when they moved. It is probably dangerous, for instance, to assume that all those whose Christian names are followed by In the Lane were really so called from father to son.

Cases recorded in the Year Books later than the Extent prove conclusively that surnames were not yet settled,[1] and quite at the end of the reign of Edward III, Wortyng, the farmer of the Manor, is described as John Bailiff, otherwise de Wortyng,[2] which, as he had acted as bailiff before he took the manor on farm, would appear to imply that his surname varied between his place of origin and the office, in occupation of which he had been generally known.

Nevertheless, the inference that the population changed greatly in the 200 years before 1547 appears on the whole

[1] See the introductions to the Year Books, 13 & 14 Edw. III and 19 Edw. III (Rolls Series).

[2] L. T. R. Foreign Accounts, Forests, F. 48 Edw. III.

to be well founded. So many of the names which came in the Extent reappear regularly in the Court Roll before the end of the fourteenth century, that the majority of surnames would seem to have become fixed. There is direct evidence in the Court Rolls that bondmen were leaving the Manor,[1] and the long list of empty tenements in Wortyng's accounts probably points to the elimination of some names by the Black Death.

Alrich. (N.R., but the name adhered to the land. Close called Aldridge, 1618.)

Becheman. (N.R.).

de Bedynton. (N.R.).

de Berghe. Gilbert Burgh holds a villein tenement in 1364. (C.R.) (N.R.).

de Beyton. (N.R.).

Bode. Henry Bode, bondman, pays chevage (1364). (C.R.) (N.R.).

de Bures (1277) or

de Burs (1325). John and John Junr, Stephen, and Alan held as free tenants, Godard and Thomas in villenage in 1325. The name, no doubt, is the same as Beers or Buries in Horley. See M. B., ii. 195. (C.R.) (N.R.).

Carpenter. In 1364 Roger Carpenter's tenement stood empty; the half virgate is referred to as formerly Roger Carpenter's in Court Roll, 3 Richard II. The name does not occur in the Parish Register till the seventeenth century.

le Cartere. The name is common in the Court Roll. Peter Carter was a fugitive bondman, 17 Richard II. (N.R.).

de Chabeham. (C.R.) (N.R.).

Chapman. (C.R.). In Register not till the seventeenth century.

de Chombe. (N.R.).

Chuk (1369). (See **Chucks** under notes on map.) (N.R.).

Colcok (1378). (C.R.) (N.R.), see p. 160.

[1] See p. 148.

Constannce. (N.R.).

Cole. In 1369 William Cole paid chevage for licence to remain out of the Manor (C.R.). In Register not till the seventeenth century.

Ad Crucem. Presumably at Cross, but latinized like Faber. Cross appears in Register in seventeenth century.

Dongehilde. (N.R.).

Dugge (1377). (N.R.).

Dusbard. In 1364 his tenement stood empty. (N.R.). (See under **Derbersland** in notes on Map.)

Faber. Presumably Smith, cf. ad Crucem. Smyth in C.R. Smith is common in Register.

de Farnycroft. Adam is among the free tenants: Robert, William, and John among tenants in villenage in 1325. (N.R.).

ate Felde. In 1364 his tenement stood empty. Field occurs once in Register in the seventeenth century.

le Fraunk. The name Frank is common in the Court Rolls, and there are several entries in the Parish Register in the sixteenth century. (C.R.).

le Frensch, Frensch. (N.R.).

ate Fursen. (N.R.).

de Fyndon. (N.R.).

Fyscher. (N.R.).

Godesone. The name occurs several times in the Register, but not before the seventeenth century.

ate Grene. Green does not occur in Registers before the seventeenth century.

atte Halle. Hall is common in the earlier part of the Registers.

de le Hanger. Lehangre (1332). Leangre (C.R., 1393). (N.R.).

Helewys (1332). (N.R.).

Hend (1378). (C.R.) (N.R.). The Vicar instituted in 1371 was John le Hende.

Herward (1377). (C.R.) (N.R.), but Harward appears in the subsidy roll of 1525.

ate Hetth. Heath is fairly common in the Register.

Horne. (N.R.).

Hugon. In 1364 Hugyn's tenement stood empty. (N.R.).

atte Hulle. This name is common in the Court Rolls (in the fifteenth century at Hille), and appears (as Hill) in the Parish Register.

le Kyng. Kyng. (C.R.). Fairly common in earlier part of Register.

Kyriel. Kirrell appears twice in the sixteenth century in the Register. Robert Kirrell was Headborough of Banstead in 1652.

atte Lane (1277), i. 52 ; **In the Lane** (1325). In the lane is common in the Court Roll. Peter in the Lane and Thomas Lane both occur (C.R., 3 Richard II) ; Ric^{d} atte Lane (C.R., 7 Richard II). The Lane entries in the Register are nearly all seventeenth century.

Logard (1364). (C.R.) (N.R.).

Lircok. William Lirecok held a bondsman's tenement in 1364. (N.R.).

le Longe. John, son of John Longe, a fugitive bondman. (C.R., 7 Richard II) (N.R.).

Lomputte (1325) or Lampot, Lamput (1369), Lampytt (1377), Lamputte (1403), is common in the Court Roll up to 1432, when the roll breaks off. After the roll begins again in the reign of Henry VII the name does not re-appear, except to identify land once held by John Lampyt (1489). In 1504 William Lambyrd appears, and Lambard or Lambert soon after becomes common. P and B are sometimes confused in mediaeval writing (puplicus for publicus), and there are a few words (lobster and cobweb) in which a similar substitution has taken place in ordinary language. The names, therefore, may be the same, but the identification is at best uncertain. There seems to be no case of the surname Lambert appearing at Banstead before the sixteenth century. John Lambert, who bought Perrotts in Banstead in 1516, is described as of Woodmansterne, and the Lamberts are said to have been settled there in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Neither Lambert nor Lomputte occurs in the Woodmansterne subsidy roll for 1332.

Lucas (1332). Not in Register before the seventeenth century.

Mares. Mareys in Court Roll, 1378. (N.R.).

ate Mere (1325); **atte Mer** (1364). (C.R.) (N.R.). See p. 149.

Monek. John Monk, a fugitive bondman. (C.R., 3 Richard II). But the name remained attached to the land (see p. 207). (N.R.).

Motone. (C.R.) (N.R.). But the name lingered as the name of land called Mottons or Muttons (e.g. in Rental of 1598).

Paramour. (N.R.). See under map.

Parker. (C.R.) (N.R.).

ate Pende. (C.R.) (N.R.).

Pipelot (1325); **Popelet** (1364). In 1368 Thomas Popelote was bedel—a villein's office. The name is one of the commonest Banstead names, and the Parish Register is full of entries till about the middle of the eighteenth century.

de Pircles. (N.R.).

de Porteflode (1325). Among the free tenants.

Pottesflode (1325). Among the villein holdings. **Potesflod,** 1364. (C.R.) (N.R.). But see note, p. 65.

Prophete. (Tadworth Court Roll, 1393). (N.R.).

Richebel (1332). (C.R.). Richbell is one of the commonest names in the Parish Register down to the eighteenth century.

atte Stighele. (N.R.).

Thees. (N.R.).

Teg (1364). The name is common in the Court Roll and elsewhere after this. (See, e.g., the subsidy roll of 1525), but it ceases to appear in the Parish Registers after the sixteenth century.

Turnour (1364). Turner occurs in the Register in the seventeenth century.

Totenham (1332). (N.R.).

Wille. In 1364 John Wille's tenement stood empty, and Henry Willy, bondman, paid chevage for licence to remain

out of the manor. William Wille appears as paying rent in 1364. (N.R.).

Wodman (1378). (C.R.). Woodman is common in the Parish Registers.

Wortyngge (1364). (N.R.).

Wronge (1369). (N.R.). But the name Wrongs clung to a piece of land by the Sutton lane down to the eighteenth century.

de Yhurst (1364); de Ihurst (1369). (C.R.) (N.R.).

(British Museum, Add. Charters, 16532.) Banstede in the County of Surrey.

TRANSLATION

Extent of the Manor of Banstede made before Sir Robert de Wodehouse[1] and his fellows at Banstede on Thursday next following the feast of Saint Faith the Virgin,[2] in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, by the oath of John de Burs, Senior, Henry de Berg, Peter le clerk of Cheyham, Adam de Faryngcroft, Michael de Haghtone, John Franck, Ralph de Ichangre, William atte Haeth, John atte Brendewode, Roger atte Grene, Walter atte Grene, Ralph Roume, and Thomas Rete, who say on their oath that there is there a messuage with granary, cattle shelter, bakery, and pigsty, worth a year with agistment and wainage,[3] 10*s*. Also le Estgardyn worth a year with curtilage in the same, 7*s*. Also le Westgardyn with curtilage in the same worth a year, 3*s*.[4]

[1] Robert de Wodehouse, brother of Sir William, from whom Lord Kimberley descends, was, like other royal officials of his day, a churchman. He appears to have been a faithful servant of Edward I, Edward II, and Edward III, but was a notable pluralist. In 1318 he was made a baron of the Exchequer, in 1322 Keeper of the Wardrobe, and in 1329 Treasurer of the Exchequer. He died about 1345 (D.N.B.).

[2] October 6. The survey was therefore made October 10, 1325.

[3] Agistment is taking in horses or cattle to pasture. Wainage, the use of a wagon and team.

[4] The acreage is not given, but it was no doubt small and the value high. In 1276–7 the garden and dovecote had produced 22*s*. 8*d*. (p. 47), and the year before the garden produced 12*s*. Beans were planted there (p. 40), and possibly fruit, for apples, pears, quinces, cherries, and plums were all grown in English gardens before this date (see

Also a dovecote there worth yearly 5*s*. Also they say that there is there (blank in MS.) several rooms, a large kitchen, and a large stable, which cannot be valued on account of the great reprise.[1] Also they say that there is there a certain park containing 18 furlongs and 19 perches, that is perches of 18 feet, as shown by ancient measurement,[2] of which the pannage,[3] if any, and the pasture might be worth yearly, if there were no deer,[4] 25*s*. They say that no valuation can be made of the underwood, as nuts and such things, because the underwood is destroyed by the deer. Also they say that the agistment in the park is worth a year, and may be, unless there is a great number of deer, 10*s*. Also they say that there are there 348½ acres of arable land, of which from la Dene by the sheepfold[5] towards Roisecrouch, together with a certain gore there, is 80 acres, worth 6*d*. an acre, making 40*s*. Also from the land of William Lyrcok to the road at the sheepfold and to le Westmere 60 acres, worth 8*d*. an acre, making 40*s*. Also in the field before the gate on the south side with Blakefield and Elmesham 67 acres, worth 8*d*. an acre, making 44*s*. 8*d*. Also in Canonefeld 20 acres, worth 6*d*. an acre, making 10*s*. Also in la Hoke 39½ acres, worth 3*d*. an acre, making 9*s*. 10½*d*., that is from the land

M. Paris, Chron. Maj. v. 660). As one of the villein services is picking nuts and apples, it may be assumed that these were grown. The general neglect of vegetables is shown by the fact that none of the villein rents are paid in vegetables.

[1] 'Que extendi non possunt propter magnam reprisam,' i.e. the expenses equalled or exceeded the profit. The upkeep of the house was evidently a continual expense (see later accounts). No trace of it now remains; none remained when the survey of 1680 was made, nor probably had remained for long before, owing to the perishable nature of the structure. It was near the church.

[2] The ordinary perch in the south of England varied from 15 to 18 feet, and the statutory perch was fixed at 16½ feet. The perch used for measuring the park was evidently larger than the perch used for measuring arable land (see Maitland, Domesday, p. 376).

[3] Payment for feeding pigs (see p. 92).

[4] They were a continual cause of expense (see p. 135).

[5] Bercaria, sometimes translated sheepwalk (see Domesday of St. Paul, p. 59), but more probably meaning a shelter for the sheep. 'Fetes marler la eyre de la bercherye'—marl the ground of the sheepfold (Walter of Henley, Lamond, p. 30). Cf. Pipe Roll of the Bishop of Winchester, p. xxix. As dene means valley, the field may be what was later Great Newitts or Newage.



View from Park Downs showing Banstead Park (now Banstead Wood, belonging to C. H. Garton, Esq.), with the Hook Fields

of Adam de Farncroft to the land which was that of Robert de Waleton.[1] In Dongleighe 22 acres, worth 1½*d.* an acre, making 2*s.* 9*d.* Also in Statbury 60 acres, worth 1½*d.* an acre, making 7*s.* 6*d.* Also they say that there is there a certain pasture separable between Hokeday and Lammas day,[2] which is called Frithdonus,[3] worth yearly 5*s.* Also they say that the church of Bansted is appropriated to the Priory of the Blessed Mary of Suthewerk, and has been for as long as memory runs.[4] And the Vicar of the church is presented by the said Prior. And they say that pleas and perquisites of court are worth yearly, with reliefs, heriots, and other profits, 100*s.* Also they say that there is there a certain watermill,[5] which is held at fee farm by William Noyl; and the said William holds there one messuage and one curtilage with a certain croft containing 2 acres; and the said William will pay yearly therefor 28*s.* at the four principal quarter-days of the year. And he shall do suit of court.

Total £17 7*s.* 9½*d.*

Also they say that Sir John Covert holds at Chalvedone[6] one Knight's fee, and it contains one messuage and two carucates of land. And he owes for rent yearly at the four

[1] The inquisition on his death in 1293 shows that he held 15 acres of the manor by the service of 3*s.* 3*d.* and suit of court holding in socage, and at Southmeresfeld in his demesne as of fee 100 acres, 10 acres of wood and 4*s.* rent of assize of tenants. They were held of Sir Roger de Covert by service of 3*s.* of the year and one-fourth of a knight's fee. This was evidently what is now Perrotts.

[2] 'Separabilis inter Hokeday et gulam augusti,' i.e. the lord had possession from shortly after Easter to the beginning of August, and the tenants of the manor were then entitled to use it. See the rental of 1598, p. 188.

[3] The Freedown, i.e. the Hundred Acres, where the Lunatic Asylum now stands. Frith means enclosure, often of woods (see Skeat's Etymological Dictionary), and the Freedown had probably been enclosed from the Downs. Pasture was generally valuable, and the low value indicates poor land.

[4] It was really granted by Tirel de Maniers in the time of Henry I.

[5] Called Vielmulles in Beddington (Calendar of Close Rolls, March 30, 1318). Also Calendar of Inquisitions, vol. vi, No. 126, from which it appears that William de Trenote had enfeoffed Noyl, who had been ejected in 9 Edw. II by Henry de Bergh, bailiff and farmer of the manor of Banstead. Vielsmill had ceased to exist in 1368, for the site was then let.

[6] i.e. Chaldon. See M. B. ii. 441, with pedigree of the Coverts.

principal quarter-days in equal portions 6*s*. And he will do suit of court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks.

Also they say that John de Burs holds at Berghe one messuage and one carucate of land for one knight's fee. And he owes for rent yearly 2*s*. and suit of court as before. Also the same John holds at Stombelhole[1] one virgate of free land. And he owes yearly for rent 8*d*. at the feast of St. Michael, which is called hundredesselver, for everything else.

Also they say that Peter de Pircles and Juliana his wife hold at Suthemeresfeld[2] 16 acres of land, and they owe for rent yearly 3*s*. and suit of court as before.

1 lb. of cummin.

Also they say that Henry de Bergh[3] holds 2 virgates of free land, and owes for rent yearly 23*s*. 6*d*., and 1 lb. of cummin price 1*d*. And suit of court.

Free tenants.

Adam de Farnycroft holds 1 virgate of free land, and owes for rent yearly 4*s*., and will do suit. Also he holds 4½ acres and 1 rood of land, and owes yearly 10½*d*., and suit of court. Also the same Adam holds 1 acre of land which is called Tropinelesacre, and he owes for rent at the term of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 6 chickens worth 3*d*.[4]

Six chickens.

Also John de Burs junior holds one messuage and 12 acres of land, and owes for rent yearly 3*s*. 6*d*. at four quarter-days, and owes suit.

[1] The inquisition taken at his death in 6 Edw. III shows that the messuage at Bergh was worth with the garden and dovecote 6*s*. 8*d*., and there was a garden outside the close newly planted worth 2*s*. He held 120 acres of arable worth 40*s*. a year, and 11 acres of wood, of which the underwood was worth 2*s*. a year. The messuage at Stumblehole, in the Vill of La Leghe by Reygate, was worth 20*d*., and there were 90 acres of arable worth 16*s*., and 2 acres of meadow worth 2*s*., and 10 acres of wood worth 6*s*. There were two free tenants at Banstead. The whole was worth £6 5*s*. 1½*d*., of which 2*s*. were due to the manor of Banstead and 12*s*. to the ward of the King's Castle of Rochester yearly.

[2] Summerfield (see p. 298), but not Canons, which was held by the Convent of Southwark in free alms. Apparently Tuddifield (see under Perrotts, p. 293).

[3] For Henry de Bergh see note on p. 63. His two virgates are evidently what was known later as Little Burgh.

[4] The virgate which seems to be part of the Mint Farm kept his name (see p. 285). The last piece of land was apparently held in villenage.

Henry de Bergh holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, formerly held by William Paramour.[1] And he owes yearly 5*s.* and suit.

John le Fraunk holds 23 acres, and owes yearly 6*s.* 3*d.* payable half-yearly, and suit. And the same John holds 12½ acres of land, and owes yearly in the term of St. Michael 5½*d.*, and 1 lb. of cummin worth 1½*d.*, and one man at Alebedrepe who is not valued on account of the large reprise.[2] 1 lb. of cummin.

Stephen de Burs holds half a virgate of land,[3] formerly held by Margery Pekoc. And he owes yearly 4*s.* 8*d.* at the four principal quarter days in equal portions. And he will do suit. And he will find one man at alebedrepe.

William de Porteflode[4] and Alan de Burs hold one messuage and 4½ acres of land. And they owe yearly 1 lb. of pepper value, &c., and service of alebedrepe like Stephen Burs. And they shall have two repasts, and for two men at each repast one loaf of wheat and another of mixed corn, so that from each bushel 15 loaves shall be made. And they shall have one course of meat worth 1*d.* at each repast, and beer worth 1*d.* and cheese worth ¼*d.* at each repast, so the work is worth nothing beyond the reprise.[5] 1 lb. of pepper. Total £2 17*s.* 4½*d.*

Gilbert de Bortone of la Leghe holds one virgate of land, also 12 acres of land formerly held by John Smith, and he owes for rent yearly 8*s.* 10½*d.*, and suit of court.

Walter atte Hoke of Cherlewode holds 36 acres of land at Horshulle, paying yearly 19*d.* and 2 ploughshares, worth 8*d.* each, and suit. 2 ploughshares.

[1] A William Paramour holds in villenage, p. 72. If Paramour was a bastard, as his name may imply, he was not by birth a villein in the eye of the law (see Year Book, 18 & 19 Edw. III, p. xxx).

[2] Harvest work at which the tenant received a meal with beer (see p. 69). The cost of feeding balanced the value of the labour.

[3] Apparently Copthill.

[4] The name is found at Banstead as late as Henry VIII. John Potflowde made his will in 1536 (Archdeaconry Surrey, 157 Heats), apparently expecting that his family would remain there, for he bequeathed his 'grete calderne that my unkell gave me and my gret trivet unto my wife for forme of her liff and then to my child and so to remayne in the howese from heire to heyre', but the name does not occur at all in the Parish Registers.

[5] i.e. the allowance of food swallowed up the profit of the labour.

William son of John Dene holds half a virgate of land, and owes yearly 6*s.* 11*d.* (that is the land which was held by William atte Leghe) with his parceners[1] John son of Stephen, and Richard Brabit.

Adam Cristmasse holds 5½ acres of land, and owes yearly at the feast of St. Michael 8*d.*, which is called hundredselver, and suit at lawday.[2]

Robert Baw holds one farthingland, and owes for rent at the four quarter days 14*d.*, and suit at law day.

Roger atte Wode Horlee holds 20 acres of land, and owes for rent yearly at the feast of St. Michael 8*d.* called hundredselver, and suit at view.[3]

Gilbert de Wonham holds half a virgate of land in La Leghe, formerly held by John Saucer, and owes yearly 2*s.* 4½*d.*, and suit of court.

William Gilberde by Margery his wife holds 16 acres of land in la Leghe formerly held by Sir William de Wauton, and owes yearly 3*s.* 5½*d.*

Roger de Stratton holds a tenement called Warreslond, and owes at the feast of St. Michael rent which is called hundredselver, 4*d.*

Robert de Stombelhole holds a certain tenement at Stombelhole, and owes for hundredselver at the feast of St. Michael 8*d.*, and suit at view.

The tenement formerly held by John de Rounhole owes at the feast of St. Michael rent called hundredselver 8*d.*, and suit at the day of the view of frankpledge.

William atte Fenne holds a certain tenement, and owes for rent at the feast of St. Michael 4*d.* called hundredselver, and owes suit at the day of the view.

William ate Watere holds a certain tenement, and owes

[1] 'Parceners' or 'Coparceners' are persons holding lands of inheritance descending from an ancestor. All the parceners put together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them (Blackstone, ii. 186). The word 'partner' (see Skeat) is a corruption of 'parcener'.

[2] A lagheday-day of sitting of the court. Christmasse's name passed to the land, e.g. the Court Roll for 13 Eliz. records the death of John Skinner, who held freely a parcel of land in Horley called Christmasses by 8*d.* for hundredselver, and suit of court.

[3] View of frank pledge.

for rent at the feast of St. Michael 4*d.* called hundredselver, and owes suit at the day of the view.

William de Covelynedenne holds a tenement at Horshulle, and owes yearly at the feast of St. Michael 8*d.* called hundredselver.

Robert Aylard holds one farthing land, which Thomas ate Hok formerly held, and owes yearly at the four quarter days 14*d.*, and suit.

Gonnora de Dounsthudd[1] holds at la Leghe one virgate of land, which contains 60 acres, and will pay for rent yearly at the four quarter days 4*s.* 8*d.*; also owes for tallage at the feast of St. Michael 9*d.*, and owes for garsanes[2] 3½*d.* and at Christmas for rent 2 hens worth 2*d.* each and at Easter 25 eggs worth 1*d.* And she must fence round Burghheye one rod and a half, and shall have the old fence, and the work is worth nothing in itself beyond the reprise, and therefore it is not valued: and she owes suit of court, and shall help with the other tenants in all repairs to the roof of the Grange, when required, at her expense, provided that the lord shall find the material for everything on the spot for this purpose. Nor shall she marry her daughter without licence.[3] 2 hens. 25 eggs.

Total 26*s.* 4*d.*

John atte Hoke holds one farthingland, and owes for rent yearly at the four terms 22*d.*; and at the feast of St. Michael for tallage 3*d.* Weald.

Joan Dunsthudd holds half a virgate of land and a fourth part of a virgate, containing 60 acres, and owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 3*s.*, and for tallage 9*d.*, and for grasanese 3½*d.*, and at Christmas 2 hens for rent worth 4*d.*, and at Easter 25 eggs worth 1*d.*, and she shall fence 2 hens. 25 eggs.

[1] M. B. ii. 180 (under Leigh), 'there is in the Parish a District called Dunshott for which a headborough is appointed at the Court of Bansted, a strip of the parish of Leigh running down near to the church being in that Manor.'

[2] This service appears here only in the Weald. It was apparently a rent for licence to keep swine, hardly distinguishable from pannage, although in origin it may not be identical (see Customary Rents, pp. 68, 69, in Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History, vol. ii). The Banstead tenants in villenage pay enese (p. 69).

[3] Merchet. The only case here.

round Burgheye one rod and a half, as before, and suit of court, and she shall help at the Grange as before.

Robert Ayllard holds of the tenement of Joan Donsthudde one farthingland which contains 20 acres, and owes yearly at the four quarterdays 11*d.* Also the same Robert holds one farthingland, and owes yearly 19*d.* at the four quarterdays, and for tallage 3*d.*

Walter le Gavelere holds one messuage and half a virgate of land containing 30 acres, and owes for rent yearly at the four quarterdays 2*s.*, and for tallage 4½*d.*, and additional rent at the feast of Saint Michael ½*d.* And for Garsanes 1½*d.*, and he will fence round the Court half a perch; and for rent at Easter 5 eggs, and suit of court, and repairs of the Grange as other customary tenants.

5 eggs.

Roger Edmund holds a certain tenement containing 18 acres, and owes for rent at the four quarter days 18½*d.*, and for tallage 4½*d.*, and for grasanes 1½*d.*, and at Christmas 2 hens worth 4*d.*, and he will fence round the court like his fellows; and a halfpenny of rent additional at the aforesaid feast.

2 hens.

Philip atte Logge holds one messuage and 30 acres of land formerly held by William ate Porte, and owes for rent yearly 18*d.*, and for tallage 4*d.*, and for grasanes 2*d.*, and he shall fence half a perch, and the work is worth nothing, and he owes additional rent at the feast of St. Michael 1*d.*

Simon Fretherth holds one farthingland, and owes for rent 2*s.*, and for tallage 2¼*d.*, and for garsanese 1½*d.*, and will fence half a perch round the Court, and owes suit at the day of view of frankpledge.

Peter de Doxehurst holds one messuage and one virgate of land, and owes for rent yearly 4*s.* 9*d.*, and shall help to repair the Grange, and owes suit of court.

Walter de Fynersth holds one messuage and 25 acres of land, and owes for rent yearly 20*d.*, and for tallage 3*d.*, and garasanese 2¼*d.*, and at Christmas 2 hens worth 4*d.*, and at Easter 5 eggs worth ¼*d.*, and will fence half a perch round the Court, and owes suit.

2 hens.
5 eggs.

William de Fynersth holds one messuage and one virgate

of land containing 60 acres, and owes for rent yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*, and for tallage 9*d.*, and for garsanese 7*d.*, and will fence round the Court one perch and a half, and the work is worth nothing—and suit of court, and at Xmas 4 hens worth 3*d.* each, and at Easter 15 eggs worth ¾*d.*, and he will help to repair the Grange. 4 hens. 15 eggs.

Alan de Fynersth holds one messuage and 50 acres of land, and owes for rent yearly 4*s.* 8*d.*, and for tallage 6*d.*, and for garsanese 4*d.*, and at Easter 10 eggs worth ½*d.*, and he will fence one perch, and owes suit, and will help to repair the Grange. 10 eggs.

Total yearly 41*s.* ¾*d.*[1]

Bansted

William atte Hull junior holds one messuage and one farthingland and a half containing 12 acres, and owes for rent 3*s.* 7*d.*, and for tallage 3*d.*, and for fine for average[2] 3¼*d.*, and for picking apples and nuts ¾*d.*, and at Easter 4½ eggs, and if he has pigs he will pay for each pig a halfpenny, which is called Enese[3] and if he has no pig he will pay nothing; and he will hoe for 3 days with one man each day to the hour of noon,[4] and the work is worth ½*d.*, and he shall have at two Water bedrepes[5] 3 men, and their work 4½ eggs.

[1] See p. 321. The totals are difficult to follow and appear to be later additions.

[2] 'Averium' is a beast for draught or burden (Old French *ovre*, work, apparently confused with aver, property, or cattle. Skeat). Hence 'average' is the obligation to carry. In some manors tenants were required to do 'averagium super dorsum suum', i. e. on their own backs, if they had no animal (Vinogradoff, Villainage, p. 285), and sometimes the carriage was for long distances.

[3] See the accounts of Sandwich (p. 39) and Wortyng (p. 118). It is clear that this payment was for the right to keep pigs, not rent for pasture, as the two are distinguished (see p. 92). See also Godard in the Lane (p. 80).

[4] Ad horā none, which might mean till three o'clock. But the modern use of the word seems to have been established by this time in English (see N. E. D.; also Maitland, Domesday, p. 377).

[5] 'Bedrepes' were 'boondays' (precariae), when the lord requested harvest labour. The request had to be complied with, and the day was described as a water or ale bedrepe or boonday, according to the fare provided. Vinogradoff quotes a case of a 'hunger bedrip'.

is worth 3*d.*, and they shall be at the lord's dinner: and 3 men at two Alebedripes, whose work is worth nothing, and cannot be valued on account of the large reprise because 2 men working shall have two repasts a day, And those men shall have at each repast one loaf of wheat and another of mixed corn, such that 15 loaves are made from one bushel, and they shall have pottage[1] at each repast worth $\frac{1}{4}d.$, and they shall have one meat course worth 1*d.* at each repast, and beer worth 1*d.*, and cheese at each repast worth $\frac{1}{4}d.$; and he shall bind and carry the lord's corn with his neighbours; and his work is worth $\frac{1}{4}d.$ according to the quantity of his land.[2]

Total 5*s.* $1\frac{1}{8}d.$

And be it remembered that each joint plough[3] of customary tenants in Bansted shall plough 2 acres, which is called Benerthe, that is one in winter and another in Lent, and for each acre there shall be 2 men for the plough, and they shall have one repast worth $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, and so the work is worth beyond the allowance on each acre $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, and if any tenant of one virgate of land has not a plough, he must dig 4 daywerkis, and shall have one repast, and the reprise is worth 2*d.* more than the work, and each shall plough with his plough one acre at the will of the lord, and he shall have his grazing animals in the lord's stubble from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary[4] on account of the ploughing of that acre.

No total can be given because there is no certainty.

And the aforesaid customary tenants shall carry dung as long as it shall last, and shall have one repast as they formerly used to do, for all the carriage of dung, and if the

[1] See note, p. 40.

[2] In Wortyng's first account (p. 113) it is stated that each of fifty-two customary tenants who had to carry corn should carry according to the quantity of his land. Average, tallage, and picking nuts and apples are commuted on the nominal, not actual acreage, and the same is probably the case here, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}d.$ the farthingland, or 2*d.* the virgate. But the money value is not given in other cases here.

[3] Caruca juncta, i.e. one the team of which did not all belong to one tenant, but parts were contributed by several. 'Benerth' was a 'boon work' (precaria), and is contrasted with 'Gavelerth', to which only a few tenants are liable (see e.g. John in the Lane, p. 80).

[4] February 2.

lord shall not require that service then he may levy 5*s.* from 60 tenants, that is, from each tenant 1*d.*

And be it remembered that all customary tenants must grind their corn which they wish to grind at the mill, which is at fee farm, which is called Bielesmulle,[1] that is the corn which grows on their land.

Richard ate Pende holds one messuage and one farthingland, which was Goddardeslond ate Hulle. And he owes yearly for rent 2*s.* at four quarter days, And for tallage 2¼*d.*, And at Easter 3 eggs and for average 2⅛*d.*, and for picking nuts and apples ¾*d.* And he will plough, if he has a plough, as before, And he will carry dung as before, And he will pay for pannage as before. 3 eggs.

Alice ate Hulle junior, daughter of William Yunghullere, holds one messuage and one farthingland, formerly held by Matilda Stoune, containing 5 acres, and owes for rent yearly 20¼*d.* And for all other services as Richard ate Pende.

Richard Kyriel holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 4*s.* at four quarter days, And for tallage 2¼*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, and for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And he will plough and carry dung as is said above.[2] And he will hoe for 3 days, everyday to the hour of noon, and his work is worth 1½*d.*; And at two Water bedrepes 2 men, whose work is worth 2*d.*, And at 2 Alebedrepes 2 men, whose work is worth nothing on account of the large reprise, as is already said. And he will help in the repair of the Grange as is proper. And he owes additional rent 1½*d.* 6 eggs.

Alice, widow of William atte Hulle, senior, holds one farthingland containing 12 acres, and owes for rent yearly 12*d.* at the four quarter days, And for tallage 2¼*d.*, And for average 2¾*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ¼*d.*, And she will do all other services in all respects as Richard Kyriel.

Henry Fyscher holds half a virgate of land, and owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 20*d.*, and for tallage 4½*d.*, and for average 4¼*d.*, and for picking nuts and apples

[1] Or Vielmulle (see p. 63).

[2] i.e. he ploughed at Benerth, but he did not plough at Gavelerth.

1*d.* And he will do all other services as before, except that he will bake 2 bushels of corn, And he shall make four bushels of malt from the lord's corn as they used to do of old time, if the lord shall require that service.

John Fysher holds one messuage and one acre of land, and owes for additional rent ½*d.*

William Horne holds one farthingland and a half, and it contains 10 acres, and he owes for rent yearly 40*d.* at the four quarter days, And he will help to maintain the Grange like the other tenants, And he will find one man at ale-bedrepe.

Peter ate Fursen holds one farthingland containing 8 acres of land and owes for rent yearly 2*s.* 6¼*d.* And for fine for tallage 2¼*d.*, And for average 2⅛*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ¼*d.*, And he shall do all other services like Richard ate Pende; And at Easter 3 eggs.

3 eggs.

John Dusbard holds half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 4*s.* And for tallage 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ¼*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs. And he will do all services like Henry Fysher.

6 eggs.

William Paramour holds one farthingland containing 9 acres, And he owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 20¼*d.*, And for tallage 2¼*d.*, And for average 2⅛*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ¼*d.*, And he will do all services like Richard ate Pende.

The tenement which was that of William ate Stret contains 1 messuage and half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 2*s.* 8*d.*, And for tallage 6*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at the feast of St. Michael 3 ploughshares, and at Easter 6 eggs. And must plough, cut, and on boondays bind and carry like Richard Kiriel, hoe and take out dung as before.

3 ploughshares. 6 eggs.

William Hugon holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, and owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 2*s.* 4*d.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And he must plough, take out dung and on boondays cut, hoe, bind and carry corn as before.

6 eggs.

John Lyrcok holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 22*d.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And he will do all other services like Richard Kiriel; Also he owes for additional rent for one acre, which he holds, yearly ½*d.*, And he will give pannage like other customary tenants.

William Lyrcok holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 8*s.* And he owes for the upkeep of the Grange like other customary tenants, And suit of court; Also the same William holds one messuage and 1½ acre of land, And he owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 14*d.*, And for additional rent ½*d.*, And one man at Alebedrepe, and it is worth nothing beyond the reprise, And he owes suit of court.

William Becheman holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 3*s.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples 1*d.* And he must take out dung, And he will do all other services like Richard Kiriel, except that the said William shall fence 3 perches, and the work is worth ¾*d.*, And he will carry from the park for the lord's use against Christmas one cartload of wood,[1] the work being worth 1*d.* And he must bake 4 bushels of corn, And the work is worth nothing on account of the reprise. And he will make 4 bushels of malt from the lord's corn. And the work is worth ½*d.* Also the same William holds Malcoteslond containing one messuage, 3 rods of land, And owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 12*d.* And he shall find one man for Waterbedrepe, And the work is worth 1*d.*, And one man at Alebedripe, And it is worth nothing on account of the reprise. Also the same William holds one curtilage paying for it at Christmas one hen worth 2*d.*, And for additional rent 1*d.*, And at the feast of Pentecost one capon worth 3*d.* And suit of court. 1 hen. 7 (sic) capon.

[1] This is evidently the custom of Woodgavel, which was commuted in Wortyng's time for 16*d.* from twenty-one tenants, payable at Easter (p. 91). See also under Adam ad Crucem.

John Thees holds half a virgate of land containing 16 acres, And owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 4*s*. And for tallage 4½*d*., And for average 4¼*d*., And for picking nuts and apples 1*d*., And at Easter 9 eggs, And at the Feast of St. Michael 2 ploughshares, And he will fence round the garden one perch, And he shall have the old fence, And he will do all other obligations like Richard Kyriel.

2 ploughshares, 9 eggs.

Nicholas Monek holds one messuage and half a virgate of land containing 10 acres,[1] And owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 3*s*., And for tallage 4½*d*., And for average 4¼*d*., And for picking nuts and apples ½*d*., And at Easter 6 eggs, And he will do all other services like Richard Kiriel except that the said Nicholas must fence 3 perches and shall have the old fence, And at Christmas he must carry one cartload of wood from the park, And he will make 4 bushels of malt, and the work is worth ½*d*. And he must bake 4 bushels of corn at harvest,[2] And he will pay one ploughshare at the Feast of St. Michael, And he owes suit of court.

6 eggs.

1 ploughshare.

Robert ate Felde holds one messuage and half a virgate of land containing 10 acres, And owes for rent yearly 2*s*., And all services in all respects like Nicholas just preceding; Also the same Robert holds one farthingland, And owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 12*d*., And for tallage 2¼*d*., And for average 2⅛*d*., and for picking nuts and apples ¼*d*., And he will do all other services like Richard ate Pende.

Godard de Burs[3] holds one farthingland formerly held by Robert Stouke, And owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 2*s*., And for tallage 2¼*d*., And for average 2⅛*d*., And for picking nuts and apples ¼*d*., And he will do in all respects like Richard ate Pende, And at Easter 3 eggs.

3 eggs.

Simon Bode holds half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly at the four quarter days 2*s*., And for tallage 4½*d*., And for average 4¼*d*., And for picking nuts and apples ½*d*., And at Easter 6 eggs, And all other services

6 eggs.

[1] Monks, which probably preserves the name, is now part of Garratts. See also Wortyng's account, p. 97.

[2] In autumpno.

[3] See also p. 85.

like the aforesaid Richard Kiriel, Also owes for additional rent 1½*d.*, And suit of court.

William Pottesflode holds one messuage and half a virgate of land containing 9 acres, And owes for rent yearly 2*s.* 4*d.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4⅛*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples 1*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And he will do 6 eggs. all services like Richard Kiriel, And besides he must bake 4 bushels of corn in autumn, and his work is worth nothing, And he will make 4 bushels of malt from the lord's corn, And his work is worth ½*d.*, And he will fence 2 perches, And suit of court.

William ate Halle holds one curtilage and 1½ acres of land, And owes for rent yearly 4*d.*, And 2 men at 2 alebedrepes, And their work is worth nothing on account of the reprise.

Adam Alrich holds one farthingland and owes for rent yearly 12*d.*, And for tallage 2¼*d.*, And for average 2⅛*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ¼*d.*, And he will do all other services like the aforesaid Richard ate Pende.

Adam de Chabeham [1] holds one messuage and half a virgate of land containing 7½ acres, And owes for rent yearly 2*s.* 3*d.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, and for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples 1*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, and he 6 eggs. will do all other services like Richard Kiriel, And besides the said Adam will fence round the Court 1½ perches and shall have the old fence, And will do suit; Also the said Adam holds one messuage and half a virgate of land containing 12 acres, And owes for rent yearly at the four quarterdays 4*s.* 5¾*d.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And at Christmas 2 hens worth 4*d.*, And he shall do 2 hens. all other services as he must do for the last preceding 6 eggs. tenement; Also the same holds one messuage and an acre of land, and owes for rent yearly 20*d.* for all services.

Robert Pottesflode holds half a virgate of land and owes for rent yearly 3*s.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, and for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And he will do

[1] See also p. 85.

all other services like Richard Kiriel, And besides he owes
2 hens. 2 hens at Christmas, And 6 eggs at Easter.
6 eggs.

Alice de Beyton holds one messuage and one farthingland, and owes for rent yearly at the four quarterdays 12*d.*, And for tallage 2¼*d.*, And for average 2¼*d.*, And for picking nuts
3 eggs. and apples ¼*d.*, And at Easter 3 eggs, And she will do all other services like Richard atte Pende.

John le Ffrensch holds one messuage and half a virgate of land containing 6½ acres, And owes for rent yearly 2*s.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking
2 hens. nuts and apples ¼*d.*, And at Christmas 2 hens worth 4*d.*, And
6 eggs. at Easter 6 eggs, And he will do all other services like Richard Kiriel.

Robert Cole holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, which is called Fidelond,[1] And owes for rent yearly 2*s.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking
6 eggs. nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And all other services like Richard Kiriel; The same Robert Cole holds one curtilage and half a virgate of land, which was Innerslond, containing 6½ acres, And owes for rent at the four quarterdays 2*s.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*,
6 eggs. And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And he will do all other services like Richard Kiriel.

John de Bedynton holds one curtilage and 3 roods of land, and owes for rent yearly at the four quarterdays 12*d.*, And additional rent 1*d.*, And he owes at two boondays 2 men like the other tenants, and their work is worth nothing.

John le Longe holds one virgate of land containing 21 acres, and owes for rent yearly at the four quarterdays 5*s.* 0*d.*, And for tallage 9*d.*, And for average 8½*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples 1*d.*, And at the feast of St. Michael
1 ploughshare. one ploughshare, worth 8*d.*, And at 2 Waterbedrepes 8 men whose work is worth 8*d.*, And at one Alebedrepe 4 men, And at one Alebedrepe 1 man, and their work is worth nothing
12 eggs. on account of the reprise; And at Easter 12 eggs worth ½*d.*, And he will fence round the Court 7 perches, and shall have the old fence, And he must fetch from the park to the

[1] See p. 285.

Court 2 cartloads of wood cut by the lord, and his work is worth 2*d.*; And he will hoe for [1] days before dinner with one man, and their work is worth 1½*d.*, And he must plough as is stated before if he has a plough, And besides he must plough one rood of land [2] which is called Gavelerth, and his work is worth 1½*d.*, And he will make 1 quarter of malt from the lord's corn, and his work is worth 1*d.* And he will have wood sufficient for the lord's court, And he must bake 4 bushels of corn at harvest, and his work is worth nothing on account of the reprise, And he must bind and carry the lord's corn at harvest like other customary tenants, And he will carry dung like other customary tenants, And he will do suit of court.

Robert Godesone holds half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 2*s.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, 6 eggs. And he will bake 4 bushels of the lord's corn, and his work is worth nothing, And he will make 4 bushels of malt from the lord's corn, And he will do all other services like Richard Kiriel.

William Constannce holds half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 2*s.* 4*d.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And all other services like the aforesaid 6 eggs. Richard Kiriel.

Thomas de Bures holds half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 3*s.* 4½*d.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And at the feast of St. Michael half a plough- ½ ploughshare. share, And he will carry one cartload of wood from the park, 6 eggs. And he must bake 2 bushels of the lord's corn, and the work is worth nothing, And he will make 4 bushels of malt, and his work is worth ½*d.*, And he must plough half a perch [3]

[1] No number given. [2] Or rod. See note on Thomas de Bures.

[3] In a normal acre of 220 yards by 4 rods or perches of 16½ feet, each furrow was a foot wide, so that there were 16 furrows in each rood, or 64 in each acre, leaving 2 feet over for the grass balk (Cunningham, English Industry and Commerce, i. 115). Half a perch therefore meant 8 furrows.

of Gavelerth, And fence round the Court 3½ perches, And he shall have the old fence, And he will carry dung and he will plough at boondays, And he will hoe corn, And he must cut at boondays, bind, and carry, like the other tenants, And he will do suit of court.

Robert de Farnycroft holds one farthingland containing 1 messuage and 12 acres of land, And owes for rent yearly 18*d.*, And for tallage 2¼*d.*, And for average 2⅛*d.*, And at
3 eggs. Easter 3 eggs, And all other services like Richard atte Pende.

Leticia ate Grene holds one farthingland containing one messuage and 12 acres of land, And owes for rent yearly 18*d.*, And for tallage 2¼*d.*, And for average 2⅛*d.*, And at
3 eggs. Easter 3 eggs, And all other services like Richard atte Pende.[1]

Thomas Cole holds one virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly at the four quarterdays 5*s.* 10*d.*, And for tallage 9*d.*, And for average 8½*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*
12 eggs. And at Easter 12 eggs, And for 2 Waterbedrepes 8 men whose work is worth 8*d.*, And for one Alebedrepe 4 men, whose work is worth nothing on account of the reprise, And at one Alebedrepe one man whose work is worth nothing on account of the reprise, And he will hoe 3 days, And will plough at Benerth and Gavelerth like John le Longe, And he will bind and carry like his other neighbours, And will fence round the Court 7 perches, And he shall have the old fence, And he will carry from the park to the Court 2 cartloads of wood cut by the lord, and his work is worth 2*d.*, And he will bake and make malt like John le Longe, And he will carry dung like the other customary tenants, And do suit of court.

Peter le Carterre holds one messuage, And pays additional rent at the feast of St. Michael ½*d.*, And no more because he makes a contribution to Thomas Cole.

Peter ate Hetth holds one messuage and half a virgate, And owes for rent yearly at four quarter days 5*s.*, And for

[1] She evidently held with Farnycroft a divided tenement like Lomputte and atte Steghele (p. 84).

tallage $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, And for average $4\frac{1}{4}d.$, And for picking nuts and apples $\frac{1}{2}d.$, And he will carry dung, hoe, plough, cut, bind and carry, and do all other services like Richard Kiriel; Also the same Peter holds 5 acres of land and owes for rent yearly at four quarter days 2*s.* for all services.

Robert ate Hetth holds one farthingland containing 6 acres, And owes for rent yearly at four quarter days 2*s.* 3*d.*, And for tallage $2\frac{1}{4}d.$, And for average $2\frac{1}{8}d.$, And for picking nuts and apples $\frac{1}{4}d.$, And all other services like Richard ate Pende.

William ate Mere holds one messuage and half a virgate of land containing 12 acres, and owes for rent yearly 3*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}d.$, And for tallage $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, And for average $4\frac{1}{4}d.$, and for picking nuts and apples 1*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And he will fence round the Court 3 perches, And will bake 4 bushels of wheat, and his work is worth nothing, And he will make 4 bushels of malt, and his work is worth $\frac{1}{2}d.$, And he will carry from the park one cartload of wood cut by the lord, and the work is worth 1*d.*, And he will plough half a perch of gavelerth, and the work is worth $\frac{3}{4}d.$, And besides he will carry dung, plough at Benerth like the others, hoe, cut at bedrepes, bind, carry, and do all services like Richard Kiriel. 6 eggs.

Martin In the Lane holds one farthingland containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, And owes for rent yearly at four quarter days 12*d.*, And for tallage $2\frac{1}{4}d.$, And at 2 Waterbedrepes 2 men whose work is worth 2*d.*, And at 2 Alebedrepes 2 men whose work is worth nothing, And other services like Richard ate Pende; Also the same Martin holds one messuage and half a virgate of land containing 8 acres, And owes for rent yearly 2*s.* $5\frac{1}{4}d.$, And for tallage $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, And for average $4\frac{1}{4}d.$, And for picking nuts and apples 1*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And he will fence round the Court $2\frac{1}{2}$ perches, And he shall have the old fence, And will plough Gavelerth a quarter of one perch worth $\frac{1}{2}d.$, And will bake 2 bushels of corn and his work is worth nothing, And he will make 2 bushels of malt, the work being worth $\frac{1}{4}d.$, And he will carry one cartload of wood cut by the lord from the park to the Court and 6 eggs.

the work is worth 1*d.*, And besides he do all other services like Richard Kiriel.

Godard In the Lane holds half a virgate of land containing 7 acres, And owes for rent yearly at four quarterdays 5*s.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And he will maintain the Grange like the others, And he will carry dung, and plough at Benerth, and hoe, like Richard Kiriel, And at 2 Waterbedrepes 4 men whose work is worth 4*d.*, And at 2 Alebedrepes 3 men, whose work is worth nothing, And he will bind and carry corn in harvest, which has been cut, for 4 bedrepes, the work being worth 4*d.*, And he will pay pannage,[1] if he has pigs, that is ½*d.* a pig, and suit of court.

6 eggs.

Hugo Faber[2] holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, which was Brounsweyn, containing 11 acres, And he owes for rent yearly 4*s.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And all other services like the aforesaid Godard.

Adam In the lane holds one messuage and half a virgate of land containing 16 acres, And owes for rent yearly 5*s.* 10*d.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And he will do all other services like the aforesaid Godard.

6 eggs.

John In the lane[3] holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, And owes for rent 4*s.* 6½*d.*, And for tallage 9*d.*,[4] And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And he will carry dung, And will plough at Benerthes like other customary tenants, And will plough at Gavelerthes half a perch, the work being worth ¾*d.*, And he will carry one cartload of wood and the work is worth 1*d.*, And he will fence round the Court 3½ perches,

6 eggs.

[1] Apparently the same as enese (see p. 69).

[2] ? Smith.

[3] Presumably the same man as John de la Lane, who had been bailiff of Queen Isabella, and in 1324 had been sued by the Abbot of Chertsey for driving off and impounding 1,500 of his sheep from Epsom. He pleaded that the sheep were on Banstead Downs, but the abbot obtained damages (Placitorum Abbreviatio, p. 346).

[4] He pays commutation for tallage, as if he held a whole virgate.

And he shall have the old fence, And he will hoe for 3 days before dinner with one man, and his work is worth 1½*d.*, And at 2 Waterbedrepes 4 men, whose work is worth 4*d.*, And at Alebedrepes 3 men, whose work is worth nothing, And he will bind and carry corn to be cut during 4 bedrepes the work being worth 4*d.*, And he must bake at harvest 2 bushels of corn and his work is worth nothing. And he will make 4 bushels of malt from corn, And shall have sufficient wood for the Court, and his work is worth ½*d.*, And he owes suit.

Total of the whole year £8 19*s.* 1½*d.*[1]

Turn to the back

[on dorse]

Extent Continued

Ralph In the lane holds one messuage and one virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 4*s.* 4*d.*, And additional rent ¾*d.*, And for tallage 9*d.*, And for average 8½*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples 1*d.*, And at Easter 12 eggs, And 12 eggs. he will carry dung and plough at Benerth like John In the lane, And he will plough at Gavelerth half a perch, the work being worth ¾*d.*, And he will carry one cartload of wood, the work being worth 1*d.*, And he will fence round the Court 3 perches, And he shall have the old fence, And he will bake 4 bushels of corn and his work is worth nothing, And he will make 4 bushels of malt, the work being worth ½*d.*, And at 2 Waterbedrepes 8 men whose work is worth 8*d.*, And at 2 Alebedrepes 5 men whose work is worth nothing, And he will bind and carry corn to be cut at 4 bedrepes, and the work is worth 4*d.*, And he owes suit, And he owes pannage like the others.

William Chapman holds one messuage and half a virgate of land called ten Walder containing 12½ acres, And he owes for rent yearly 40*d.*, And for additional rent ½*d.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, and for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples 1*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And at the feast of 6 eggs.

[1] By the total is a note. See p. 330.

Half a ploughshare. St. Michael half a ploughshare, And he will carry dung and plough at Benerth like John In the lane, and at 2 Waterbedrepes 4 men and the value of the work is 4*d.*, And 2 men at 2 Alebedrepes and the work there is worth nothing, And he shall bind and carry corn, and their (*sic*) work is worth 4*d.*, And he will hoe for 3 days and his work is worth 1½*d.*, And fence 3 perches and have the old fence, And bake 2 bushels of corn, and make 2 bushels of malt, and his work is worth ½*d.*, And he shall carry one cartload of wood the work being worth 1*d.*, And suit of court, And pannage.

William Wille holds one messuage and one virgate of land containing 20 acres, And owes for rent yearly 3*s.* 2*d.*, And for tallage 9*d.*, And for average 8½*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples 1*d.*, And at Easter 12 eggs, and all other services like John In the lane.

12 eggs.

Roger Carpenter holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, and owes for rent yearly 2*s.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And all other services like Richard Kiriel.

Henry de Chombe holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, and owes for rent yearly 2*s.* 4½*d.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And all other services like Richard Kiriel, And for additional rent 2*d.*

6 eggs.

John Mares holds half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 2*s.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples 1*d.*, And at Easter 6 eggs, And all other services like Richard Kiriel, And additional ½*d.*

6 eggs.

Robert le Cartere holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 2*s.* 4½*d.*, And for tallage 4½*d.*, And for average 4¼*d.*, And for picking nuts and apples ½*d.*, and at Easter 6 eggs, And additional rent 6*d.*, And all other services like Richard Kiriel, and suit, and pannage.

6 eggs.

Adam ad Crucem [1] holds one messuage and half a virgate and one farthingland of land, And owes for rent yearly 3*s.*, And for fine for tallage 6¾*d.*, And for average 6⅜*d.*, And for

[1] ? At Cross, as Faber for Smith, p. 80.

picking nuts and apples $1\frac{1}{4}d.$, And at Easter 9 eggs, And at the feast of St. Michael half a ploughshare, And he will carry dung and plough on boondays like Richard Kiriel, And at 2 Waterbedrepes 6 men whose work is worth $6d.$, And at 2 Alebedrepes 4 men whose work is worth nothing, And he will carry and bind corn to be mown at four boondays, and his work is worth $4d.$, And he will hoe four times, the work being worth $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, And he will fence round the garden 2 perches and he shall have the old fence, And he will carry one cartload of wood called Gavel, And he will bake in autumn 4 bushels of the lord's corn and his work is worth nothing, And he will make 4 bushels of malt, the work being worth $\frac{1}{2}d.$, And suit.

9 eggs. Half a ploughshare.

William de Farnycroft holds one virgate of land and owes for rent yearly $4s.$ $2d.$, And for tallage $9d.$, And for average $8\frac{1}{2}d.$, And for picking nuts and apples $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, And at Easter 12 eggs, And he will carry dung, And he will plough at Benerth like Adam ad Crucem, And at two water boondays 8 men whose work is worth $8d.$, And at 2 ale boondays 5 men will hoe three times, and their work is worth $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ He will bind and carry corn to be cut at 4 bedrepes and his work is worth $4d.$; And pannage like the others.

12 eggs.

William Dongehilde[1] holds half a virgate of land and one farthingland, And owes for rent yearly $4s.$ $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, And for tallage $6\frac{3}{4}d.$, And for average $6\frac{3}{8}d.$, And for picking nuts and apples $\frac{3}{4}d.$, And at Christmas 1 hen, And at Easter 9 eggs, And he will carry dung, And he will plough at boondays like Adam ad Crucem, And he will hoe 3 times and his work is worth $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, And at two Waterbedrepes 6 men and his work is worth $6d.$, And at 2 Ale boondays 4 men whose work is worth nothing, And he will bind and carry corn to be cut at four boondays and his work is worth $4d.$, And he will fence round the garden $1\frac{1}{2}$ perches, And he shall have the old fence, And he will bake 2 bushels of corn and his work is worth nothing, And he will make 2 bushels of malt the work being worth $\frac{1}{4}d.$, And he will plough at Gavelerth 3 parts of one rod of land, And he will pay pannage like the

1 hen. 9 eggs.

[1] See also p. 85.

others, And he will carry one cartload of wood and his work is worth 2*d*., And he will do suit.

William le Kyng holds one messuage and half a virgate of land and the third part of a virgate of land, And he owes for rent yearly at the four quarterdays 3*s*. 8*d*., And for tallage 6*d*., And for average 5½*d*., And for picking nuts and apples ¾*d*., And at Easter 8 eggs, And he will do all other services like William Dongehilde, except that he will not bake nor make malt nor carry wood, And he owes for additional rent 1½*d*., And suit of court, And pannage like the other customary tenants.

8 eggs.

William Lomputte holds one farthingland and a half and it contains 7 acres, And he owes for rent yearly 18*d*., And for tallage 3½*d*., And for average 3¼*d*., And for picking nuts and apples ⅜*d*., And at Easter 4½ eggs, And he will hoe and plough at boondays like Adam ad Crucem, And he must take out dung like the said Adam, And at 2 Waterbedrepes 3 men whose work is worth 3*d*., And at two Ale boondays 3 men and their work is worth nothing, And he will bind and carry corn to be cut at four boondays and their work is worth 4*d*., And he will pay pannage like the others, And he will pay the fourth part of a ploughshare worth 2*d*., And suit of Court.

4½ eggs.

¼ of a ploughshare.

William atte Stighele holds one farthingland and a half containing 7 acres, And he owes for rent yearly 18*d*., And for tallage 3½*d*., And for average 3¼*d*., And for picking nuts and apples ⅜*d*., And at Easter 4½ eggs, And at the feast of St. Michael the fourth part of a ploughshare worth 2*d*., And all other services like William Lampet.

4½ eggs.

¼ of a ploughshare.

William de Fyndone holds one messuage and one farthingland containing 5 acres, And he owes for rent yearly 4*s*., And one man for Aleboondays

Thomas In the lane holds one messuage and one farthingland containing 2½ acres, And he owes for rent yearly 12*d*., And for tallage 1¼*d*., And at Easter 1½ eggs, And for 2 Waterbedrepes 2 men whose work is worth 2*d*., And he will carry dung, or will pay 1*d*., And he will hoe three times, and his work is worth 1½*d*.

1½ eggs.

John de Farnycroft owes for additional rent at the feast of St. Michael 2*d.*, that is for 4½ acres of land which he holds, And he will find one man at Alebedrepe.

William Dungehild holds one messuage and 3½ acres of land, And he owes for additional rent at the feast of St. Michael 2*d.*, And one man at Alebedrepe.

Hugh Dungehild holds one messuage, And owes for additional rent at the feast of St. Michael 1½*d.*

Adam le Kyng owes for additional rent at the feast of St. Michael 1*d.*

Godard de Burs holds half a virgate of land, And he owes for rent yearly at the four quarterdays 7*s.*, And suit of court; And he must guard robbers taken within the liberty with his other comrades as they have been accustomed to do of old time. And for one acre which he holds he owes additional rent ½*d.* Guard of robbers.

John, the son of Ralph, the Vicar,[1] holds one curtilage and 7 acres of land, And owes for rent yearly at four quarterdays 7*s.* according to the survey of Sir Ralph de Sandwich, And he must guard robbers taken within the liberty with his other comrades, And do suit.

William le Kyng junior holds half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 7*s.* for all services.

Adam Chabeham holds one farthingland containing 4½ acres of land, And owes for rent yearly 3*s.* for all services, And he will guard robbers with his other comrades.

John, the son of Ralph Frensch, holds half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 7*s.* for all services; Also he owes for rent at the Feast of St. Michael for one curtilage which he holds 2*d.*, And also he will guard robbers like the others.

Adam Motone holds one messuage and half a virgate of land containing 7 acres of land, And owes for rent yearly 5*s.* 4*d.*, And he will find one man at one Alebedrepe for one day at harvest, and he will have dinner like the others, And he will pay pannage like the others.

[1] Johes fil Radi vicar'. If 'vicar'' stands for 'vicarius', he was not vicar of Banstead as far as is known. But it probably stands for 'vicarii'. The Survey of 1680 speaks of a close called Ralph Viccars.

Walter Hugonn holds half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 4*s*. 9*d*., And for tallage 4½*d*., And at 2 Alebedrepes[1] 4 men worth 4*d*., And at Alebedrepes 3 men the lord supplying dinner, And he will carry dung like the rest and will have dinner, And he will collect nuts and apples without dinner,[2] And at Christmas 2 hens worth 4*d*., And at Easter 6 eggs, And he will bind and carry and stack the corn which he himself will cut at 3 boondays, And he will hoe for 3 half days, And will pay pannage like the others.

2 hens.

6 eggs.

Simon Cole holds one messuage and one farthingland containing 3½ acres, And owes for rent yearly at the four quarterdays 3*s*. 6*d*., And he will guard robbers taken within the liberty with his comrades, And he will help in roofing the Grange with his neighbours.

Richard Pipelot holds one messuage and half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly at four quarterdays 7*s*., And he will guard robbers taken within the liberty, And he will help in roofing the Grange like his other neighbours.

Richard Kyng holds half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly 4*s*., And suit, And he will find one man for Ale boondays; And also he holds 4 acres of land and owes for rent yearly 2*d*., for all services.

Also the same Richard holds one messuage with an acre of land, And he owes for it for rent yearly 2½*d*., for all services.

In the lord's hands.

The land which is called Sollond[3] contains 30 acres, And owes for rent yearly at Easter and the feast of St. Michael 10*s*.; And 10 acres of the said land are worth yearly 4*d*. each, And 10 acres are worth yearly 2*d*. each, And 10 acres of the said land are worth 1½*d*. each, making a total of 6*s*. 3*d*., And so the rent is more valuable than the extent.

John Wylle, Thomas son of William Parkere, Lanar son of Roger Kyng, hold among themselves half a virgate of land, And they owe for rent yearly 4*s*., And for tallage 4½*d*.,

[1] Clerical error for 'waterbedrepes'.

[2] Note that in this case the service is not commuted.

[3] Solland or Soleland (Soloms) was unoccupied at the time of Wortyng's first account.

And for average $4\frac{1}{4}d.$, And for picking nuts and apples $\frac{1}{2}d.$, And at Easter 6 eggs, And all other services like Richard Kyriel. 6 eggs.

Also the same John Wylle holds one farthingland, which was Pyghog,[1] And he owes for rent yearly $12d.$, And for tallage $2\frac{1}{4}d.$, And for average $2\frac{1}{8}d.$, And for picking nuts and apples $\frac{1}{4}d.$, And at Easter 3 eggs, And all other services which Richard atte Pende must do. 3 eggs.

Also the same John Wylle holds half a virgate of land, And owes for rent yearly $4s.$, And for tallage $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, And for average $4\frac{1}{4}d.$, And for picking nuts and apples $\frac{1}{2}d.$, And he will do all other services which Richard Kiriel must do.

Total £3 19*s.* $8\frac{5}{8}d.$

Sum total for the term of St. John Baptist and Michael, £13–$11\frac{3}{4}d.$ and a fourth part of a farthing.

Total for the whole year, £7 9*s.* $1\frac{5}{8}d.$

Sum total of rental of tenements or lands which are in the hands of the farmer[2] of the demesne £23 8*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ Yearly, £8 12*s.* $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ At four quarterdays, £6 0*s.* $11\frac{1}{4}d.$

IV

LAY SUBSIDY OF 1332

This is the earliest existing detailed account of taxes in Banstead. Similar returns of the times of Henry VIII, James I, Charles II, and George III are given later.

In 1332 Parliament granted a fifteenth and a tenth to the King. This tax was a fixed proportion of all movables with very few exceptions possessed by every one, except those who were so poor that their goods did not amount on the whole to 5*s.* The cities, boroughs, and ancient demesne contributed at the higher rate, the counties at the lower. Before Parliament made the grant Edward III had attempted to tallage his cities, boroughs, and demesne lands exactly

[1] See p. 300.

[2] William de Hertyng (Ministers' Accounts, $\frac{1020}{15}$, where a payment of £13 2*s.*, part of his farm, appears on the roll of receipts from lands in the hands of the queen in 19 Edw. II).

as Edward II had done in 1312. On the earlier occasion the men of Banstead had had to pay 10 marcs, but had objected that Banstead was not ancient demesne, and should not have been so tallaged, and an examination of Domesday Book and the records of the Exchequer was ordered, with the result that they were discharged from the obligation.[1] It is clear, however, that in 1332 Banstead was paying the Parliamentary grant at the higher rate of a tenth, and the Rolls of Parliament[2] show that the grant was in fact 'le quinzisme deiner a lever de la co'alte et le Disme dener a lever des Citez Burghs et les demeyns de Roi', no regard apparently being had to the origin of the Royal ownership. (See also note, p. 89.)

Soon after 1334 an arrangement was made by which the tax, which had been specially assessed, became a fixed sum, and the King's claim to tallage his subjects was abandoned.[3]

The clergy were taxed separately, and the old system of lay and clerical subsidies was not finally abandoned till after the Restoration.

Translation.

Assessment[4] of the tenth granted by the laity to our Lord the King in the County of Surrey in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward III by John Dabernoun and William de Westone assessors and collectors in the same county by commission of our Lord the King.

Township of Banstede.

From John Covert[5]	10*s.*	2*d.*
,, Ralph atte Longelonde . . .		18*d.*
,, Thomas Profete	3*s.*	
,, John de London	4*s.*	6*d.*

[1] L. T. R. Memoranda, 13 Edw. II (Trinity Term), No. 82.
[2] ii. 66.
[3] See Stubbs, Const. History, ii. 567–9; Dowell, Hist. of Taxation.
[4] R. O., Subsidy, 184/4. The roll is in Latin.
[5] Of Chaldon; see the extent, where many others of these names will be found.

From	Alice Dongehulde		18*d.*
,,	William de Hertynge[1]	20*s.*	½*d.*
,,	John In the Lane	2*s.*	3*d.*
,,	Ralph In the Lane		18*d.*
,,	William Potteflode	3*s.*	
,,	Geoffrey le Kyng	2*s.*	3*d.*
,,	William le Kyng	3*s.*	
,,	William atte Halle		12*d.*
,,	Adam de Farncroft	3*s.*	
,,	Godard de Bures		12*d.*
,,	William atte Lamputte[2]		18*d.*
,,	William atte Hulle		12*d.*
,,	Richard Richebel		12*d.*
,,	Richard atte Ponde	3*s.*	
,,	Ralph Godard		12*d.*
,,	John le Frenshe		12*d.*
,,	William Becheman		12*d.*
,,	Peter le Fraunk	6*s.*	
,,	Gilbert Broun		12*d.*
,,	William de Wonham	2*s.*	3*d.*
,,	Ralph Row		12*d.*
	Total	77*s.*	5½*d.*

Township of Thadeworth, Preston, & Berghe.[3]

From	Henry de Berghe	10*s.*	¾*d.*
,,	John de Bures	8*s.*	2*d.*
,,	Roger de Totenham	3*s.*	
,,	William de Hertynge at Preston	4*s.*	5½*d.*
,,	William Horn	2*s.*	
,,	Simon Horn	4*s.*	

[1] Farmer of the manor (see p. 87).

[2] Atte Lamputte must be error for Lamputte, owing to the scribe's eye catching 'Willo atte' in the next line, as the name, which is very common in these records in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, nowhere else appears to contain 'atte'.

[3] This list, which is on a different sheet, is among the assessments for the fifteenth. A similar list appears for Banstead, but is struck out with the note, 'Cancellatur hic quia melius alibi in hoc Rotulo inter taxationes de decima.'

From	William Sperewe		12*d.*
,,	Laurence Rychebele		16*d.*
,,	Gilbert Turkeys		8*d.*
,,	John Helewys	5*s.*	6*d.*
,,	the Executors of the Will of Peter de Wyk	7*s.*	1*d.*
,,	William de Westerham	8*s.*	10¾*d.*
,,	William de Hertynge at Norththadeworth	4*s.*	5½*d.*
,,	Henry le Hopper	3*s.*	
,,	Roger Prophete		8*d.*
,,	John Lucas		12*d.*
,,	Roger de Lehangre		16*d.*
,,	William ate Hethe	5*s.*	
,,	Alan de Bures	4*s.*	
,,	John Rychebele		12*d.*
	Total	76*s.*	7½*d.*

V

MANORIAL ACCOUNTS (*continued*)

C. Account of John Wortyng, the Bailiff, 1363–4.

(Ministers' Accounts, General Series, $\frac{1010}{14}$, 37–38 Edw. III.)

Translation.

Banstede. Transcript of account of John de Wortyngge, Bailiff of the Manor there, from the feast of St. Michael in the 37th year of the reign of King Edward the third since the Conquest, to the feast St. Michael next following in the 38th year of the reign of the aforesaid King, for one whole year.[1]

Rent of Assize. He renders account of £4 8*s.* 11*d.* of rent of assize of the Christmas term, and of 107*s.* 3*d.* of rent of assize of the Easter term, and of £4 4*s.* 8*d.* of rent of assize of the term

[1] 1363–4. The regnal years of Edward III were reckoned from January 25, 1327.

of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, and of £8 3*s.* 3½*d.* of rent of assize and tallage of the term of St. Michael of which 40*s.* is tallage, and of 3*d.* of new Rent of William Wille for the year in the term of St. Michael. And of 12*s.* of 12 ploughshares sold . . . . .[1]

Total £22 16*s.* 4¾*d.*

Sale of labour.[2]

And of 2*s.* 2½*d.* of the custom called garsanes[3] sold as shown outside,[4] at the feast of St. Michael,

And of 20*s.* 2⅝*d.* of the custom of average[5] of bondmen yearly at the four usual quarters according to the extent,

And of 10¾*d.* of the custom called Maltsulver[6] at Christmas,

And of 16*d.* of the custom called Wodegavel[7] at Christmas,

And of 4*s.* 2*d.* of the custom called Benerth[8] at Easter,

And of 12*d.* of the custom called Wodegavel[9] at Easter,

And of 5*s.* of the custom of hoeing corn at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist,

And of 3*s.* of the custom of picking apples and nuts at the feast of St. Michael,[10]

[1] Illegible, but see Account of 42–43 Edw. III. The total is practically the same in Wortyng's three accounts, but is largely increased since 1277, when Sandwich only collected £14 13*s.* 7¾*d.*

[2] In these cases, the villeins, being excused from the various customary labours enumerated in return for money payments, their labouris, as it were, sold to them ('opera vendita'; see Walter of Henley, p. xvi). No mention is made of any option retained by the lord to take the labour instead of the money, as is done below in the case of carrying corn.

[3] 'De cons. voc. garsanes', a custom in the Weald equivalent to pannage for keeping pigs (see p. 67).

[4] 'Ut extra', i.e. outside this account, but on the dorse which forms the outside of the Roll.

[5] 'Averagium', the obligation to carry, had been already commuted in 1325 (see note, p. 54).

[6] A money payment instead of the obligation to make malt, to which sixteen tenants in the extent of 1325 were subject.

[7] The carting of wood for the land, sometimes at Christmas, was incumbent on twelve tenants in 1325.

[8] Or 'precariae carucarum' (see p. 70).

[9] Evidently a clerical error for 'gavelerth', for which see p. 70; see also the end of this account, p. 112.

[10] This was already commuted in 1325, with one exception.

And of 5*s.* of the custom of carting dung at the same feast.[1]

Total 42*s.* $9\frac{7}{8}$*d.*

Proved by the Court Roll.

Issue of the Manor and profit of bondmen's tenements now in our Lady's hands for lack of farmers.

And of 2*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* of pannage of pigs of our Lady's tenants this year. Of pannage of pigs in the park[2] he returns nothing, because there was no feed there this year,

And of 2*s.* received from Robert Smothe for one messuage with curtilage[3] and one hawland[4] formerly held by William Hugyn, granted him for a term of 7 years, this being the sixth year,[5]

And of 2*s.* of William Lirecok for the harvest labour of one messuage, and half a virgate of land, formerly held by Joan Totes,[6] granted to him for the aforesaid term for the ancient rents and services except labour,

And of 6*d.* rent of the same William for one hawland, formerly held by Henry Turnor, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 6th year,

And of 4*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* of Thomas de Yhurst for one cottage with curtilage, formerly held by William Monek, and one curtilage formerly held by Robert atte Felde, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 6th year,

And of 2*s.* 6*d.* of John Teg for one tenement, formerly held by the aforesaid Robert, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 6th year.

And of 3*s.* from the same John for the labour of one curtilage, and half a virgate of land, formerly held by Simon Bode, granted to him for the aforesaid term for the ancient services, except labour,

[1] This was in process of commutation in 1325 (see p. 45).

[2] A note added above the line says that it is accustomed to be 41*s.* when there is any.

[3] Curtilage, court or yard.

[4] Hawland, land that is hedged or enclosed.

[5] The old tenant in this and similar cases had evidently died, perhaps in the Black Death, or left. If these rents are compared with the allowances on the other side of the account for vacant tenements, it is clear that considerable reductions had had to be made.

[6] Note the exemptions from harvest and other labour. He no doubt still had to do suit.

And of 9*s.* from John Frank for one tenement and half a virgate of land, formerly held by John Longe, granted him by the bailiff for a term of five years, this being the third year,[1]

And of 20*d.* from John Atte Mer for 1 curtilage and half a virgate of land called Videlond, granted to him for a term of seven years, this being the sixth year,

And of 2*s.* from Gilbert Burgh for 1 cottage with curtilage, formerly held by Walter Hugyn, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the sixth year,

And of 6*d.* from William Atte Mer for half an acre of land of the same tenement granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the sixth year,

And of 14*d.* from Thomas Lampot for 1 curtilage of a tenement[2] formerly held by Thomas Bures, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the sixth year.

3*s.* 7*d.* one cottage

And of 12*d.* from Peter in the Lane for ~~one curtilage~~ called Joyneresland and five acres of land on Soliherderneden[3] ~~called Joynershagh~~ and one acre of land granted to him in Eldebury for the aforesaid term, this being the sixth year,

And of half a virgate and 1 acre of land formerly Dosbard[4] which Henry Helewys formerly held he returns nothing, because (as in last account) they remain forfeited in the hands of our Lady for want of a farmer,[5]

And of 2*s.* from Thomas Popelot for the harvest labour of one messuage and half a virgate of land, formerly held by Ralph Paramour,[6] granted to him for the term of seven

[1] For some reason, which does not appear, this holding let for a largely increased rent.

[2] It appears from the later accounts that the grant was renewed, and the curtilage was called Crauchehagh.

[3] This appears to be correct, but the name is obscure. The corrections and interlineations are in the MS.

[4] John Dusbard held half a virgate, and paid 4*s.* rent in 1325. Dosbard, the bondman's land, was sown with oats in 42–43 Edw. III.

[5] 'Quia in manibus domine manent gavelete pro defectu fermarii.' 'Gavelet' was a legal process for non-payment of rent, chiefly used on land held in gavelkind in Kent, but also used in London. The word does not occur elsewhere in these accounts, and it is not clear why it is used.

[6] See p. 65.

years, this being the first year, for the ancient services except labour (as appears in a Court held the 7th day of October in the 37th year),

And of 4*s.* 8*d.* of Thomas Popelote for 1 messuage and 1 farthingland, formerly held by Roger Carpenter, granted to him for the term of 7 years, this being the 3rd year,

And of 2*s.* from the same Thomas for 1 messuage and 1 farthingland, formerly held by William Cole, granted to him for a term of 5 years, this being the 3rd year,

And of 2*s.* of farm of a garden and one hawland, formerly held by Roger Carpenter, so let[1] this year,

And of 5*s.* of farm of 1 messuage with garden of John Willy, and 2 acres of land of the said John, and 1 garden called Rosselesgardyn, so let this year,

And of 4*s.* from John Potesflod for one messuage and half a virgate of land called Hugyneslond let to him from the feast of St. Michael in the 37th year to the end of 5 years, this being the first year, as appears in the Court held the 18th day of November this year,

And of 12*d.* from Thomas Logard for the harvest labour (beyond the ancient rent),[2] of one messuage and half a virgate of land, formerly held by Roger Carpenter, let to him for the term of 5 years, this being the 1st year, as appears in the aforesaid Court.

Total, 54*s.* 1*d.*

Chevage. And of 4*d.* chevage[3] of Henry Bode and Henry Willy, bondmen of our lady, for having license to remain outside the domain of our lady for the year,

Total, 4*d.*

Sale of corn. And of £10 for 20 quarters of wheat sold as shown outside,[4] at 10*s.* a quarter,

[1] 'Sic dimiss.'

[2] 'Ult[a] antiq redd' added above the line.

[3] 'Quia non sunt residentes dant chevagium', a kind of poll-tax, the object of which was not so much to get money as to retain some hold over the villein after he had succeeded in escaping from the lord's immediate sway (Vinogradoff, Villainage, p. 157). In the Court Roll of 1378 'capitagium' is used.

[4] See p. 91.

And of £11 2*s.* 9*d.* for 18 quarters 4½ bushels of wheat sold as shown outside, at 12*s.* a quarter.

And of 31*s.* 4*d.* for 5 quarters 7 bushels of vetches sold, as shown outside, at 5*s.* 4*d.* a quarter,

And of £10 for 30 quarters of barley sold, as shown outside, at 6*s.* 8*d.* a quarter,

And of £12 for 60 quarters of oats sold, as shown outside, at 4*s.* a quarter.

Total, £44 14*s.* 1*d.*

Sale of stock.

And of £4 12*d.* for 18 pigs sold, as shown outside, price 4*s.* 6*d.* each,

And of 48*s.* for 12 porkers sold, as shown outside, at 4*s.* each,

And of 5*s.* for 24 hens of rent sold, as shown outside, at 2½*d.* each,

And of 2*s.* 2½*d.* for 334 hens' eggs of rent sold, as shown outside, at 8*d.* a hundred,

And of 14*d.* for 1 lb. of pepper of rent sold as shown outside,

And of 4*d.* for 2 lb. of cummin of rent sold as shown outside.

Total, £6 17*s.* 8½*d.*

Sale of wool and fells.

And of £10 15*s.* 4*d.* for 2 sacks and 1 clove of great wool[1] sold, as shown outside, at 106*s.* 8*d.* a sack,

And of 3*s.* 6*d.* for 3 cloves of lambs' wool sold, as shown outside, at 14*d.* a clove,

And of 2*s.* for the hide of a murrain ox sold, as shown outside.

And of 12*s.* 8*d.* for 76 murrain woolfells sold, as shown outside, at 3*d.*[2] each.

[1] 'Lana grossa', great or gross wool, not lamb's wool, or inferior, broken, or refuse wool (Rogers, i. 365). Average prices taken from Rogers are given in the table at p. 37. The clove was almost invariably 7 lb., and the sack was generally 52 cloves. The wool in this account no doubt came from the shearing of the summer of 1364, and the price appears to be 2*s.* a clove or slightly over, as compared with 2*s.* 3*d.* in the table. In the bailiff's account for 42–43 Edw. III, 2½ sacks were sold at 106*s.* 8*d.* a sack, a bigger yield, but at the same price.

[2] This should apparently be 2*d.* Wool fells are 'pell lanut'. In the next entry 'pellett et pellibus agn.' See note on p. 110.

And of 7*d.* for 14 fells and skins of lambs with murrain sold, as shown outside.

Total, £11 14*s.* 1*d.*

Farm of the dovecote.

And of 6*s.* 8*d.* for farm of the dovecote for the year.

Total, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Perquisites of Court.

And of 33*s.* 10*d.* for perquisites of Court with view of frankpledge held the 7th day of October,

And of 10*s.* 1*d.* of perquisites of Court held 18th November, besides 2*s.* 5*d.* charged in the same Court for pannage of pigs,[1]

And of 16*s.* 2*d.* for perquisites of Court held the 14th day of January,

(Checked by Court roll).

And of 12*s.* 8*d.* for perquisites of Court held the 11th day of March,

And of 19*s.* 5*d.* for perquisites of Court held the 12th day of June, with the price of 1 mare price 2*s.*, and 1 heifer price 6*s.* 8*d.*, charged there, coming as heriot,

And of 4*s.* 5*d.* for perquisites of Court held the 27th day of July.

Total, £4 16*s.* 7*d.*

Dairy.

And of 10*s.* for the farm of milking and calves of 2 cows at farm this year,[2]

And of 10*s.* 10*d.* for farm of the milking of 65 ewes giving milk this year, at 2*d.* each,

And of 5*s.* of the farm of 5 hens for the year,

Total, 25*s.* 10*d.*

Sale of wood.

And of £6 15*s.* for 4,500 billets of wood[3] sold, as shown outside, at 30*s.* a thousand,

And of 20*s.* 8*d.* for broken wood sold this year in the park.

Total, £8 20*d.*

Sum Total of Receipts, £105 10*s.* 3⅛*d.*

[1] See note on 'enese', p. 69.

[2] It was a common practice at this period to farm cows, probably on account of the difficulty of supervising small receipts, and 5*s.* a year was a usual price. It was not done at Banstead apparently in the time of Edw. I. Ewe's milk was employed, though more rarely than cow's, for making cheese (Rogers, i. 403 and 527).

[3] Talwode.

Allowances and Failures of Rent of Tenements in the hands of our Lady.[2]

He reckons for allowance of rent of land called Solelond,[1] because it is in the hands of our Lady for the year, ... 10*s.*

And of the tenement formerly held by William Hugyn, for the same reason for the year, 2*s.* 3*d.*

And for labour and services, 14*d.* and 6 eggs,

And of a tenement formerly held by Henry Turnor, for the same reason for the year, . 8*s.*

And of a tenement formerly held by William Atte Hyde, for the same reason for the year, 2*s.*

And for labour and services $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ and 3 eggs,

And of a tenement formerly held by William Monek, for the same reason for the year, . 3*s.*

And for labour and services, with 1 ploughshare, 2*s.* 3*d.* and 6 eggs,

And of 2 tenements formerly held by Robert Felder, for the same reason for the year, . 4*s.*

And for labour and services, with one ploughshare, 2*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ and 9 eggs,

And of the tenement formerly held by John Longe, for the same reason for the year, . 3*s.*

And for labour and services, with one ploughshare, 3*s.* 1*d.* and 12 eggs,

And of the tenement formerly held by Walter Hugyn, for the same reason for the year, 3*s.* 9*d.*

And for labour and services, $16\frac{3}{4}d.$, And for 2 hens 5*d.* and 6 eggs,

And for the tenement formerly held by Geoffrey Cole, called Swynefeld, for the same reason for the year, ... 18*d.*

And for labour and services $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ and 3 eggs,

And of two tenements called Videlond and Joynoreslond, for the same reason for the year, 4*s.*

And for labour and services 2*s.* 7*d.* and 9 eggs,

[1] See p. 86. This land was over-rented.

[2] The large number of tenements in hand was presumably a result of the Black Death. 'In many cases the number of holdings on the manor which lay vacant after the pestilence was so great that the landowner could not get them filled up by any device' (Oman, Revolt of 1381, p. 6).

And of a tenement formerly held by Thomas Bures, for the same reason for the year, .	3*s.*	6*d.*
And of one acre of land formerly held by Alice Potteslode, for the same reason for the year,		3*d.*
And of half a virgate of land formerly Dosbard, which Henry Helewys formerly held, for the same reason for the year, . .	3*s.*	
And for labour and services, 14*d.*, and 6 eggs,		
And of one acre of land which the same Henry held for the same reason for the year,		6*d.*
And of one farthing land, formerly Clerckyld, for the same reason for the year, . .		12*d.*
And for labour and services $7\frac{3}{4}d.$, and 3 eggs,		
(Is held for the ancient services except harvest labour,[1])		
And of half a virgate of land formerly held by Roger Carpenter for the same reason for the year,	2*s.*	
And of a tenement formerly held by John Willy for the same reason for the year, .		18*d.*
And for labour and services 2*s.* 1*d.*, and 12 eggs,		
And in allowance of rent of the tenement of John ate Mer, Bedel, on account of his office for the year, ...	4*s.*	
And for labour and services, with six eggs,		19*d.*
And of one messuage and one farthing land, formerly held by Robert Carpenter, for the same reason for the year, ...	4*s.*	
79*s.* 10½*d.* Total,	79*s.*	10½*d.*

Cost of ploughs.

He reckons for iron and steel bought for maintaining ironwork of ploughs, with smith's wages, for the year (as in last account), .	22*s.*	
For clouts[2] and nails bought for the ploughs,		12*d.*
For shoeing 18 oxen on the forefeet,[3] .	4*s.*	6*d.*

[1] These words are written above the following words, through which a line is drawn.

[2] Clut (see note on p. 40).

[3] In the manor of Dorking in the time of Richard II the fore-feet of

For shoeing 4 stots[1] for the year,		6*s.*	
For one pair of wheels bought for a plough,		16*d.*	
Total,	34*s.*	10*d.*	
He reckons for 12 clouts[2] bought for cart,	2*s.*		Cost of carts.
For 100 nails bought for the same,		3*d.*	
For shoeing 2 carthorses for the year,	3*s.*		
For grease bought for the cart,		10*d.*	
For white leather bought for repairing harness,		8*d.*	
For one pair of wheels bought for cart,	5*s.*		
For 2 hair cords bought,		14*d.*	
Total,	12*s.*	11*d.*	12*s.* 11*d.*
He reckons for washing and shearing 611 sheep and lambs by piecework, at 1*d.* for 10,	5*s.*	1*d.*	Cost of sheep-fold.
For Tar for sheep he reckons nothing this year, because it came from the stock bought the year before,			
For grease bought to make ointment for sheep (to mix with the remaining tar),	4*s.*		
For 24 hurdles bought for the fold,	4*s.*		
Total,	13*s.*	1*d.*	13*s.* 1*d.*
He reckons for 4 bushels of salt bought for the servants' pottage,	3*s.*		Small necessaries.
For dinners and presents of 8 servants at Christmas and Easter days,		16*d.*	
For 4 cartloads of hay bought for feeding the horses and stots[3] and other animals at the time of the great frost,	20*s.*		

oxen used in ploughing and of heifers in harrowing were shod at 3*d.* each, according to Bray (Archaeologia, xviii).

[1] Stotti (see p. 38). This shows that horses were used for ploughing as well as oxen.

[2] Clut (see note on p. 40).

[3] 'Equorum et stottorum.' The former were no doubt the better class; the word is used for cart horses under 'cost of carts', the latter, sometimes called 'affri', were the commonest and least valuable animals (Rogers, i. 330).

	For parchment bought for Court Roll and extracts, ...		6*d.*
	For gelding 16 female pigs, . . .		5*d.*
	And paid for tithe of sale of fells as above,		15*d.*
	For making 3300 billets of wood by piecework, at 6*s.* 8*d.* a thousand . . .	22*s.*	
	For lengthening the legs of a certain brass pot in store with brass bought for the same, and workman's wages, ...	4*s.*	
Total, 52*s.* 6*d.*		Total, 52*s.*	6*d.*
Purchase of stock,	He reckons for 2 calves bought from the farmer of the cows, ...	3*s.*	
	For 23 wethers[1] bought, as shown outside, before shearing, at 16*d.* each, . . .	30*s.*	8*d.*
		Total, 33*s.*	8*d.*
Hoeing corn.	He reckons for hoeing all our lady's corn this year, ...	8*s.*	
		Total, 8*s.*	
Thrashing and winnowing,	He reckons for thrashing[2] 67 quarters 5 bushels of wheat, peas, and vetches by piecework, 16*s.* 10½*d.*, at 3*d.* a quarter,		
	And for thrashing 91 quarters of barley by piecework 15*s.* 2*d.*, at 2*d.* a quarter,		
	And for thrashing 102 quarters of oats by piecework 12*s.* 9*d.*, at 1½*d.* a quarter,		
	In winnowing half of all the aforesaid corn by piecework containing 130 quarters, 2*s.* 8½*d.*, at ¼*d.* a quarter,		
Total, 47*s.* 6*d.*		Total, 47*s.*	6*d.*

[1] Multones. Rogers's average prices for muttons are given at p. 37. The highest price recorded by him, 1363–8, was 2*s.* 9*d.* Wethers sold by the bailiff of Banstead in 42–43 Edw. III, after shearing, fetched 1*s.* 6*d.* The reeve had sold his sheep in 4–5 Edw. I for 2*s.* each.

[2] The price for thrashing wheat was limited by the Statute of Labourers to 2½*d.*, and barley and oats to 1½*d.* The statute aimed at preserving the rates in force before the Black Death for wages and produce, but, though recently re-enacted, it evidently was not enforced even in a royal manor (see also note on artisans' wages, p. 132).

Harvest.

He reckons for expenses of 143 customary tenants, as for one day at two waterbedrips,[1] according to custom at two repasts; bread from store, as shown outside,

For fish[2] bought for them 9*s.*, being ¾*d.* a day for each according to custom,

For the expenses of 124 customary tenants, as for one day at two alebedrips according to custom, at two repasts according to custom, bread from store, as shown outside,

For beer bought for them 10*s.* 4*d.*, being 1*d.* a day for each according to custom,

For meat bought for them 10*s.* 4*d.*, being 1*d.* a day for each according to custom,

And for cheese bought for them 2*s.* 7*d.*, being ¼*d.* a day for each according to custom,

And for cutting 24 acres of peas and vetches by piecework at 7*d.* an acre, 14*s.*

For wages of John Atte Mer, bedel, and one stacker[3] for 5 weeks in autumn this year, 11*s.* 8*d.*, being 14*d.* a week for each,

For the pay of the aforesaid stacker for the same time, 3*s.*

For 5 pairs of gloves[4] bought for so many servants at harvest, 10*d.*

For 2 lbs. of candles bought, 4*d.*[5]

Total, 62*s.* 1*d.*

[1] A bedrip is reaping done at the lords' bidding; 'water', because, as the similar entry of expenses in 42–43 Edw. III says, 'For beer nothing; because they shall drink water'. At the ale bedrip beer was given (see the Extent, p. 69).

[2] Probably salt herrings.

[3] Tassator. 'Tascur' in Walter of Henley.

[4] Cirotec', i.e. cheirotheca. 'One of the most general customs of the Middle Ages was the present of gloves. They were given at once to the highest and lowest in the land. . . . When the work of harvest was over gloves were served out to the husbandmen who had been engaged in field labour. The bare hand was the symbol of hostility, the gloves of peace and friendliness' (Rogers, i. 119).

[5] This was about the average price.

Salaries and wages.

He reckons for salary of the bailiff for the year, at 14*d.* a week, 60*s.* 8*d.* (as in preceding account),[1]

And for his livery for the year, 10*s.*

For wages of 4 ploughmen and two shepherds from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 18*s.*, for each of them 12*d.* a quarter,

For wages of one dairymaid,[2] one swineherd, and one harrower,[3] for the same time, 4*s.* 6*d.*, for each 6*d.* a quarter,

For wages of 1 other shepherd in the terms of Easter and the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 12*d.*, And for St. Michael's term, 2*s.* 6*d.*

For wages of 2 men to hold the ploughs[4] for the term of St. Michael, 8*s.*

And of 2 drivers[5] and 2 shepherds for the said term 12*s.*, for each of them 3*s.*,

And of one dairymaid and one swineherd for the aforesaid term, 5*s.*

£6 20*d.*

Total, £6 20*d.*

Outside expenses with repairs to houses by witness of Nicholas Bodewelle.

He reckons as paid to Master Richard Podenhale, park keeper, for his fixed wages for the year by letter of our Lady the Queen annexed to the preceding account, and by one tally[6] against the same . . . . 45*s.* 7½*d.* (as in the preceding account),

[1] Written above the line. The stipend is the same as in 1276, but no clothes were then given.

[2] Daye. Day woman is used in Shakespeare.

[3] Herciatoris. In 42–43 Edw. III 'garc eunt ad h'ciam'. Rogers says that he had found no trace of a harrow with iron teeth, and that bush harrowing only was used to cover the seed. The list of dead stock here, however, shows harrows with iron teeth, unless some sort of rake is meant.

[4] 'Tent' caruc.' Apparently not drivers (see below).

[5] Fugatorum. In the account of 41–42 Edw. III, 'fug. caruc.' Selden's Fleta, ii. § 78, speaks of 'fugatores carucarum quorum ars est ut boves aeque sciant conjunctos fugare (*to drive*) ipsos non percutiendo pungendo seu gravando'.

[6] i.e. there had been a payment on account.

And for making one furlong of hedge round the park, ...	3*s.*	4*d.*
For hiring one carpenter by agreement for the job to do the carpentry work of two porches of the hall, and gutter above the porches, on the South side of the hall, ...	13*s.*	4*d.*
For 300 spyke nails bought for the same, .		21*d.*
For 3000 lath nails bought for the same, .	4*s.*	6*d.*
For 5000 prig nails bought for the same, at 13*d.* a thousand, ...	5*s.*	5*d.*
For 4000 plain tiles bought for the same, .	16*s.*	
For 150 holghtyghl[1] bought for the same, .	6*s.*	
For 3 quarters of burnt lime bought for the same, ...	4*s.*	
For carriage of the said tiles and lime, .	4*s.*	
For hiring one tiler with his labourer for twelve days for the aforesaid tiles for the porches, and on other rooms in places, at 10*d.* a day, ...	10*s.*	
For underpinning and plastering the walls of the said porches, ...	3*s.*	4*d.*
For expenses incurred in connexion with a certain house, formerly occupied by Roger Carpenter, a bondman, now in the hands of our Lady, which was quite blown down by the wind,[2] to wit in timber work, roofing, laths, and nails, bought for it, and in daubing the walls, ...	20*s.*	
Total £6 17*s.* 3½*d.*		£6 17*s.* 3½*d*

[1] Probably the same as the holltiles mentioned in the account of 51 Edw. III.

[2] On the evening of January 15, 1362, there was a great gale from the south-west, which tore up trees and blew down houses, towers, and monasteries, and did much other damage to mankind, whence some thought that it was a dreadful punishment of God (Eulogium Hist. iii). For the cost of the house cf. p. 49.

Payment of money.

And he reckons paid to Sir Richard de Raveneser[1] the Queen's Receiver by one tally[2] on the 16th of October in the 39th year, . £60

Total £60

Total of all expenses and payments, £90 3s. 5d., and he owes £15 6s. 10⅛d.

Total of all expenses and payments, £90 3s. 5d.

And he owes £15 6s. 10⅛d., which money he paid to Sir Richard de Raveneser, the Queen's Receiver, by one tally levied the 11th day of December in the 39th year. And so he is here quit.

(The rest of the account is written on the dorse or other side of the roll. The word 'below' referring to things already mentioned is used in the sense in which we speak of 'above', no doubt because the preceding account is literally below, when the document is turned over.)

DORSE.

Wheat. He got 2 qrs. more than the fifth seed.[3]

John de Wortynge bailiff of the manor there answers for 47 qrs. 3 bus. of wheat received from issue of the Grange (the eighth bushel being heaped[4]) thrashed and winnowed by piece work, And for 1 qr. 3½ bus. of heaping of the same.

Total 48 qrs. 7 bus.

Of which there went in seed on 30 acres in the field from Lyrecock road to the road towards the sheepfold 9 qrs. 3 bus., being 2½ bus. on an acre, and in (?) baking expenses as below 7½ bushels, and in sale as below 38 qrs. 4½ bus.

Total as above.

Peas.

And for xi qrs. 5 bus. of peas received from issue of the

[1] Dnō Ricō. Richard de Raveneser was made keeper of the Hanaper, 1357, one of the twelve superior Clerks in Chancery, 1362, Archdeacon of Lincoln, 1368, and from 1371 till his death in 1386 was one of the Receivers of Petitions in Parliament (D. N. B.).

[2] i.e. a payment on account.

[3] These marginal notes (as is shown by comparing the figures for oats and barley with the preceding account) are notes of the yield of the crop compared with the amount of seed sown. 'If the return of your grange only yields three times the seed sown you will gain nothing unless corn sells well' (Walter of Henley (Lamond), p. 19).

[4] Apparently an allowance to make up for waste or inaccurate measurement. See Walter of Henley (Lamond), p. 17.

grange with the aforesaid measure thrashed and heaped as above, And for 3 bus. of heaping of the same. He got 2 qrs. 5 bus. more than the third seed.

Total 12 qrs.

Of which there went in seed on 12 acres in the field at the two wells 3 qrs., being 2 bushels on an acre and in mixture for distribution to the servants 9 qrs.

Total as above.

And for 8 qrs. 5 bus. of vetches received from issue of the grange, with the aforesaid measure, thrashed and heaped as above, and for 2 bus. of the heaping of the same. Vetches. He got 1 bus. less than the third seed.

Total 8 qrs. 7 bus.

Of which there went in seed for 12 acres in the field at the two wells besides 12 acres there sown with peas as above and 8 acres with oats 3 qrs., being 2 bus. on an acre, And 5 qrs. 7 bus. were sold as shown below.

Total as above. (And they balance.)

And for 91 qrs. 2½ bus. of barley received from issue of the grange, with the aforesaid measure thrashed and heaped as above; and for 2 qrs. 6 bus. 3 p. of heaping of the same. Barley. He got 4 qrs. 3 pecks more than the third seed.

Total 94 qrs. 3 pecks.

Of this there went in sowing 52 acres (that is in the field from the south gate to the sheep-fold,[1] 30 acres, in Blakefield 6 acres, in Monckeslond 7 acres, and the land lately held by John Willy the bondman, now in our Lady's hands, 9 acres), 26 quarters, being 4 bushels an acre,

And in baking for the expenses of the customary tenants as below, 3 qrs. 3 bus. 3 pecks,

And in mixture for distribution to the servants as below, 34 qrs. 5½ bus.

And 30 qrs. were sold as below,

Total as above.

And for 102 qrs. 2½ bus. of Oats received from issue of the Grange with the aforesaid measure, thrashed and winnowed as above, Oats. He got 8 qrs. 3 bus. more than the third seed.

And for 3 qrs. 1½ bus. of heaping of the same,

And for 5 qrs. of oats received from the same issue, as

[1] Bercaria (see p. 62).

in 16 stacks, for feeding oxen, each stack of 15 sheaves yielding by estimation 2½ bushels,

Total 110 qrs. 4 bus.

Of this there went in sowing 58 acres (that is in le Hoke 30 acres, the field from Lirecock road to the two ditches 20 acres, and at the two wells 8 acres) 29 qrs., being 4 bushels an acre,

In making flour for the servants pottage for the year, 6 qrs. (as in last account), of which 1 qr. 4 bus. went in harvest expenditure, In feeding 3 ploughhorses in the winter season 5 qrs., And 2 qrs. 4 bus. in the Lent season at varying rates; In feeding two stots for the year, 3 qrs., In feeding oxen with the sheaves above named by estimation 5 qrs., 60 qrs. were sold as appears below,

Total as above.
(And they balance.)

Servants' mixture.

And for 9 qrs. of peas, and 34 qrs. 5½ bus. of barley, received as above.

Total 43 qrs. 5½ bus.

Of this 31 qrs. 1 bus. went in distribution to 4 ploughmen and 2 shepherds for the year, each receiving a quarter every 10 weeks; 9 qrs. 6 bus. to 1 dairymaid, 1 swineherd, 1 boy harrowing at both seasons,[1] and afterwards keeping the cows, and so employed throughout the year, each receiving a quarter every 16 weeks, 2 qrs. 6½ bus. to one shepherd from the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle[2] to the feast of St. Michael for 30 weeks and 5 days, at the rate of 1 qr. every 14 weeks,

Total as above.
(And they balance.)

Bread.

And for 536 loaves from 7½ bushels of wheat and 3 qrs. 3 bus. 3 pecks of barley, baked as above, for expenses of the inferior customary tenants,[3] and so from each bushel 15 loaves, plus altogether 8 loaves,

Total 536 loaves,

Of this, 288 loaves went in providing for 144 customary

[1] i.e. after the autumn and spring sowings.
[2] December 21. [3] Apparently 'custū infer'.

tenants cutting and binding our Lady's corn at two water bedrips according to custom, as for one day at two repasts, each of them receiving 2 loaves according to custom,

And 248 loaves went in providing for 124 customary tenants cutting and binding our Lady's corn at two ale-bedrips according to custom, as for one day at two repasts, each of them receiving 2 loaves according to custom, one of wheat and the other of barley,

Total as above. (And they balance.)

Account of Live stock.

Cart horses.

And for 4 cart horses remaining,
Total 4 — And 4 cart horses remain

Stots.

And for 2 stots remaining,
Total 2 — And 2 stots remain

Oxen.

And for 18 oxen remaining,
And for one steer[1] added,
Total 19
Of which one had the murrain as appears by the Court Roll,
Total 1 — And 18 oxen remain

Cows.

And for 2 cows remaining,
Total 2 — And 2 cows remain

Steers.

And for one steer[1] remaining,
And for 2 young ones added,
Total 3
Of which 1 is added above to the oxen,
Total 1 — And 2 steers remain

Yearlings.

And for 2 yearlings[2] remaining,
And for 2 calves added,
Total 4
Of which 2 are added above to the steers,
Total 2 — And 2 yearlings remain

[1] Bovetti. [2] Boviculi.

Calves. And for 2 calves remaining,
And for 2 bought from the farmer of the cows,
Total 4
Of which 2 are added above to the yearlings,
Total 2 — And 2 calves remain

Hide. And for the hide of one ox received, with murrain as above, and sold as below,

Rams. And for 3 rams remaining,
Total 3 — And 3 rams remain

Wethers. And for 395 wethers remaining, And for 56 hoggs[1] added, And for 23 bought as below before shearing,
Total 474
Of which 40 had the murrain before shearing,
And after shearing 4, As appears in the Court Roll,
Total 44 — And 430 wethers remain

Ewes. And for 72 ewes remaining, And for 12 young ewes added,
Total 84
Of which 17 had the murrain before shearing and lambing (as appears by the Court roll), And after lambing and before shearing 2,
Total 19 — And 65 ewes remain

Hoggs. And for 56 hoggs[1] remaining, And for 34 yearling lambs added,
Total 90
Of which 10 had the murrain before shearing as appears in the Court

[1] i.e. young sheep. The word is apparently the same as hog (swine). The derivation is obscure, but the common notion is said to be that of yearling (N. E. D.).

Roll, and 56 are added above to the wethers,
Total 66 And 24 hoggs remain
And for 12 young ewes remaining, and for 33 yearling lambs added,
Total 45
Of which 9 had the murrain before shearing, as appears in the Court roll, And 12 are added above to the ewes,
Total 21 And 24 young ewes remain
And for 67 yearling lambs remaining, Yearling lambs.
Total 67
Of which 34 are added to the hoggs above, And 33 to the young ewes,
Total as above,
And for 67 lambs of issue of so many ewes this year, Lambs of issue.
Total 67
Of which 3 had the murrain before shearing, and 5 went in tithe,
Total 8 And 59 lambs remain
And for 552 fleeces received this year at shearing, Great wool.
Total 552 fleeces,
Of which 55 fleeces went in tithe,
And 487 fleeces were sold as below weighing 2 sacks and 1 clove,
Total as above,
And for 59 fleeces of lambs wool received at shearing this year, Lambswool.
And all are sold as below weighing 3 cloves,
And for 76 woolfells received with murrain as above before shearing, Woolfells.
And they are sold as below.

Skins.	And for 6 skins with murrain as above after shearing,[1]	
		And they are sold as below.
Lambs' skins.	And for 8 lambs skins with murrain as above,	
		And they are sold as below,
Boar.	And for 1 boar remaining,	And 1 boar remains.
Sows.	And for 2 sows remaining,	And 2 sows remain
Pigs.	And for 15 pigs remaining, and for 15 pigs by addition of young pigs,	
	Total 30	
	Of which 2 had the murrain as appears in the Court Roll, and 18 were sold as below,	
	Total 20	And 10 pigs remain
Porkers.[2]	And for 23 porkers remaining, And of 24 porkers added,	
	Total 47	
	Of which 2 had the murrain as appears in the Court Roll,	
	15 pigs were added as above, And 12 were sold as below,	
	Total 29	And 18 porkers remain
Sucking pigs.[3]	And for 12 sucking pigs remaining, and for 30 of issue of sows for the year,	
	Total 42	
	Of which 4 had murrain, And 3 went in tithe,	
	And 24 were added above to the porkers,	
	Total 31	And 11 sucking pigs remain

[1] Pellett', i.e. pelletts or pelts, as opposed to 'pell' lanut' ', the woolfells. 'Pelts are the skins when the wool is taken off' (see N. E. D., under these words). The 8 lambskins below seem to include 5 which went in tithe. See also under sale of wool and skins, above.

[2] Porcli. [3] Porcelli.

And for 1 cock and 5 hens remaining, And for 24 hens of rent of the tenants for the year at Christmas, Cocks and hens.

Total 30

Of which 24 hens were sold as below,

Total 24 And 1 cock and 5 hens remain at farm as below.

For issue of the dovecote he answers nothing here, because it is farmed, as below, Dovecote.

And for 412 hens' eggs of rent for the year at Easter, Eggs, rent.

Total 412 eggs

Of which 78 eggs are allowed for the rent of various tenements in our Ladys hands during the year as is shown in detail in the Court Roll : 334 eggs were sold as below,

Total as above

And for 1 lb. of pepper of rent for the year at the feast of St. Michael, And it is sold as below, Pepper.

And for 2 lbs. of cummin of rent for the year at the feast of St. Michael, And they are sold as below, Cummin.

And for 12 ploughshares of rent for the year at the feast of St. Michael, And they are sold as below, Ploughshares.

And for 4 cartloads of hay bought as below, And it was so much this year on account of the great frost lasting for a long time in winter this year,[1] Hay.

Total 4 cartloads, And all were expended in feeding 4 cart horses and 2 stots.

Account of Labour.

And for the custom called Garsanes[2] accruing from 9 customary tenants for the year at the four quarterdays, each of whom pays at the same custom according to the quantity of his land, and it is worth by the Extent 2*s.* 2½*d.*, And it is so sold below ; Garsanes.

[1] In 1363, according to the chroniclers, frost set in on December 7, and it froze hard till March 19 (Walsingham, i. 299).

[2] This and the following customary labours are commuted for money payments, which are entered under the receipts at the beginning of the account (see p. 91 and notes), with the exception of the harvest services. These latter services were not commuted probably because as many hands as could be obtained were wanted. The same arrangement appears in the accounts of 41–42 and 42–43 Edw. III.

Average. And for the custom called Average accruing from 53 customary tenants for the year at the four quarterdays, each of whom pays at the aforesaid custom according to the quantity of his land, And it is worth by the Extent 20*s.* 2⅝*d.*, And it is so sold below ;

Maltsilver. And for the custom called Maltsilver accruing from 21 customary tenants for the year at Christmas, And it is worth by the Extent 10¾*d.*, And it is so sold below ;

Woodgavel. And for the custom called Woodgavel accruing from 21 customary tenants for the year at Easter, And it is worth by the Extent 16*d.*, And it is so sold below.

Benherth. And for the custom called Benherth accruing from 53 customary tenants for the year at Easter, And it is worth by the Extent 4*s.* 2*d.*, And it is so sold below ;

Gavelherth. And for the custom called gavelherth accruing from 21 customary tenants for the year at Easter, And it is worth by the Extent 12*d.*, And it is so sold below ;

Hoeing corn. And for the custom of hoeing accruing from 53 customary tenants, each of whom pays at the aforesaid custom according to the quantity of his land, And it is worth by the Extent 5*s.*, And it is so sold below,

Picking apples and nuts. And for the custom of picking apples etc., accruing from 53 customary tenants for the year at the Feast of St. Michael, And it is worth by the Extent 3*s.*, And it is so sold below ;

Carrying dung. And for the custom of carrying dung, accruing from 53 customary tenants for the year at the feast of St. Michael, And it is worth by the Extent 5*s.*, And it is so sold below ;

Water-bedripes. And for 217 days' labour called Waterbedripes accruing from 54 customary tenants at 2 Waterbedripes, as for 1 day at 2 repasts, as appears below under the heading harvest expenses, the value of the day's labour beyond the reprise being 1*d.* ;

Total 217 days' labour, And all is spent in cutting and binding our Lady's corn this year ;

Alebedripes. And for 179 days' labour called Alebedripes accruing

from 80 customary tenants, as for 1 day at 2 repasts, as appears below under the heading of harvest expenses, the value of the labour beyond the reprise being nothing on account of the great reprise;

Total 179 days' labour, And all is expended in cutting and binding our Lady's corn this year;

Carrying corn. And for the custom of carrying corn, accruing from 52 customary tenants, each of whom shall carry according to the quantity of his land, And if our Lady shall not require that customary labour, then the said customary tenants shall pay for the same 8*s.* 3*d.* according to custom, And that custom is expended this year in carrying part of our Lady's corn.

Arable land. And for 348½ acres of arable land in the demesne,

Of which 80 acres are in Le Dene by the sheepfold[1] towards Rosecrouch with a certain gore there.[2] Also from Lirecok road to the road towards the sheepfold and to le Westmer 60 acres, Also in the South field against the gate with Blakefield containing ~~7 acres~~ and Elmesham[3] ~~containing 16 acres~~ 67 acres, Also in Canonesfeld 20 acres, Also in Le Hoke 39 acres, Also in Donleghe 22 acres, and in Stanbury 60 acres,

Total 348½ acres;

Of these 30 acres are sown with wheat, as above, in the field from Lirecok road to the road towards the sheepfold, Also 12 acres with peas in the field at the Two wells, Also 12 acres there with vetches, Also 43 acres with barley, of which 30 acres are in the South field against the gate to the sheepfold, in Blakefeld 6 acres, and in Monckeslonde 7 acres, Also 9 acres of land formerly held by John Willy, bondman, now in our Lady's hands, with barley, Also 58 acres with oats, of which 30 acres are in Le Hoke,

[1] Bercariam.

[2] 'Cum quad gora.' A gore is a wedge-shaped strip of land. 'When a field, the sides of which are straight but not parallel is divided into lands or leys, the angular piece at the side is called a gore' (Leicest. Gloss., quoted in N. E. D.).

[3] These obliterations are in the manuscript.

20 acres in the field from the road towards the sheepfold to Le Two Dyches, and 8 acres at the Two wells,

Total of acres sown this year 164 acres, and 30 acres are fallowed to sow with wheat next year in the South field against the gate with Elmesham containing 16 acres, which are manured by the carts and fold of our Lady.

Dead stock. And for 1 brass pot containing 2½ gallons, 2 brass pans each containing 2 gallons, 1 three legged stool,[1] 1 jar for fetching water in; 2 harrows with iron teeth,[2] 2 pair of plough wheels, 6 ploughshares, 4 knives, 1 tub, 2 sieves, 3 fetterlocks,[3] 2 spades, 2 flails, 2 dungforks; 3 pair of cartwheels, 3 collars, 2 pair of traces, 2 cartcords, 1 cart seat, 3 leather halters, 44 hurdles for the fold, and 1 pan for winnowing corn on, remaining from the last account, And for 1 pair of wheels for a plough, 1 pair of wheels for a cart, 2 cords of hair, and 24 hurdles for the sheepfold received by purchase, as below, this year. Of these, 2 pairs of cart wheels, 1 pair of plough wheels, and 24 hurdles for the fold were used up.

And there remain One brass pot containing 2½ gallons, 2 brass pans each containing 2 gallons, 1 three legged stool, 1 jar for fetching water, 2 harrows with iron teeth, 2 pairs of plough wheels, 6 ploughshares, 4 knives, 1 tub for fetching water, 2 sieves, 3 fetterlocks, 2 spades, 2 flails, 2 dung forks, 2 pair of cartwheels, 3 collars, 2 pair of traces, 2 cart cords, 1 cart seat, 3 leather halters, 44 hurdles for the fold, 1 pan for winnowing corn on, And 2 hair cords for tethering horses in the pasture.

Firewood. And for 1200 billets of wood remaining,

And for 3300 made this year,

Total 4500. And all are sold as below.

[1] Tripos.

[2] 'Due hercie cum canill'' ferr' (see note, p. 102).

[3] Veterlok. A fetterlock was a device fixed to a horse's foot to prevent his running away.

[4] Talwode.

D. Wortyng's Account, 1367–8.

(Ministers' Accounts, General Series, $\frac{1091}{15}$, 41–42 Edw. III.)

The account of John de Wortynng, Bailiff at Bansted, from Michaelmas in the forty-first year of Edward III to Michaelmas in the forty-second year is similar to the preceding and following accounts, but is in a less perfect condition, and is only summarized here.

This is similar, and amounts to £22 16*s.* 5¾*d.* — Rent of Assize.

Also similar. Total 42*s.* 2⅛*d.* — Customary labour sold.

The next heading is incomplete, but corresponds to that of 'Issues of the Manor and profits of land and tenements of bondmen in our Lady's hands for failure of heirs', in the account of the following year. The document is damaged in places, but the entries and names are almost identical with those given there. The total is £4 10*s.* 1½*d.*

is 10*d.* as in the following account. — Chevage

amounts to £26 13*s.* 9¼*d.* (for prices see table). — Sale of corn

total £11 10*s.* 11½*d.* includes 30*s.* for 2 oxen, — Sale of stock.

£4 4*s.* for 57 wethers sold at 18*d.* each,

4*s.* for 4 ewes, and £4 for 20 pigs. The hens fetch 2½*d.* each and the eggs 8*d.* a hundred.

Total £13 15*s.* 7*d.* — Wool.

6*s.* 8*d.* — Farm of Dovecote.

A Court was held with view of frankpledge on the Monday after Michaelmas, and Courts were held on eight other days (the document is somewhat defaced). The receipts were £12 11*s.* 3*d.* — Perquisites of Court.

4 cows were farmed out at 5*s.* each, 83 ewes at 2*d.*, and 5 hens for 5*s.* Total 38*s.* 10*d.* — Dairy.

£7 5*s.* But this includes £5 from Nicholas de Carreu, which he did not pay. — Sale of wood.

16*d.* — Sales beyond the account.

Total of all receipts, £103 12*s.* 8⅛*d.*

These allowances, the total of which is 103*s.* 8*d.*, are almost identical with those of the following year. — Allowance of rents of bondmen's tenements in our Lady's hands.

31*s.* 10*d.* Four stots were shod for 3*s.* instead of 6*s.* in the preceding account. — Cost of ploughs.

Cost of carts. 14*s.* 3*d.*

Cost of fold. 'And he reckons in grease bought to make ointment for the sheep 4*s.* 8*d.*, And for 36 hurdles bought 6*s.*, And in washing and shearing 680 sheep and lambs by piecework, 5*s.* 8*d.*, being 1*d.* for ten,

Total 16*s.* 4*d.*'

Small necessaries. 28*s.* 10¾*d.* including presents for 8 servants at Xmas and Easter 16*d.*, three cart loads of hay for the cart horses 12*s.*, 2 flails with iron 12*d.*, parchment for the roll and extracts of Court 6*d.*, and making 1500 billets of firewood by piecework, at 8*d.* a hundred, 10*s.*

Cost of buildings. Repairs 10*s.*

Purchase of stock. Two calves 2*s.*

Hoeing corn. Hoeing all the corn by piecework 8*s.* 9*d.*

Thrashing and winnowing. Total 40*s.*—wheat was thrashed at 3*d.* a quarter, barley at 2*d.*, and oats at 1½*d.*

Harvest. 64*s.* 5*d.*, similar to the following year.

Wages and salaries. £6 20*d.*, the same as the following year.

Wages of park keeper, &c. Master Richard Podenhele was park keeper till 2nd April at 10½*d.* a week and was succeeded by John de Wygham. (The name is not clear. In the next account it is John de Wyht.)

220 perches of hedge were made at 1*d.* a perch.

Total 63*s.* 10*d.*

An annuity of 100*s.* is paid to Stephen de Hadle,[1] and Podenhale after 2 April receives 14*d.* a week.

Total £6 8*s.*

The Bailiff paid to Richard of Ravenser,[1] the Queen's Receiver, on 23 October £53, and the total of expenses and payments was thus £84 13*s.* 7¾*d.* He owed then £18 19*s.* 0⅛*d.* Of this £5 was due from Nicholas de Carreu [2] for timber, but the Queen excused Carreu payment. The

[1] For Hadle, see p. 123, and Ravenser, p. 104.

[2] This was no doubt Carew of Beddington, made Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1371. In 1376 he had a grant for life of the manor of Banstead, saving to the Prior of Merton the term granted to him (C. P. R., March 6, 1378). He died in 1391, and was an ancestor of Sir Nicholas Carew, who obtained the manor from Henry VIII, and was beheaded on Tower Hill.

bailiff paid over £13 19*s.* 0⅜*d.* on 16 December in the 43rd year.

The account of corn is a good deal defaced, and so is that of the live stock. The accounts, however, are generally very similar to those of the following year.

597 fleeces of great wool were shorn weighing 2½ sacks, and 75 lambs' fleeces.

For the arable land in the demesne see page 35.

E. Wortyng's Account, 1368–9.

(Ministers' Accounts, General Series, $\frac{101}{16}$, 42–43 Edw. III.)

The account of John de Wortungge, bailiff of Bansted, for the year 42–43 Edward III is very similar to his two earlier accounts.

The entries under Rent of Assize are the same as in the first account as far as William Willy's new rent, after which the record is defaced in the earlier account. This account proceeds :

(Translation.)

'And (he renders account) of ½*d.* of new rent of John Neel for the year at the same feast (Michaelmas),

And of ½*d.* of increase of rent of Adam Fowler for one croft of land called Edelyne croft for the year at the same feast,

And of 12*s.* from 12 ploughshares of rent for the year at the same feast,

And of 6*d.* of John Wottyng[1] of rent of two messuages, 4 acres of land, and one copse of underwood, in the township of Croidon, which William Willes bondman of this manor acquired there, granted to the said John by letters of the Queen for 6*d.* a year to be paid at the four terms,

Total £22 16*s.* 11¾*d.*'

The sales of customary labour (total 42*s.* 10⅛*d.*) are similar to those of 37–38 Edward III except that instead of

[1] ? Wottynge ; the name, like Croidon, which follows, appears in the MS. to be abbreviated.

Wode gavel at Easter, appears 'And of 12*d.* of customary labour called gavelert[1] sold as shown outside for the year at the same feast' (Easter).

The account proceeds:

(Translation.)

'Issues of the Manor and profit of land and bondmen's tenements in our Lady's hands for lack of heirs.

And he renders account of 3*s.* 9½*d.* (as appears by the Court Roll) of pannage of pigs of our Lady's tenants, as appears in the Court held Wednesday next before the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle,[2]

Of pannage of pigs in the park he returns nothing, because there was no feed there this year,

And of 2*s.* received from Robert Smothe for 1 messuage with curtilage, and 1 hawland, formerly held by William Hugyn, granted to him for a term of 7 years, this being the 3rd year.

And of 2*s.* of the same Robert for the harvest labour of 1 messuage with curtilage and half a virgate of land, formerly held by William Atte Strete, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year.

And of 2*s.* of William Lyrcok for the harvest labour of 1 messuage with curtilage and half a virgate of land, formerly held by John Tes,[3] granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year, and he will do and pay all the other rents and services, etc., And of 6*d.* from the same William for 1 hawland, formerly held by Henry Turner,

And of 4*s.* 1½*d.* from Thomas de Ihurst for 1 cottage with curtilage, formerly held by William Monek, and a cottage with curtilage, formerly held by Robert Atte Feld, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year.

And of 2*s.* 6*d.* from John Teg for 1 tenement, formerly held by Robert Atte Feld, called Edelotelond, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year,

And of 2*s.* from the same John for harvest labour of one

[1] Wodegavel was an error (see p. 91 with note).
[2] St. Andrew's Day is November 30 (see note on 'enese', p. 69).
[3] Or Tos. Totes appears in the corresponding passage (p. 92).

messuage and half a virgate of land, formerly held by Simon Bode, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year,

And of 2*s.* from Roger Wronge for one messuage and half a virgate of land, formerly held by Ralph Paramur, granted to him for the aforesaid term this being the 3rd year, except the ancient services,

And of 2*s.* from Thomas Poplot for one farthingland, formerly held by William Cole, called Clerkoldlond, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year,

And of 10*s.* from the same Thomas for one tenement and one virgate of land, formerly held by John Longe, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year,

And of 4*s.* from John Potteflode for one messuage and half a virgate of land, called Hugyneslond, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 5th year,

And of 6*d.* from Henry Lyrecok for half an acre of land, formerly held by William Hugyn, granted to him this year,

And of 20*d.* from John Atte Mer for a cottage and one hawland, called Fidelond, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year,

And of 3*s.* 4*d.* from John Chuk[1] for one messuage with curtilage, and one virgate of land, formerly held by Robert Cole, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year,

And of 3*s.* from Peter in le Lane for one messuage with curtilage, formerly held by John Willy, let to him, this being the 2nd year,

And of 5*s.* from John Potteflude and John Bures for 5 acres of land, formerly held by John Willy, granted to them for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year,

And of 18*d.* from William Potteflod for one messuage and one hawland, called Russolle, formerly held by John Willy, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year,

And of 14*d.* from Thomas Lamput for one curtilage,

[1] 'Chucks', the field behind the Woolpack, probably preserves this family name.

called Crauchehagh, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the 3rd year,

And of 12*d.* from Peter in le Lane for one curtilage called Joynoreslond, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being 3rd year,

And of 5*s.* 6*d.* of farm of one messuage with curtilage, formerly held by William Godard, let to him this year;

Of farm of 9 acres of land, formerly held by the aforesaid William, he returns nothing here, because it is fallowed for the lord's use.

And of 13*s.* 4*d.* from John de Waletton for one toft with curtilage of the site of Vyell Mill[1] in Waleton, and one croft of land, containing 2 acres, so let to him this year,

And of 2*s.* 6*d.* of farm of the Garden, formerly Bechelyld, let to him this year,

And of 9*s.* of ploughing sold this year,

And of 4*d.* of new farm of John Atte Mer for one acre of land lying under le Shulf, granted to him for the aforesaid term, this being the second year.

Total £4 4*s.* 8½*d.*

Chevage. And he accounts for 4*d.* of chevage[2] from Henry Bode and Henry Willy, our Lady's Bondmen, for having license to remain outside the domain of our lady the Queen for the year, except that they come once to view of frankpledge,

And of 6*d.* likewise of Chevage of William Cole except that—as above.

Total 10*d.*'

The corn sold amounted to £26 8*s.* 3*d.*, with 9*d.* added later, and stock to £10 14*s.* 11½*d.*, wool and fells to £13 15*s.* 9½*d.*, the dovecote brought in 6*s.* 8*d.*, perquisites of Court £10 12*s.* 0½*d.*, and the dairy 38*s.* 4*d.* A Court with view was held on Thursday after Michaelmas, and 5 other Courts.

The sum total of receipts is £93 2*s.* 1⅞*d.*, a good deal less than in 37–38 Edw. III, but more than the amount (£82 3*s.* 9¼*d.*) in 3–4 Edw. I.

The other side of the account begins with a long list of

[1] See p. 63. [2] Chevagium (see p. 94).

allowances of rent of lands and tenements in hand as follows:

(Translation.)

'He reckons for allowance of rent of land called Solelond, because it is in our lady's hands, for the year, 10*s.*, Allowances of rent of lands and tenements in our Lady's hands.

And of one tenement, formerly held by William Hugyn, for the same reason for the year, 2*s.* 3*d.*,

And for labour and services, 14*d.* and 6 eggs,

And of one tenement formerly held by Henry Tornur, for the same reason, for the year 8*s.*,

And of one tenement, formerly held by William Atte Hyde, for the same reason, for the year 2*s.*, and for labour and services 6¾*d.*, and 3 eggs,

And of one tenement, formerly held by William Monek, for the same reason, for the year 3*s.*, and for labour and services 2*s.* 3*d.*, and 6 eggs, with one ploughshare,

And of two tenements, formerly held by William Felder, for the same reason for the year, 4*s.*, and for labour and services, with one ploughshare, 2*s.* 11½*d.*, and 9 eggs.

And of one tenement, formerly held by John Longe, for the same reason for the year, 3*s.*, and for labour and services, with one ploughshare, 3*s.* 1*d.*, and 12 eggs,

And one tenement, formerly held by Walter Hugyn, for the same reason for the year, 3*s.* 9*d.*,

And for labour and services, 16¾*d.*, and for 2 hens 5*d.*, and 6 eggs,

And of one tenement, formerly held by Geoffrey Cole, called Swynefeld, for the same reason for the year, 18*d.*, and for labour and services 8¾*d.*, and 3 eggs,

And of two tenements called Fideland and Joyneslond, for the same reason for the year, 4*s.*, and for labour and services 2*s.* 7*d.*, and 9 eggs, Allowed by evidence of court roll and as allowed in previous accounts

And of one tenement, formerly held by Thomas Bures, for the same reason for the year, 3*s.* 6*d.*,

And of one acre of land, formerly held by Alice Pottelod, for the same reason for the year, 3*d.*,

And of half a virgate of land (formerly Dosbore),[1] which

[1] These words added above.

Henry Helewys formerly held, for the same reason for the year, 3*s.*, and for labour and services 14*d.*, and 6 eggs,

And one farthing-land, formerly Clerkyld, for the same reason for the year, 12*d.*, and for labour and services 7¾*d.*, and 3 eggs,

And for one tenement, formerly held by John Willy, for the same reason for the year, 18*d.*, and for labour and services 2*s.* 1*d.*, and 12 eggs,

And of half a virgate of land, formerly held by William Godard, for the same reason for the year, 2*s.* 3*d.*,

And for labour and services 14*d.*, and 6 eggs,

And of one water-mill in Waletone called Vyeles Mille, which was entirely blown down and destroyed, as appears in a preceding account,[1] for the year, 28*s.*,

And of one curtilage called Bechelildehagh, because it is in our lady's hands, for the year, 1*d.*, and for one hen 2½*d.*,

And in allowance of rent of John Atte Mere, Bedel, on account of his office for the year, 4*s.*, as appears in the account of the fortieth year (as is allowed in his account in the thirty-eighth year and in other following years),[2] And for labour and services, with 6 hen's eggs, 19*d.*,

Total 107*s.* 1*d.*'

The cost of ploughs is 33*s.* 2*d.*, of carts 12*s.* 1*d.*, of the sheepfold 19*s.* 7½*d.* (including a cask of tar 3*s.* 4*d.*), Small expenses 31*s.* 10¾*d.*, Repairs to buildings (chiefly roofing stables, etc.), including a shelter for the deer (domũ ferarum) 16*s.* 4*d.*, Stock bought (two calves) 2*s.*, Weeding 7*s.* 8*d.*, Thrashing and winnowing (piecework, viz. 61 qrs. 4 bus. of wheat, peas, and vetches at 3*d.* and 85 qrs. of barley and 87 qrs. of oats at 2*d.* a quarter for thrashing) 47*s.* 3¼*d.*, Harvest (including two water bedrips and two ale bedrips) 59*s.* 9*d.*, Wages and salaries (as in 37–38 Edw. III) £6 20*d.*, Wages of Park keeper (45*s.* 6*d.*), and fencing park, lock for wykett gate (5*d.*), and scouring ditches round the lodge and making fences 64*s.* 6*d.*

[1] The account of 41–42 Edw. III shows that this appeared in the accounts of the fortieth year.

[2] The words in brackets are added above the line.

Further items of expenditure appear in annuities of £4 8*s.* 7¼*d.* from Michaelmas to 15th August paid to Stephen Hadle,[1] and of 53*s.* 1*d.* for the same time to Master Richard Podenhale.

The total of all expenses was £33 4*s.* 8¾*d.*, leaving a balance of £59 17*s.* 5⅛*d.*

The account of produce is as follows:

Total of wheat	37 qrs.	4½ bushels		
Peas	14 ,,	3½	,,	
Vetches	11 ,,	2	,,	3 pecks
Barley	87 ,,	5	,,	
Oats	94 ,,	5	,,	3 pecks

Under wheat is noted an allowance of 1 bushel a week to Laurence Daubernon[2] from Michaelmas to 15 August when our Lady the Queen died.

42 acres were sown with wheat at the rate of 2½ bushels an acre, and 62 with oats at the rate of 4 bushels an acre.

The distribution of corn to the servants and of bread for the bedrips is similar to that of 37–38 Edw. III.

The account of live and dead stock is very similar; for details and for a list of fields sown see Wortyng's lease which follows.

F. Lease of the Manor to John Wortyng[3] (1370).

Wortyng, who had acted as the King's bailiff at Banstead for some years past, took a lease of the Manor himself after Michaelmas 1369, for ten years. The lease is a stock and land lease, a form which had been used by the Chapter

[1] Stephen de Haddele was yeoman of Queen Philippa's chamber, and a grant of 100*s.* yearly for life from the manor appears in the account of the year before. It was confirmed to him May 10, 1378 (C. P. R.), August 15, 1369, being the date of Queen Philippa's death, the authority for payment presumably lapsed.

[2] He was Groom of the Chamber of Queen Philippa (see C. P. R., March 6, 1378), and was probably one of the Devonshire Daubernons. The Surrey branch, who held Stoke D'Abernon near Leatherhead, where Sir John, who died about 1278, is commemorated by the earliest brass in England, became extinct in the male line in 1359 (see S. A. C., vol. v).

[3] Abbrev. Rot. orig. 44 Edw. III, Ro. 18.

of St. Paul's in the twelfth century,[1] and survived in parts of England till the eighteenth century.[2]

The valuation put on the stock presumably represents what was regarded as a fair average price.

Wortyng is not only referred to in the King's accounts as farmer, but, being no doubt known and trusted, it appears that he saw to the fencing of the park and the feeding of the deer,[3] and that he acted as Controller and Supervisor of the King's works in the Manor of Banstede.[4]

He did not survive to enjoy the full term of his lease, for in December, 1376, Ralph Berwe, the executor of his will, swore to his account.[4] His wife Cecily also acted as an executor of his will.[5]

TRANSLATION.

Surrey. This Indenture witnesseth that our lord the King has granted, and to farm let, to John de Wortyng, the King's manor of Banstede with its appurtenances in the County of Surrey, except the park and profit of warren there, and also Knights fees, wards, escheats, marriages, and advowsons of churches. In which manor our lord the King caused to be delivered to the same John on the day following the feast of St. Michael last past the live and dead stock underwritten, that is to say, In heaps in the Grange the crops of 42 acres of land sown with wheat, 12 acres of land sown with peas, 12 acres of land sown with vetches, 50 acres of land sown with barley, and 62 acres of land sown with oats.[6]

[1] See Domesday of St. Paul. Introduction, p. xc.
[2] Curtler, Hist. English Agriculture, p. 58.
[3] L. T. R., Foreign Accounts, 48 Edw. III.
[4] Exchequer K. R. Accounts, 546/1, 49–50 Edw. III.
[5] L. T. R., Foreign Accounts, 49 Edw. III.
[6] The crops had been distributed as follows in 42–43 Edw. III (Ministers' Accounts, $\frac{10}{10}$):—

36	acres	in wheat	in the field against the South gate.
6	,,	,,	in the field, late John Willy's the bondman.
42	,,	in peas	in the field against the South gate.
12	,,	in vetches	in Le Hoke.
50	,,	in barley	viz. in the field from Lirecok Road to the road to the sheepfold and to le Westmer.
42	,,	in oats	in Canonfeld and Donelegh.
20	,,	in oats	in what was formerly Dosbard the bondman's land 13 acres, and in Lyrecokkescrofte 6 acres.

Also 4 horses at 13*s.* 4*d.* each, 2 stots at 8*s.* each, 18 oxen at 14*s.* each, 4 cows at 10*s.* each, 2 steers at 8*s.* each, 2 yearlings at 6*s.* 8*d.* each, 2 calves at 3*s.* 4*d.* each, 3 rams at 20*d.* each, 400 wethers at 20*d.*, 66 ewes at 16*d.* each, 57 hoggs at 18*d.* each, 15 young ewes at 14*d.* each, 70 lambs at 12*d.* each, 1 boar at 3*s.* 4*d.*, 2 sows at 3*s.* each, 12 pigs at 2*s.* 8*d.* each, 8 porkers at 18*d.* each, 12 sucking pigs at 10*d.* each, 1 cock at 1½*d.*, 5 hens at 1½*d.* each. Also one brass pot containing 5 gallons at 6*s.* 8*d.*, 2 brass dishes each containing 1 gallon, 2 harrows with iron pieces[1] at 6*s.* 8*d.* altogether, 4 other harrows of wood at 16*d.* altogether, 2 ploughs with wooden gear at 6*s.* 8*d.* altogether, one cart with bare wheels[2] at 5*s.*, one other cart for dung at 2*s.*, 5 ploughshares at 5*s.*, 4 knives at 4*s.*, one jar for fetching water at 16*d.*, one tub at 6*s.*, 2 sieves & 2 riddles at 4*d.* altogether, 2 flails & 2 spades at 12*d.* altogether, 2 forks for dung and one fork for sheaves at 14*d.* altogether, 2 hanging iron locks for horses[3] at 2*s.*, 3 horsecollars and one seat for the cart at 16*d.* altogether, 2 pair of traces and 2 cords for fastening a cart at 2*s.* 8*d.* altogether, one hair cord for tying up horses at 4*d.*, 2 sacks for putting corn in at 2*s.*, one fan of flaxen canvas at 2*s.*,[4] one basket for carrying corn to winnow at 6*d.*, & 40 hurdles for the fold at 3*s.* 4*d.*, and 40 acres of land fallowed for sowing with wheat next year, To have and to hold the aforesaid manor with its appurtenances excepted what is above excepted, to the aforesaid John from the day after the feast of St. Michael aforesaid until the end of ten years next following, Paying yearly to our lord the King at the receipt of his Exchequer sixty pounds of good and legal money at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael in equal portions or in any case within a month after the feast. Provided however that if it should happen that the said John Wortyngg the farmer should die

This makes 178 acres sowed, and 40 acres had been fallowed for wheat next year.

[1] Pecc (see note on 'herciatoris', p. 102).

[2] 'Nudis rotis', i.e. not bound with iron.

[3] Fetterlocks (see p. 114).

[4] 'Ventilabrum de lino canabi', for winnowing.

before the end of the said ten years, then his executors shall hold the said manor till the day after the feast of St. Michael the next following for the said farm, paying as aforesaid, on condition that our lord the King may cause the said Manor to be resumed into his hands and the executors may thereupon be discharged from the aforesaid farm. And the said John shall keep and repair all houses [1] required for tillage in the aforesaid manor at his own charges. For the repair of the hall, the rooms and other houses [2] in the same manor not required for tillage, the fencing of the park, or for the payment of wages of the park keeper there the said farmer shall not be bound during the term of the aforesaid farm. And the said farmer shall have hosbote [3] and heybote [4] and timber for the repair of houses required for tillage, and for ploughs carts and harrows, in the aforesaid park by delivery of the park-keeper of the said park for the time that he is keeper, or of anyone else assigned for the purpose by the King's Council. And at the end of his term he shall deliver to our lord the King in the said manor all the aforesaid stock alive and dead, or the value of the same, and the houses aforesaid required for tillage sufficiently repaired, excessive rage of wind and fire and any misfortune happening by accident, a general disease of beasts or sheep, if any should occur, alone excepted. And for greater security to our lord the King for so doing the said John de Wortyngg, John of St. Alban of Wodecote, and John Frank of Banstede, on the 12th day of February last past before the Barons of the Exchequer recognized that they, and each of them, were together bound to our lord the King in sixty pounds sterling to be paid yearly at the feasts of Easter and Michael equally. In witness whereof both our aforesaid lord the King and the aforesaid John de Wortyngg have alternately set their seals to the parts of

[1] 'Domos pro gayneria necessitatas'; chiefly, no doubt, the grange.
[2] 'Camerarum et aliarum domorum' (see p. 49).
[3] Housebote, an allowance of necessary timber out of the lord's wood for the repairing and support of a house or tenement.
[4] Heybote, a liberty to take thorns and other wood to make and repair hedges, gates, fences, &c. (J.)

this Indenture. Given at Westminster on the last day of February in the year of the reign of our aforesaid lord the King, that is to say, in England the forty fourth of his reign, and in France the thirty first.

VI

BUILDING ACCOUNTS OF THE TIME OF EDWARD III

There exist in the Record Office a number of accounts of Robert de Sybthorpe, clerk of the King's works in the manors of Shene, Eltham, Banstead, and Rotherhithe.[1] These accounts show that the expense of keeping up the buildings was heavy and continuous. From July to November, 44 Edward III, the expenditure at Banstead on materials and labour was no less than £60 16*s.* 4½*d.*; 92 pieces of timber were received from the park-keeper and used up,[2] but the details of this expenditure do not seem to have been preserved.

In 44–45 Edward III £7 13*s.* 1*d.* were spent and in the next year 47*s.* 5*d.* The following items in the latter account[3] are interesting.

(Translation.)

'Banstede. Purchases there. He reckons for money paid to Stephen atte Tourre for eight iron frames[4] made for glass in the room of our Lord the King there in the manor at Banstead, at 3*s.* 4*d.* each, 26*s.* 8*d.* And to John Smyth of Kyngeswode for two iron bars called Stapulbarres made for the glass (windows) there 4*d.* And to William Selot for a pair of hinges with staples[5] bought for a door there called

[1] He drew a salary of 1*s.* a day (L. T. R., Foreign Accounts, Forests, 45 Edw. III, Rot. D.), which was half what Geoffrey Chaucer drew in 1389 as Clerk of the King's Works at Westminster Palace and elsewhere, including the manors of Eltham and Shene.

[2] Ibid., 43 Edw. III, Rot. K.

[3] Exchequer, Q. R. Accounts, 494, No. 15, 45–46 Edw. III.

[4] Cassibus, ? case or casement.

[5] Gumph.

Trappedore price 7*d.* And to John Brampton for 18 feet of white glass there in the small room of our Lord the King, worked, at 10*d.* a foot, 15*s.*'

In 46–47 Edward III the expenditure was £20 18*s.* 3½*d.* including £9 15*s.* 5½*d.* on materials (see details given). In 48–49 Edward III there was no expenditure for repairs. In 49–51 Edward III the expenditure was £4 15*s.*, including laths, tiles, and nails.[1] The account in 51 Edward III of the Prior of Merton, then farmer of the Manor, which follows, shows £7 9*s.* 7½*d.*

For the expenditure at an earlier date see the accounts of John Wortyng, 37–38 Edward III (£6 17*s.* 3½*d.*), 41–42 Edward III (10*s.*), 42–43 Edward III (16*s.* 4*d.*), and of Ralph of Sandwich 4 Edward I (33*s.* 0¼*d.*) and the Reeve 4–5 Edward I (£32 11*s.* 0½*d.*).

It also appears from a writ for aid for William de Ledecome, carpenter, charged by Queen Philippa to hire workmen for her works at Banstede Manor, that repairs were required in 1351.[2]

A. Sybthorpe's Account, 1372–3.

Particulars of the account of Robert de Sybthorp[3] Clerk of the King's works in his Manor of Shene Eltham, Banstede and Rotherhithe of all expenses incurred in repairing the manors there (so far as the account refers to Banstead, where the work was done by view and witness of John Wortyng) from 25th November 46 Edward III to 25th November 47 Edward III.

Translation.

Banstede. Purchases.

He reckons for money paid to Hugh Coleare for 6000 oak laths bought for repair of the Manor of Banstede, at 6*s.* 2*d.*

[1] Exchequer Q. R. Accounts, Bundle 494, 49–51 Edw. III. This does not, however, appear to include expenditure incurred by Wortyng on tiles, nails, &c., and labour from November 25 in the forty-ninth year to November 25 in the fiftieth (Exchequer Q. R. Accounts, 546/1).

[2] C. P. R.

[3] Exchequer Accounts, Q. R., 494, No. 18, 46–47 Edw. III.

a thousand, 37*s.*, And to Henry Tilere of Asshstede for 10500 tiles bought from him for the said works, at 4*s.* 6*d.* a thousand, 47*s.* 3*d.*, And to John Tilere of Reigate for 10000 tiles bought from him for the said works there, at 4*s.* a thousand, 40*s.*, And to the same for 50 rigetilles bought from him there for the said works for 2*s.*, And to John Pottere of Chayham for two crests made like Knights riding, bought for the hall there at 1*s.* each, 2*s.*, And to John Edward for 3000 iron nails called Rovenailles bought from him for the said works, at 22*d.* a thousand, 5*s.* 6*d.*, And to the same for 19,000 iron nails, called Rovenailles, bought from him for the aforesaid work, at 18*d.* a thousand, 28*s.* 6*d.*, And to the same for 6000 iron nails called Rovenailles bought for the aforesaid works there, at 17*d.* a thousand, 8*s.* 6*d.* And to the same for 10000 nails, rovenalles, bought from him for the aforesaid works, at 16*d.* a thousand, 13*s.* 4*d.*, And to the same for 500 nails bought from him price 7*d.*, And to the same for 5000 tranessene nails bought for the aforesaid works, at 13½*d.* a thousand, 5*s.* 7½*d.* And to the same for 700 iron nails called Spikyng bought from him for the aforesaid works, at 8*d.* a hundred, 4*s.* 8*d.*, And to the same for 100 iron nails bought from him for the aforesaid works 6*d.* Total, £9 15*s.* 5½*d.*

(Proved.)

He reckons for money paid to one man carrying tiles from Reigate to Banstede for ten journeys, at 14*d.* a journey, 11*s.* 8*d.*, And for carriage of tiles from Asshstede by different men in 10 journeys, at 8*d.* a journey, among them 6*s.* 8*d.*, And for carriage of laths twice from Croidon to Banstede, at 6*d.* a journey, 12*d.* Carriage. Total, 19*s.* 4*d.*

(Proved.)

He reckons for money paid to John Abelle for lathwork and roofing with tiles of the big Hall there, with two rooms annexed to the hall, for greater convenience by piecework, 106*s.* 8*d.*, And to the same for digging chalk from the quarry, breaking, and burning, to the amount of 37 quarters of chalk, at 6*d.* a quarter so made, 18*s.* 6*d.* And to Henry Lircoke for four and a half hundred billets Piecework.

of wood[1] for burning the said chalk, at 6*d.* a hundred, 2*s.* 3*d.*

Total, £6 7*s.* 5*d.*

(Proved.)

Carpenters' wages.

He reckons for wages[2] of three carpenters working within (?) for 43 days in the repair of the said manor for the said time, at 6*d.* a day each, 21*s.* 6*d.*, And for one carpenter working there for 11 days on the said work for the said time, at 4*d.* a day, 3*s.* 8*d.*

Total, 25*s.* 2*d.*

(Proved.)

Tiler.

He reckons for wages of one tiler working there on the said works for one day, for that day 6*d.*

Total, 6*d.*

(Proved.)

Wages of daubers, with carriage.[3]

He reckons for wages of one dauber working there for 5 days on the said works for the said time, at 6*d.* a day, 2*s.* 6*d.*, And for one other dauber working there for 6 days on the said works within the said time, at 5*d.* a day, 2*s.* 6*d.*, And for wages of one labourer working there for 11 days on the said works within the said time, at 3*d.* a day, 2*s.* 9*d.*, And for wages of various men carrying stones, chalk, earth, water, sand, billets of wood for 64 days for the said works within the said time, at 8*d.* a day each, 42*s.* 8*d.*

Total, 50*s.* 5*d.*

Sum total for Bansted, £20 18*s.* 3½*d.*

(Proved.)

B. Account of the Prior of Merton, 1377.

Translation.

Banstede Park.

Particulars of the Account of the Prior of Merton,[4] Farmer of the King's Manor of Banstede, of the expenses incurred in the repair of the Lodge in the Park of Banstede, the

[1] talwode. [2] See note on Prior of Merton's account, p. 132.

[3] The original has curt', the full Latin form of which it is difficult to reconstruct. But the word probably represents the now obsolete word Court, a kind of cart for carrying stones, bricks, lime, sand, and the like, or Courtier, or Courteer, the driver of the Court (N. E. D.). According to Wright's Dialect Dictionary, the word was used in Kent and Sussex.

[4] Ministers Accounts, General Series, $\frac{1262}{7}$. There is a summary of this account in L. T. R., Foreign Accounts, F. 51, Edw. III, Rot. D. The writs were dated December 3 in the forty-ninth year and July 2 in the fiftieth year. The farmer was to carry out the repairs 'per avisamentum Ricardi Nynery', the park keeper, and to pay the park keeper's wages, receiving an allowance on his farm, and also to buy hay for the deer, and be allowed the cost.

After each total 'proved' is added, as in the preceding account.

fencing of the same Park, and also the wages of Richard Nynery the Park Keeper there, and of hay bought for feeding the deer in the same Park, by two writs of King Edward, Grandfather of the present King,[1] from his privy seal addressed to the aforesaid farmer in the 50th year.

Purchase of laths, lime, tiles, &c.

He accounts for money paid to John Bures for 12 staple stones called cunes,[2] bought from him for a fireplace[3] in the same room which has been repaired there, altogether, . . 12*d.*

And to William Hopekyn for a cartload of staple stones bought from him for the same works, altogether, ... 20*d.*

And to Robert Tylere of Kyngston for 4000 tiles called pleyntylles, bought from him for the same works, at 5*s.* a thousand, . . . 20*s.*

And to the same Robert for 50 tiles called holltyle, bought from him for the same works, price . . . . . 2*s.*

And to the same Robert for 4½ quarters of lime, bought from him for the same works, at 12*d.* a quarter, ... 4*s.* 6*d.*

And to John Tylere of Reigate for 1000 tiles called pleyntylles, bought from him for the same works, price . . . . . 3*s.* 8*d.*

And to the same John for a quarter of lime, bought from him for the same works, price . 12*d.*

And to Thomas Carpenter of Kingston for 1500 laths called hertlath[4] bought from him for the same works, at 5*s.* a thousand, . 7*s.* 6*d.*

[1] Edward III died at Sheen on June 21, 1377, and his grandson Richard II was crowned on July 16 following.

[2] Petris stapell' voc' cunes ; ? coynes or quoins, stones at a corner or angle. The stone was very probably fire stone from Merstham or Reigate, such as was used in the internal work of Banstead Church (see V. H. S., ii. 432 and 462).

[3] Camino, chimney, which at this time meant a fireplace. Thus Piers Plowman complains that rich men eat by themselves in a pryve parloure ' or in a chambre with chimneye and leve the chief halle that was made for meles men to eten inne' (see Skeat's note, vol. ii, p. 150, edition of 1886).

[4] i.e. heart laths, the best laths. The word is used in the churchwardens' accounts of 1716, p. 230.

And to John Bythewode of London for 500 iron nails called great spykynges, bought from him for the same works, at 8*d.* a hundred .	3*s.*	4*d.*
And to the same John for 500 iron nails called standysnaylles, bought from him for the same works, at 5*d.* a hundred, ...	2*s.*	1*d.*
And to the same John for 3000 iron nails called Rovenaylles, bought from him for the same, at 16*d.* a thousand, ...	4*s.*	
And to the same John for 5000 iron nails called trannessonnaylles, bought from him for the same works, at 14*d.* a thousand, . .	5*s.*	10*d.*
And to the same John for 3000 iron nails called sprygnaylles, bought from him for the aforesaid works, at 10*d.* a thousand, . .	2*s.*	6*d.*
And to the same John for two locks bought from him for closing the doors there, at 8*d.* a piece, ...		16*d.*
And to the same John for two pairs of hinges with staples, bought for closing the aforesaid doors there, altogether, ...	2*s.*	6*d.*
And to the same John for one bushel of tile pins, bought from him for the same works price		6*d.*
And there is expended		
A total of	63*s.*	5*d.*

Carpenters' wages.[1]

He accounts for the wages of Walter Norman for 21 days, Adam Wodeman for 20 days,

[1] The wages of the carpenters and other workmen given here are about the ordinary rates prevalent at the time (see Rogers). Although Banstead was a royal manor, they conflict flagrantly with the rates laid down in the Statute of Labourers passed immediately after the Black Death, the purpose of which was to enforce both in agriculture and trades the rates of wages and prices which had been in force before the plague. The statute was re-enacted with penalties of branding with hot irons and outlawry, and the Good Parliament in 1376 had petitioned again for its enforcement. The wages fixed by the Statute of 1351 for artisans were as follows:—Master carpenter, 3*d.*; another, 2*d.*; master mason, 4*d.*; another, 3*d.*; their servants, 1½*d.*; tilers, 3*d.*; their knaves, 1½*d.* Tilers, according to Stubbs (ii. 496), were a specially unmanageable body of artisans, but the fact no doubt was that all these artisans, not being tied by an interest in the soil, such as the villeins in the manors had, were even more independent and profited

Carpenters working there in making one new room with all conveniences made in the same, to wit, in making one fireplace and one latrine, and in the repair of the old lodge, each receiving 6*d.* a day for the aforesaid time, . . . 20*s.* 6*d.*

And for the wages of John Wodeman for 12 days, Thomas Bournere for 12 days, John Standerd for 8 days, and Stephen Frank for 10 days, Carpenters working there in felling timber in the aforesaid park and in constructing the aforesaid room, each receiving 5*d.* for each day for the aforesaid time, . . . 17*s.* 6*d.*

Total 38*s.*

Wages of sawyers.

He accounts for the wages of Richard Saghiere[1] for 5 days, Peter Saghiere for 5 days, sawyers working on the aforesaid works, each receiving 6*d.* a day for the aforesaid time . 5*s.*

Total 5*s.*

Wages of masons.

He accounts for the wages of John Mason for one day mason working there in renewing one fireplace, receiving 6*d.* a day, . . 6*d.*

And for the wages of Roger Mason for one day, as labourer to the aforesaid mason in the aforesaid works, receiving per day, . . 3*d.*

Total 9*d.*

Wages of tilers.

He accounts for the wages of William Mereman for 11 days, tiler, working there in roofing the aforesaid room, and in repairing the old lodge, receiving 5*d.* a day for the aforesaid time, 4*s.* 7*d.*

And for the wages of John Mereman for 11 days, labourer, working and serving the aforesaid tiler on the aforesaid works, receiving 3*d.* a day for the aforesaid time . . . 2*s.* 9*d.*

Total 7*s.* 4*d.*

even more from the general rise of wages which followed the Black Death, a rise which was the worse for the landlords that the price of agricultural produce remained comparatively stationary (see Oman, Great Revolt of 1381).

[1] See the Latin, p. 355.

Wages of fellers.

He accounts for the wages of Richard Lane for 3½ days, and of Robert Hoppar for 3½ days, fellers,[1] working on the aforesaid works, each receiving 4*d.* a day for the aforesaid time . 2*s.* 4*d.*

Total 2*s.* 4*d.*

Wages of daubers.

He accounts for the wages of John Chuke for 14½ days, a dauber working on the daubing of the aforesaid room and on the daubing of the old lodge there, receiving 5*d.* a day for the aforesaid time, ... 6*s.* 0½*d.*

And for the wages of Laurence Kyng for 11 days, Gilbert Brytt for 1 day, daubers, working there on the aforesaid works, each receiving 4*d.* a day for the aforesaid time, . 4*s.*

And for the wages of John Kyng for 14½ days, a labourer serving the aforesaid daubers on the aforesaid works, receiving 3*d.* a day for the aforesaid time, ... 3*s.* 7½*d.*

Total 13*s.* 8*d.*

Wages of labourers.

He accounts for the wages of John West for 6 days, Thomas atte Mere for 3½ days, John Colecok for 1 day, and John Kyng for 2 days, labourers there, labouring on the aforesaid works, to wit in making one sawing pit, digging earth and collecting wattles,[2] each receiving 3*d.* a day for the aforesaid time, . . . 3*s.* 1½*d.*

Total 3*s.* 1½*d.*

Wages of carters.[3]

He accounts for the wages of John Bures for 1 day, John Colcok for one day, and John Dugge for 1 day, carters bringing in timber in the aforesaid park to the place where the work is done, each receiving 10*d.* a day for the aforesaid time, ... 3*s.* 6*d.*

And for the wages of Ralph Lampytt for 4½ days, and John Bures for 1 day, carters

[1] The men who felled the timber in the park (see under Carters).

[2] Virgas, branches or sticks, which with the mud would fill the interstices between the timber framing.

[3] Curtatores. For this word see p. 130.

bringing earth, sand, and water, for the same works, each receiving 8*d.* a day for the aforesaid time, ... 3*s.* 8*d.*

Total 6*s.* 2*d.*

Carriage.

He accounts for money paid to Gilbert atte Pende for four journeys, to John Frank for one, to John Bures for four journeys, to Peter Bery for one, carrying stones, tiles, laths, and lime from Reygate, Kyngstone, and Merstam, each receiving for each journey 10*d.*, . . 8*s.* 4*d.*

And for money paid to Thomas atte Mere for being sent three journeys to London for nails, locks, hinges, tile pins, tiles, and other necessaries, and carting them to Banstede, receiving each journey 6*d.* . . . . 18*d.*

Total 9*s.* 10*d.*

Grand Total £7 9*s.* 7½*d.*

(On the dorse.)

Further as to expenses, as follows,

Fencing the park.

And for making 168 perches of fencing round the aforesaid park under the authority of the aforesaid writ 14*s.*, viz., 1¼*d.* a perch.[1]

Wages of park keeper.

And for money paid to the aforesaid Richard Nynery, park keeper, for his wages, 1½*d.* a day, from the feast of St. Michael in the 49th year to the feast of St. Michael next following, 45*s.* 7½*d.* by writ of the King and acquittance of Richard himself.

Purchase of hay.

And he accounts for hay bought for feeding the deer in the aforesaid park in the winter season in the end of the 50th year of King Edward the Grandfather 40*s.*, by writ of the same King addressed to the said farmer.[2]

[1] If the reading is right, the figures are wrong. L. T. R., Foreign Accounts, F. 51 Edw. III, Rot. D, shows 1*d.* a perch, which is evidently right.

[2] The writ had directed the prior to buy and provide hay to feed the deer in the winter up to the limit of 40*s.*, which was to be allowed him on his farm (see account referred to in last note). Besides the money spent on feeding the deer, of which the accounts contain other examples, Wortyng's accounts contain charges for making a shelter for them (see p. 122), and for a new rack of timber in the park, with a covering for

VII

COURT ROLL, 1378

The earliest existing Court Rolls are of the first year of Richard II, though it appears from an entry of 10 Henry IV, when a copy of an entry relating to the obligation of doing suit of court on certain tenements in the Weald was produced, that they existed at least as far back as the time of Edward I. They continue with gaps down to 11 Henry VI, when they altogether cease, and begin again in 3 Henry VII.

The entries are from the beginning divided into Curia the Court, and Visus the view of Frankpledge. Though these appear later (see the survey of 1680) as the Court Baron or Customary Court, and Court Leet or view of Frankpledge, the earliest rolls indicate no distinction between a Court Baron and a customary court, and the term leet is not used. The View was held once a year in the autumn and the Court more frequently.[1] The Court with View, of which a translation is annexed, is the earliest existing specimen of both, though a few earlier Courts remain.

At the View the common fine, or cert money, was always paid, and defaults and nuisances were presented by the tithingmen, such as that some one was not placed in the tithing, or had failed to do suit of court, or that some one had obstructed a road, or failed to do some necessary repair. It was essentially a police court and the principal point in which it differed from the Court was that transfers of land were not effected there.

putting their forage in (L. T. R., Foreign Accounts, F. 47 Edw. III, Rot. B). The extent of 1325 notes their destructiveness (p. 62), and the inquisition on Lady Arundel's death in 1436 shows the park as worth nothing beyond the cost of fencing and keeping the deer. The deer had disappeared by 1540, for the park was then let, and brought in 26*s.* 8*d.* a year for the pannage.

[1] In the three years covered by Wortyng's accounts there had been five courts, nine courts, and six courts. It would appear from his accounts that entries of beasts dying from murrain were kept on the Roll (p. 107). Also entries of allowances for vacant tenements and payments for pannage (pp. 121 and 118). In 2 Rich. II six courts were held.

The business of the Court (Curia) was varied: it dealt with small offences, e.g., Thomas Popellot is fined 3*d.* for not repairing his fences (1 Richard II), and Ralph Lamput is fined 2*d.* (2 Richard II) because he had two cows trespassing in the lord's corn; while innumerable offenders are fined for breaking the assize of ale, this latter being a matter which, like the proclamation of strays, could apparently be dealt with either at the Court or the View.

In the time of Richard II the Court dealt with small suits for trespass, debt, or slander, and with claims for land in the manor, but above all at the Court transfers of land were made, and this becomes the main business of the Court as the contentious business disappears. The formula of transfer is shown by the following, the earliest conveyance existing in the Rolls (1 Richard II):

'At this Court William Kyng, who held from the lord all the lands and tenements formerly held by William atte Hulle for his life, surrendered into the lord's hands one farthingland, formerly held by John atte Hulle, containing a messuage, with curtilage adjoining, and 12 acres of land. And afterwards the lord granted them to John atte Wyke, son of Henry atte Wyke, to have and to hold to him and his (? heirs) by the rod, paying and doing the rents, services, and customs. And he was admitted, and did fealty. And gives to the lord as fine for entry 13*s.* 4*d.* by pledge of Henry atte Hull and Ralph Lamput.'

'By the rod' is of course the ordinary formula used in regard to a villein, and subsequently a copyhold, tenement.

The word 'copia' is in the margin, which looks as if an extract from the roll had been made for a title deed, but the earliest clear instance of holding 'by copy of Court Roll' seems to be in 10 Henry VI, when the homage present that Joan Cartere 'who held from the lord by copy of Court (per copiam curie) according to the custom of the manor' two tofts, one at Popelotesberne, and one at Le Hyestrete, and 6½ acres, is dead. At a court held in 10 Henry IV John Hewet, a tenant in the Weald, produced a copy ('monstrat copiam in hec verba') of an entry apparently of the time of Edward I relating to exemption

from suit of Court except attendance once a year at View of Frankpledge. The entries in Wortyng's accounts for 'Parchment bought for Court Roll and extracts' indicates that a practice of taking extracts for some purpose was then established.

The following translation of a seventeenth-century surrender and regrant is appended, as showing how little except for the increase of verbiage the form varied when it had once been fixed.

'At this Court the homage on their oath present that to the same Court came Thomas Lambert, a customary tenant of this manor, and in open court surrendered to the hands of the lord of the said manor by the rod, by the hands and acceptation of the steward, all his customary messuages or tenements called Garretts . . and 80 acres . . . to the use of the said Thomas Lambert and Mary his wife, for and during the term of their natural lives and the survivor of them, and after the decease of the survivor to the use of the right heirs of the said Thomas Lambert for ever. And now the aforesaid Thomas Lambert came and Mary his wife in their own persons, and humbly begged of the Lord to be admitted to the messuages &c. To whom the lord by his Steward aforesaid granted seisin by the rod to have and to hold the messuages &c. to the aforesaid Thomas Lambert and Mary his wife during &c. for ever according to the force and effect of the said surrender by copy of Court Roll to the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor for rent . . . and usual services. And they were admitted . . . and the said Thomas pays a fine . . . and did fealty' &c. (17 October 1698).

It will be observed that although the ingenuity of lawyers has enormously increased the length of the document, adding touches such as 'humbly begged', which if unnecessary in the fourteenth century can hardly have had much meaning in the time of William III, in substance the entry is the same as that just quoted, or the Lamput settlement on p. 145.

William de Newdigate had been appointed in 1373 to be the King's Steward to hold his Courts at Banstede,[1] so he probably held the Court the record of which follows.

[1] Abb. Rot. orig., 47 Edw. III.

TRANSLATION.

Court with View held there Thursday, the 4th day of the month of November, in the second year of the reign of King Richard, the Second after the Conquest of England. Banstede.

Thomas Brygger[1d.], Thomas atte Mere[1d.], John Clerk[od.], John Hopper[1d.], are in mercy, because they were not in Court to warrant their essoins.[1] m. 3d.

Geoffrey Hewet is in mercy because he did not build a house on the tenement of Fretherechis,[2] as he had a day in the preceding Court to do, and nothing was got from him.[3] Directions were given to distrain him to do it before Michaelmas.[4] m. 2d. Distraint.

Alice Tornor and Gadard Mareys have still a day to make their tenements before the next Court under penalty, as appears in the preceding Court.[5] Day.

[1] An essoin is an excuse for him that is summoned to appear and answer to an action or to perform suit to a court baron, &c., by reason of sickness and infirmity or other just cause of absence (Coke in J.). These men had all failed to appear at the last court, and had excused themselves. They are now in mercy, i. e. incur a fine, for not making good their excuses. The figures above the names show what each was fined.

[2] In the Weald. The Latin is 'non fec' unū tentū sup tenement' F.' At a later court this appears as 'emend' et fac' 1 tentū sup F.' Perhaps the house had been blown down (cf. p. 103).

[3] 'Nihil hominis.'

[4] The directions were ineffectual, for at the next eight courts, as at the three preceding courts, he was still being pressed under increasing penalties to do the work. There is then a gap in the record. There was evidently at times difficulty in enforcing decisions of the court, and sometimes directions are given 'better to distrain'. A powerful stranger like the Abbot of Chertsey could disregard the jurisdiction of the court altogether, taking his suit, if he had a complaint himself, to Westminster (Placitorum abbreviatio, p. 346, 17 Edw. II). Perhaps Hewet, though a tenant of the manor, was of the same mind as the curate of Chaldon, presented in 37 Elizabeth for permitting his hogs to dig and turn up the lord's common at Chaldon, and for keeping geese there, who when spoken to said he did not care, but would remove the matter to a higher court. Hewet (see later) seems to have been a troublesome person.

[5] At the last court there is a similar entry, and in the court before the homage presented that the cottage of Alice Tornor was broken down, and that the tenement of Godard Mareys was so much broken as to require repair. These houses, it must be remembered, were only timber houses, with wattle and daub.

Godard Mareys delayed so much in doing his repairs, also failing to pay his rents and services, that at a court held in December, 2 Rich. II

m. 2*d*. John Hopper is in mercy for detaining 8*s*., which he owes to William atte Hull, which he acknowledged in Court.

Day. John Hend has a day further to make his tenement of Monkis before the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist under penalty of 20*s*.[1]

m. 3*d*. Recovery. (Document torn.) Richard atte Hyde complains of John Bromman[3*d*.] in a plea of contract, and says that he sold him 100 cartloads of marl[2] which he should carry in his cart to a certain place for 16*s*. 8*d*., of which he received in part payment 8*s*. 4*d*. And he is present in Court, and asks that he may be assessed by the Court, and he is assessed at 15*s*. Therefore he is in mercy by his admission. Pledges John atte Mer, John . . .

m. 21*d*. John Coche, Aletaster, presents that Adam Smyth[3*d*.] brewed once, Gilbert Bryth[3*d*.] once, John Coche[3*d*.] once, John Buris[3*d*.] once, John atte Mere[od.] once, John Pottlod[3*d*.] once, Richard Hasellot[3*d*.] once, John Teg[3*d*.] once, and broke the assize, therefore they are in mercy.[3]

directions were given to seize his tenement into the lord's hands, and it was so seized, and the bedel was to answer for the issues. In October, 3 Rich. II, however, he was granted a further delay, Richard In the lane acting as his surety, and at a court held in the following June he surrendered a tenement and half a virgate of land, containing eight acres, and half an acre of a tenement called Crouche, to Ralph de Burghe, who was admitted accordingly, leaving by license of the lord to Godard and his wife one cottage called Bernecot for their lives free of rent.

[1] Similar entries appear at the four previous courts of which the roll exists, and at three later, after which presumably Hend did the repairs. The earliest states that he had some stones and timber and various other articles in his hands, for which he was to answer to the lord. Monks was part of what is now Garratts. The Monks were a family of bondmen, one of whom John 'nativum domini fugitivum', the homage is required to produce (3 Rich. II).

[2] No doubt to put on the land. 'Know for certain,' says Walter of Henley, 'that marl lasts longer than manure' (Lamond, p. 21).

[3] The assize was the statutory price, which varied with the price of corn. 'The lords (of manors) had very generally assumed the right of enforcing the assize of beer. Almost every manorial roll is rich with amercements of those who have brewed against the assize, the offenders being usually women. [Usually men at Banstead.] The lords made profit thereby, for the assize seems to have been broken with as much regularity as the most orthodox of political economists could possibly

The Homage present that John Teg[6d.] sold beer, and did not put up the sign called Alestake,[1] therefore he is in mercy.

Also they present that Margery Popellot[2d.], Thomas Pays[2d.] . . ., made default.[2] Therefore they are in mercy. m. 10d.

. att . . . as appears in issues (?) . . 8s. 9d. m. 8s. 9d.

Baldwin Covert gives to the lord for fine for his suit remitted till Michaelmas . . . 2s. Fine.

John atte Potte gives for the same until the said feast, ... 8d. Fine.

Alice Cobham gives to the lord for the same until the said feast, ... 12d. Fine.

John Cavellier gives to the lord for fine for the same until the said feast, . . . 8d. Fine.

Henry Lecheford gives to the lord for fine for the same until the said feast, . . . 6d. Fine.

Walter Doxhurst gives to the lord for the same until the said feast, ... 8d. Fine.

John Prest gives to the lord for the same until the said feast, ... 6d. Fine.

Roger Borstowe gives to the lord for the same until the said feast, ... 8d. Fine.

William Sanghurst gives to the lord for the same until the said feast, ... 8d. Fine.

Hugh Takel gives to the lord for the same until the said feast, ... 8d. Fine.

William Wolberow gives to the lord for the same until the said feast, ... 6d. Fine.

Roger atte Hulle is placed in the tithing.[3] William

demand' (Maitland, Select Pleas in Manorial Courts, p. xxxviii). The aletaster was the officer who enforced the assize, and it was an offence to brew and not to send for him. He is said to have been appointed by the Court Leet, but he is appointed at Banstead, 7 Rich. II, by the court. Maitland points out that there was much less zeal in enforcing the assize of bread. An instance will be found, however, on p. 145.

[1] A horizontal hole projecting from an ale house, commonly carrying a bunch of evergreen called a bush. See Chaucer, Pardoners Tale (Skeat, 321).

[2] i.e. of attendance at court.

[3] The tithing was a division of the manor for police purposes, and every one above the age of twelve was supposed to be in tithing. Each

(The manuscript here is defaced.) m. 12*d.*

Profete of Tawworth gives . . . William Ethyn is placed in the tithing of Tawworth . . . Gilbert Profete gives for the same 2*d.* John Gyllum for being placed outside.[1]

View.

Chalfeden.

John Lofeday, tithingman there, presents the default of Robert Langlond 2*d.*, John Langlonde 2*d.* . . . atte . . . ; Also presents that William Hert is not in tithing, therefore let him be distrained 6*d.*; also presents that . . .[2] Rector of Chalvedone drew blood from Richard his servant unjustly, and the aforesaid . . (Richard) justly ; Also presents that John Lofeday brewed 3 times 9*d.*, and John Cupere once 3*d.*, and broke the assize, therefore they are in mercy ; Also presents that they give to the lord as fine[3] for 6 heads 6*d.* Also Nicholas Simond (?) is placed in the tithing.

Fine 6*d.*

m.

Waletone.

Richard atte Watere, tithingman there, presents for common fine for 4 heads 4*d.* ; Also presents . . . and chattels of a fugitive robber to the value of 20*d.* Also presents that Richard atte . . (? brewed) six times and broke the assize. Therefore he is in mercy.

4*d.*

20*d.*

tithing, it will be seen, has its tithingman (i.e. constable), and Banstead itself has six. The Court Leet being a court of criminal jurisdiction was regarded as in some sense the King's Court. Hence the later formula ; e.g. at a view in 10 Henry VI the tithingman presents that two men are not yet sworn in the tithing, ' who being present remained sworn in the assize of our Lord the King in the aforesaid tithing '. The oath taken included loyalty to the king (see The Court Baron, Selden Soc., p. 101).

[1] ' ℔. ponend. ext.' (?)

[2] The Rector of Chaldon from 1372 to 1380 was John Merlon de Estderham, alias John Derham (M. B.).

[3] This is the common fine, a regular payment made at every View of Frankpledge, sometimes called cert money. It is called in the later rolls up to 11 Henry VI, borgh-silver, but when they begin again in the time of Henry VII, the name common fine is employed. In 1652 it is called ' the common fine due by an ancient custome ', paid by the headboroughs, i.e. the old tithing men. See for these officers, p. 197. If the figures of cert money which professes to be a per capita payment may be taken as any index of the variations of population, Banstead was more densely populated in 1378 than it was in the fifteenth century. The figures of 17 Rich. II already show a reduction, and those of 9 & 10 Henry VI, just before the rolls break off, are only about half those of 1378, while those of 3, 4, & 5 Henry VII, though larger than those of 9 & 10 Henry VI, are still considerably lower. The figures vary practically every time, but the above is true both of the manor as a whole, and of Banstead itself.

John Warnere, tithingman there, presents for certain common fine at this day 5*d*. Also presents that . . Stombelhole . . . called Stombelholesthele is a nuisance, Therefore he is in mercy, and directions are given to repair before next Court; Also presents that Richard . . brewed twice, Thomas White once, Richard Legger once, William atte Watere once, Roger Cole twice, Robert Lad once, and sold and would not put up a sign called Alestake.[2] Therefore they are in mercy. Sedelowamille.[1] 12*d*. m. 2*s*. 6*d*. 3*d*. 3*d*. 3*d*. 16*d*. 3*d*.

Adam Lucas, tithingman there, presents for certain common fine for 7 heads (7)*d*. Also presents . . . Coppedehulle. Fine 7*d*.

William atte Wode, tithingman there, presents for certain common fine 5*d*. for (5) heads. Also presents default of . . . Bygot, Henry Cokeman, Geoffrey Hewet. Therefore they are in mercy. Also they give for Henry Cokeman . . . tithing 3*d*. Horlegh. 2*d*. 2*d*. 6*d*.

John atte Hoke, tithingman there, presents for certain common fine 13*d*. Also presents that by the default of Geoffrey Hewet the ditch at Putfeldisdich is not scoured to the nuisance of all the country. Therefore he is in mercy, and directions are given to amend before next Court.[3] Also presents that Roger Borstowe brewed once, John Prest once, Richard atte Hyde thrice, William Sanghurst twice, Hugh Takel once, and broke the assize. Therefore they are in mercy. Leghe. Fine 13*d*. 4*d*. ½*d*. distraint. 3*d*. 3*d*. 9*d*. m. 2*s*. 6*d*. 3*d*.

Gilbert Brounyng, tithingman there, presents for certain common fine 1*d*., who is heard by the steward because he is alone (?).[5] Hyda.[4]

[1] Sidlowmill.
[2] The heaviness of Cole's fine indicates that this refers to him.
[3] He appeared at the next court, and was ordered to amend before June 24 under pain of half a marc. On July 20 he was fined 2*d*. for not having done the work. After this he apparently did it.
[4] Hidehurst in Charlwood (?).
[5] 'Qui aud. p sen. quia secus.'

Hulle. Henry atte Hulle, tithingman there, presents for certain
Fine 7*d.* common fine 7*d.* Also presents that up to Whitsuntide
Directions given. one sheep came as an estray,[1] therefore direction is given to make proclamation &c.

Taddeworth. William Profete, tithingman there, presents for certain
Fine 4*d.* common fine 4*d.*, 1*d.* a head. Also presents that Henry 3*d.*
m. 2 1*d.* Ysmanger brewed once, Richard Wodman 3*d.* once, Philip 3*d.*
Ploud once, Thomas Bormer 6*d.* twice, John West 3*d.* once,
Henry Shepherde 3*d.* once, and broke the assize. Therefore they are in mercy.

Thomas Profete, second tithingman there, presents for
Fine 8*d.* certain common fine for (8) heads 8*d.*; Also presents that
m. 2*d.* the Prior 2*d.* of the Blessed Mary Overe should make a hatch called Prestons Hatch, and it is a nuisance to the whole country, therefore he is in mercy, and directions were
Distraint. given to repair before next court under a penalty of forty pence.[2]

Banstede. Peter in the Lane, tithingman there, presents for certain
Fine 13*d.* common fine for 13 heads 13*d.*

Fine 7*d.* John Popellot, second tithingman, presents for 7 heads 7*d.*

Fine 3*d.* John Teg, third tithingman, presents for 3 heads 3*d.*

Thomas Brygger, fourth tithingman, presents for certain
Fine 3*d.* common fine for 3 heads 3*d.*

Richard in the Lane, fifth tithingman, presents for com-
Fine 12*d.* mon fine for 12 heads 12*d.* Also presents that John Kyngis
m. 2*d.* raised the hue[3] on Alice 2*d.* Kyngis justly.

Adam Smyth, sixth tithingman, presents for common
Fine 10*d.* fine for 10 heads 10*d.* Also presents that 4 horses in a cart

[1] An estray (extrahura) is any valuable animal that is not wild, found within a lordship, whose owner is not known. If after due proclamation it was not claimed, it belonged not to the finder, but to the lord (J.). Proclamation was made according to the Court Roll of 17 Rich. II 'in foro et in ecclesia', in the market-place and in church, but it does not appear what the market-place at Banstead was.

[2] It was not done when the next court was held on December 21, and no fine was levied then, but it was apparently done before the following court.

[3] i.e. the call to pursue a thief or other offender.

killed William Wadden, a servant of William Robekyn; therefore directions were given to the bailiff to attach the aforesaid 4 (horses?), and answer to the lord for the forfeiture, and distrain the aforesaid William to answer[1] . . Forfeiture, 4 horses.

Also presents that John Cartere and John Hende raised the hue on Ralph Berghe unjustly; therefore they are in mercy. Also Arnold Lofelane is placed in the tithing. 4d. m. 8d.

Also he presents that Cecily Hend raised the hue on Richard Neser justly; therefore he is in mercy. Also William Cole comes and pays chevage[2] 6d. Also Henry Bode 2d. 3d. m. 3d. Chevage 6d.

Twelve free jurors say that the tithingmen truly and faithfully present, and conceal nothing[3] that they know at present.

Also the homage present that Matilda Wille sold bread against the assize.

At this Court Ralph Lamput surrendered into the lord's

[1] Strictly speaking, if a horse or other animal of his own motion kill a man they shall be forfeited to the king as Deodands, that is, to be applied to pious uses, but they are for the most part granted out to lords of manors or other liberties to the perversion of their original design (J.). The result of the case was that at a court held in Easter week, 3 Rich. II, Robekyn came, and put himself on the lord's mercy for the forfeiture. He was fined 6s. 8d.

[2] 'Capitagium' here evidently used in the same sense as 'chevagium', i.e. licence to bondmen, such as these two men were, to remain outside the manor (see p. 94).

[3] 'Nihil consulant quod sciant'; a later formula is 'null' fecer' consiliu'' (9 Henry VI), or 'null' fecer' concel'' (4.Henry VII), i.e. they are not scheming to suppress facts. These later rolls give the names of the jurors. The earliest existing view containing the names of jurors is of 17 Rich. II. They are as follows:—Roger atte Hulle, John Fronke, John Fenterel, John Lamput, senior, John Clerc, Richard atte Hyde, Roger Brustowe, Richard in the Lane, John Kyng, carpenter, Thomas Popelot, William Sanghurst, and Thomas Bruggere. They are described as xii jurati, and are evidently in the same position as the xii free jurors here referred to, or 'William Profete and his fellows', who deliver a similar 'veredictum' at the end of the view of 3 Rich. II, the only other view of Rich. II remaining. Several of these names are clearly of bondmen, and the rest are probably at least tenants in villenage. John Kyng is evidently the man referred to in the admission of villenage of 9 Henry IV, quoted on p. 149, while John Clerc is apparently the man who feared, according to the petition, that he might lose his land. Henry Clerc paid chevage in 17 Rich. II, and was therefore evidently a bondman. In 1 Rich. II the homage presented that William atte Hulle was a bondman.

hands one cottage and 3 rods of land of a parcel of a tenement formerly Grovere; And afterwards the lord granted the aforesaid cottage and 3 rods of land to the aforesaid Ralph and Juliana his wife, and their heirs and assigns, paying and doing the rents and services and customs. And he was admitted and they did fealty and give the lord as fine for entry 12*d*.

Fine 12*d*.

William Pertinake has a day to show how he entered the lord's fee.

At this Court the lord granted to Adam Lucas one curtilage and 15 acres of land, formerly Oasbarne, for the term of 12 years, paying and doing the rents services and customs. And he was admitted and did fealty. And he gives to the Lord for fine 6*s*. 8*d*.[1]

Affeerers[2] { John Coche; William atte Watere; William Profete; John Fronk } Total 56*s*. 4*d*. besides forfeiture viz. 4 horses in . . .

VIII

PETITION OF TENANTS TO HENRY V

The complaint of the poor tenants of Banstead against Sir Richard Arundel appears among the so-called Parliamentary Petitions at the Record Office (Ancient Petitions, No. 4576). It is preceded by another document (No. 4575) beginning: 'A nre tres sovereyn et tres gracious H. le Roi

[1] The Lamput entry is not a sale but a settlement, and the Lucas entry is apparently a case of leasing land, which had fallen into the lord's hands. The Court Roll, like Wortyng's accounts, shows that at this time there was a certain amount of land unoccupied. At one court held in 3 Rich. II, orders were given to seize the land formerly held by Walter Phelepot for default of services in arrear, the bedel was ordered to answer for the issues of two crofts formerly held by Adam Fowler in the lord's hands, and reference is made to Peter Cartere, a fugitive bondman, who had presumably vacated a tenement. Land left on the lord's hands was sometimes regranted merely for a money rent, without reference to services, as in the case of Thomas Popelot, in 17 Rich. II, who took a tenement of 12 acres called Fretislond, and a garden, &c., for 5*s*. a year.

[2] Assessors of the fines.

supplient tres humblement voz pouers tenantz de votre ville et Burgh de Banestede en le countee de Surr.' The whole of the right side of 4575 is torn away, and it is therefore not given here. It is in a different handwriting, and is evidently a Petition to the King, covering the detailed statement of grievances in 4576 and probably compiled from it. Neither document bears any date, but Sir Richard Arundel, according to an inquisition taken at Rochester in November, 7 Henry V, had died in the preceding June (i.e. in 1419). Henry IV, who is referred to as dead, died in March 1413.

Since September 1401, the King's Knight, Richard Darrundell, or Arundell, brother of William, deceased without issue, had held the Manor of Bansted with knights' fees and the park and warren there, and lands in Wauton and Charlwode, Co. Surrey. They were granted to Arundell and his wife, and to the survivor of them for life to the value of 80 marks a year, and the surplus beyond this amount was to be paid into the Treasury.[1] Sir Richard served Henry IV in various capacities, and in 1401 had a grant for life of the city and castle of Rochester, which his brother had held before him. His widow Alice survived him till 1436, when the inquisition post mortem[2] taken at Letherhead showed that there were £19 10*s.* of rent of free and bond tenants, 300 acres of arable land worth 4*d.* an acre, a court baron with view of frank pledge to be held at Easter[3] and Michaelmas worth 10*s.* a year, and a warren of rabbits[4] worth 40*s.* a year. The park, it was stated, was worth nothing beyond the cost of fencing and feeding the deer.

According to the petition Arundell had been enforcing

[1] C. P. R., September 27, 1401, and December 18, 1423. See also Ministers' Accounts, $\frac{1}{10}\frac{10}{10}$.

[2] Exchequer Inq., p. m., 15 Henry VI, $\frac{16}{15}$.

[3] This is not generally borne out by the Court Roll.

[4] Rabbits are classed with deer, hares, and other gentlemen's game, in the first statute of 13 Rich. II, c. 13. They existed in large numbers in England in the fifteenth century, a large part of the best soil, according to Denton (England in the Fifteenth Century, p. 102) being taken up with rabbit warrens.

what he conceived to be his rights against the tenants of the manor in a high-handed fashion, claiming some of them to be his bondmen, and attempting to tallage them. At the same time he was in trouble with the Crown, to which he had failed to pay over the surplus moneys in excess of 80 marcs, and the Crown in consequence was distraining his tenants' goods. 'It clearly appears that any cattle which a villein might possess were regarded as being the lord's from a strictly legal point of view, and that to take them was to levy a good distress on the lord' (Year Books, 19 Edward III, p. xvii). Although the economic and other circumstances had altered greatly since that time, the law was, no doubt, still unchanged, but the tenants not unnaturally complained.

It is doubtful whether, whatever the equity of their case, their claims to be free were legally justifiable. Villenage had, of course, existed in Banstead as in other manors, and there is plenty of evidence that it had not always been regarded merely as a kind of tenure, but was regarded as a personal status, e.g. in the Compotus Roll for 42–43 Edward III,[1] Henry Bode and Henry Willy, bondmen, pay chevage for license to remain out of the manor. In the Court Roll of 1 Richard II the homage present that William atte Hulle is a bondman. In 3 Richard II the homage have a day to produce Peter Cartere and John Monk, fugitive bondmen. Nor do the entries cease after the great revolt of 1381. In 7 Richard II the homage are still required to produce John Monk and John Longe. In 17 Richard II William Cole and Henry Clere pay chevage, and the homage present that Peter Cartere is a bondman and fugitive, and they have a day to inquire about another one. Little result probably followed. John Longe, at least, never seems to have reappeared, for in 17 Richard II John Lamput took a lease of his tenement for 10 years, and the homage in 3 Henry IV was still required to produce Peter Carter, absent from the manor without leave.

Sir Richard Arundel, no doubt, determined to take more

[1] See p. 120.

effective measures. In the Court Roll of 9 Henry IV is enrolled an 'Admission of villenage',[1] probably extorted under pressure, 'To this court came William Kyng, the lord's bondsman, and recognized that he had four sons and two daughters born in wedlock, one of whom is called John and is a carpenter and is engaged,[2] whose (intended) wife dwells[3] in Suthwerk; the second is called John, and is a butcher and dwells in Blechyngley; the third is called William, and he knows not where he dwells; the fourth is called Richard and dwells at Handon at Hedenhall, and sells timber and boards, and Joan, one of the daughters, is married to Edward Tayllor and dwells in Claydon, and the other daughter is called Emma, and is married to Robert Halcole and dwells in Blechyngeley.' Peter atte Mere and the whole bond homage (homag' nat') were fined 40*d.* in 2 Henry V, for not producing William Bode and other bondmen (which may be the incident referred to in the petition). The rolls, however, do not contain many references to bondmen at this date, and Arundell's proceedings were, if the Petition is correct, largely extra legal. He had, no doubt, his own subjects of complaint against the tenants. In 10 Henry IV John Clerk and others were hunting his rabbits, and John Bradwell of Banstede, yoman, was convicted of trespass done with force and arms upon him, and suffered outlawry.[4] In 13 Henry IV, Robert atte Mere, described as the lord's bondman and bedel of the manor, refused to carry out orders given by the Park Keeper to do some carting to London, for which he was fined 40*d.*

The obligation to serve as bedel, of which the tenants complain, was one of the recognized legal marks of villenage, together with that of having to pay tallage, and merchet or redemption of blood,[5] the latter being probably the most certain sign of all. The tallage had long been reduced to a fixed sum at Banstead,[6] and there are no traces of

[1] Cog[n]. villenag'. [2] Disponsat'. [3] Moratur.
[4] See pardon in C. P. R., November 20, 1423.
[5] See the case with writ of Naifty in Year Book, 19 Edw. III, p. 113.
[6] See extent of 1325 (p. 54), and tallage of bondmen, 37–38 Edw. III (p. 91).

merchet even in the Extent of 1325, except in the case of Gonnora de Dounsthudd, a tenant in the weald, of whom it is said that she should not marry her daughter without license. But the obligation to act as bedel was evidently still not extinct. The Court Roll of 17 Richard II shows that John atte Mere and Thomas atte Mere were selected (there is an erasure in the manuscript), 'and the lord chose one of them according to the custom of the manor, viz. John atte Mere.' Robert atte Mere, as already observed, was called bedel in 13 Henry IV, and the office survived Arundel, for John Wethemere himself was bedel in 11 Henry VI. When the rolls begin again in the reign of Henry VII a constable, not a bedel, is elected.

Juliana Lampit was evidently the widow of Ralph Lamputte referred to on p. 146. The first Lomputte or Lampet referred to in the documents, viz. William in the Extent of 1325, held in villenage, but even if Ralph was legally a free man his widow if she had herself been a bondwoman before marriage, might perhaps in law have reverted to her earlier status on his death.[1]

No reply to the Petition appears to exist, but it is clear that the tenants, possibly owing to Arundel's death, did not actually suffer the ruin and expulsion which they prophesy, for their names continue to appear on the Rolls. It is noteworthy that the twelve free jurors of the View held in October, 9 Henry VI, include not only John White, but John Kyng, carpenter, presumably the man whose father made the admission of villenage in 9 Henry IV.

Ancient Petitions (File 92, No. 4576).[2]

(The right hand corner of the manuscript is torn away.)

These ben the Wronges Injuries Damages diseases losses and grevaunces which that Sir Richard Arr[undel] . . . . .

[1] See Vinogradoff, Villainage, p. 62.

[2] In transcribing this document, abbreviations about which no doubt seems possible, e. g. 'ev'e' for 'evere', have been written in full. Other abbreviations are shown thus '. Some of them may be merely due to the habit of writing Latin, e.g. Joh'n. The þ and th do not seem to be distributed on any principle.

that occupien for him there han do to the Kynges tenauntes of Banestede in the counte of Surr . . . . . the worthi Kyng Henry the fourthe whiche God assoille[1] as hit is more pleyneli shewid and writen . . . . . of the Kynges lordship' there: And also of his tenauntes but if[2] be the rathur holpe and remedied and . . . . . there upon in olde time bi the Kynges noble prognitours.

First the forsaid Sir Richard' and his officers wrongisly chargen the forsaid tenauntes with newe charges and . . . . . as it is shewid and to shewe bi hire olde custumarie of olde auncien tyme made bi the Kynges of England' . . . . . med' which þat woll be undoyng' of the forsaid Kynges lordship and eke of his tenauntes there. And for this ca[use] . . . . . tenauntes of the forsaid lordship' have left lond and tenement and left and forsake the forsaid lordship' and othur many mo . . . . . the forsaid lordship' for evere but if hit be the rathur holpen.

Also Joh'n Colcok' Richard Colcok' Joh'n Wythemere Joh'n Clerk and other mo tenauntes of the forsaid lordship' in especiele for þat þei woll no . . . . . te to newe ordenaunces and newe custumes late made ageyns her olde custumarie the officers of the forsaid Sir Richard greteli . . . . . that thei shull' lese her landes and thogh' thei sowe hem the forsaide officers wolle repe hem and have hem aftirwards for evere . . . . . undoyng of the forsaide tenauntes.

Also all the forsaid' tenauntes pleyneth' hem of the forsaid' Sir Richard and of his officers in þat that the same officers amercied the forsaid' tenauntes in IX marc' for þat thei wolde not gree hem to the newe custumes and usages late made ageyns hir' olde custumarie and of þat some aforesaide there was arerid xxvis. viiid. of Joh'n White tenaunt there And þat same Joh'n White in the forsaid Sir Richard Arrundell' In was holde in prison' in London' tille he had founde surete to paie it hym.

Also the forsaide Sir Richard toke Robt. atte Mere Petre

[1] i.e. absolve; an ejaculatory prayer for the dead.

[2] 'But if' is common in the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries in the sense of 'unless' (N. E. D.).

atte Mere and enprisoned hem and stokkid hem withinne the forsaid lordship' forto have had hem his bondemen there þat thei and alle tenauntes of the same lordship' aren fre and evere have be and all hire auncestrie sithen tyme oute of mynde and for as moche þat þei wolde not assente to hym he amercied hem excessiflich' fro court to court to the somme of XL s. and for þat same amercimentes he distreined hem by here bestes and catell to utre destruccion of hem but if thei ben holpen—

Also the forsaid Sir Richard and his officers claymed and toke over Julian Lampit that was fre tenaunt of the Kynges there to be his bondewomman and helde hire in prisonne tille he has raunsommed her to an C.s. whiche þat had be fre tenaunt withinne the same lordship' LX yere and more—

Also the forsaid Sir Richard and his officers agayns the tenure of hire holdyng of þe same manere of Banestede makis hem Bedelles and afterward woll' yeve hem none acquytance but claymeth' hem for his bonde men and alwey fro tyme to tyme putteth hem to fyne and raunsomme ageyns her olde auncren custumes and usages of olde tyme made.

Also for these causes aforsaid Joh'n Taillour Richard Colcok and Joh'n Clerc which' þat were most sufficeaunt and olde tenauntes of the foresaide lordship' aren avoided and go oute of the forsaid lordship' for evere more and many mo bene in purpos to avoide and go oute of þe foresaid lordship' for everemore to undoyng of the forsaid lordship' for evere but if it be remedied—

Also the forsaid tenauntes of Banestede aren destreyned by the Kyngges Baillifs from terme to terme for the rerages of the countes of þe same Sir Richard' for dyverse writtes þat rennyth ayens hym yn the Cheker for the same maner of Banstede Wawton' and Cherwode yn the counte of Surrey whiche he hath for terme of lyf of the yeft of the kyng yn recompensacion' of iiii^{xx} mark' accountyng for þe surpluys yn the Chekyr as it schewith by his patentes þereof to hym y grauntyd In gret hyndryng and lettyng of theyre labour and also in vexacion' by diverses tymes

to þe Marchalsie by cause þat þe distresse were nat redy atte comyng thedir of the Bailly in gret destruccion' and anientisyng[1] of hem but it be holpyn and remedy don' þereto þe souner by your graciouse help.

IX

BEATRICE HAYTON'S DOWER, 1432[2]

This extract relates to Westberghe, or Great Burgh, which had been held by the De Bures family since the time of Henry III until early in the fifteenth century. Thomas Hayton, who died in 1431 (or very early in 1432), held the manor and 200 acres of land with the advowson of the church of Westburgh, and also the manor of Battailes in Ewell. His heir was his daughter Agnes Exham, who had been previously married to one of the Carews of Beddington,[3] but a third part was reserved for his widow Beatrice as dower. This was the proportion which by the Common Law the widow would have during her life of the lands and tenements, of which her husband was sole seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture.[4]

No trace now remains of the buildings, or indeed of the later house at Great Burgh, built and pulled down by the Buckles, but the reference to the high and low rooms indicates that Hayton's house had two stories, the hall probably being in the centre, and being carried up the whole height to the roof. The brewing and baking, and cooking, and the storage of corn, wool and cider, seem to have been provided for in various outhouses, which stood all round the dwelling-house.

Translation.

Assignment made of dower to Beatrice, who was wife of Thomas Hayton, deceased at Westberghe in the county of Surrey on Monday, the vigil of the Apostles Simon and Jude,

[1] From Old French 'anientir', later 'anéantir' (N. E. D.).
[2] Chan. Inq. p. m. 11 Henry VI, Add. 59.
[3] M. B.
[4] J.

in the eleventh year of Henry, the sixth since the Conquest,[1] by John Wynteshulle, escheator of our Lord the King in the said county, by virtue of a writ of our said Lord the King addressed to him, and in the presence of John Agelone, attorney of John Exham, who married Agnes, daughter and heir of the said Thomas, and in the presence of John Cherlewode . . .[2] and others, &c.

First are assigned to the said Beatrice for her dower due to her from the various lands and tenements, which belonged to the aforesaid Thomas, her late husband, who held of the present King in chief[3] in the said county according to the law of England, . . .[2] the lands, tenements, and other things undermentioned, viz. in a certain site[4] of the manor of Westbergh, viz. two high rooms, and two low rooms, on the south side of the hall of the said manor, with free entrance and exit therein.

Also are assigned to the same Beatrice a third part of the kitchen, a third part of le Baggehows, and a third part of Oste and Oven, on the west side, with free entrance and exit from the said kitchen to the said rooms.

Also are assigned to the same Beatrice two gerners,[5] one gerner lying by the hall on the north side, and another gerner on the east.

Also are assigned to the said Beatrice one barn[6] on the south side of the said manor, with a third part of a certain close called le gate, and with free entrance and exit therein. Also are assigned to the said Beatrice one stable roofed with tiles called le Sidyrhows, and another house called le Wrengehows,[7] and a third part of a house called le Wollehows, on the west side. Also are assigned to the said Beatrice a third part of a garden opposite the hall on the

[1] October 27, 1432.
[2] MS. defective.
[3] Hayton's inquisition post mortem states that Westbergh is held of the king in chief by knight service.
[4] Situ.
[5] Store houses for corn, for garners, as 'berne' for 'barn' in Popeloberne, p. 137.
[6] Orreum.
[7] Wringhouse, a room or shed containing a cider press (Wright, Dialect Dict.). The old cider house had apparently been turned into a stable.

west side, one garden on the south side of the said barn, and a third part of a garden called G(er)nergardyn. Also is assigned to the said Beatrice a field in severalty called le Suthfeld containing 28 acres of land.

Also are assigned jointly[1] to the said Beatrice 3 acres of land lying in a field called Chyrchefeld on the east side, 6 acres jointly lying in a field called Losegrovefeld on the west side, 8 acres of land jointly lying below le Losegrovefeld on the west side, 10 acres jointly of land in a field lying between Berghwode and le Beche on the east side of Le Beche, a third part of a certain close called le Beche on the south side, and 8 acres of land jointly lying on the west side of le Beche.

(The rest of the Inquisition refers to property at Ewell, where Beatrice had *inter alia* one high and one low room and a third of the kitchen, Codynton and Wauton).

X

COURT ROLL, May 1, 1489

The following Court is given as a specimen of the roll when it resumes after an interval of over fifty years. Like others at this time it contains a number of entries showing that rents had been falling into arrear, possibly owing to the disturbances caused by the Wars of the Roses, and that tenants had treated copyhold land as if it were free land.

The Views at this time show tithingmen from Legh, Sidlomyll, Chalvedon, Walynton, Tadworth, Coppedhill, and Bansted. In the case of Bansted there were three tithingmen and an ale-taster. The tithingmen besides presenting the common fine (*de communi fine pro capitibus*) presented defaults of suit, nuisances, such as unscoured ditches in the Weald or the ruinous state of the road between Whitiscros and Bansted Mere, estrays, and the swearing of new persons in the King's assize. The ale-taster never failed to present that a number of persons broke the assize, for which each was fined *2d.* On April 23, 1488, he

[1] Simul.

presented that Richard at Wode brewed once and Tipell de Mede, an addition to his offence apparently so heinous that Richard was fined 3*d*., and it was emphasized on the roll by capital letters. At the end of the View twelve jurors, who on the occasion last referred to were John Puplet, John de Hille, Henry Lecheford, John Scoryer, John Taylor, Richard at Wode, Thomas Tegge, Thomas Puplet, Thomas Gerard, John Kyng, John Withmere, and Thomas Frank, said on oath that the tithing men and ale-taster well and faithfully presented, and had made no concealment, and further they said that all is well. And they then chose Richard at Wode for the office of Constable, and he was sworn in. His tippling was apparently not regarded as a disqualification.

The View is followed by a Court.

The Lady of the Manor at this time was Elizabeth, the Queen of Henry VII.

Translation.

Bansted. Further of the Court held there on the first day of May in the fourth year of King Henry the Seventh.

Notice. Further directions were given to the bailiff to give notice to Joan Parker to attend the next Court to show by what title she claims to hold one messuage and one parcel of land in Horley, lately parcel of a virgate of land formerly held by William Fynnersshe[1] and why for certain reasons specified at the last Court but one it should not be seized into the Lady's hands before next Court, etc.

The homage there[2] having been sworn present that the tenant of Litilbergh, 4*d*. Richard Ardern, 4*d*. Thomas Couper, 2*d*. Richard Bristowe and Henry Lecheford, 2*d*. of Horley make default of suit of Court. Therefore they remain in mercy.

m. 14*d*.

And that Peter Routhe who held by copy of Court from

[1] William de Fynersth held a virgate of 60 acres in 1325 (p. 68). On April 23, 1488, it was presented that Joan Parker held the land as free land, without title and without paying rent, though the land was copyhold land.

[2] The homage is still undivided. Subsequently (e.g. in 1505), separate homages for the Weald and for Banstead appear.

our lady the Queen one Messuage situated in Bochershawe, and one tenement containing 5 acres of land called Godardis, one parcell called Motonshawe, and an acre of land in Eldelonde, parcel of a toft with garden, and 3½ acres of land in Westfeld formerly called Godardis, one croft of land containing one acre called Southcroft, and ½ acre in Westfeld lately held by John Arnold parcel of the tenement of Motons,[1] died since the last Court; And that before his death he surrendered the premisses into the lady's hands by the hands of Peter Taylor, bailiff, in presence of Thomas Halsant, tenant, who here testifies this, to the use of Agnes then his wife to hold to her and her assigns for the term of her life, so that after the decease of the said Agnes it should remain to John Routhe, son of the aforesaid Peter, his heirs and assigns according to the custom of the manor for the services therefor due and customary; from which surrender there accrued as heriot one sheep, price 16*d.*; And so the same Agnes was admitted and did fealty and she gives to the Lady as fine for having such entry . . .

Distraint. And that the tenants of a messuage and carucate of land at Bergh containing one Knight's fee formerly held by Thomas Hayton and lately by Henry Merland[2] withdrew 2*s.* of rent yearly and suit of court from three weeks to three weeks for a space of [blank] years, who should be distrained before next Court.

Day. And that John Withmer withdrew xx*d.* part of his yearly rent of various parcels of land held by copy owing for half the year to Michaelmas last past. And the said John has a day until the next Court to show why the land should not be seized in the Lady's hands.

Notice. And that John Richebele junior withdrew 20*d.* of yearly rent part of the rent of 6*s.* 8½*d.* due for a messuage and a virgate of land called Cokes[3] containing 20 acres of land for a space of 12 years and more. And directions were

[1] Adam Motone held half a virgate in 1325. Called Mottons in 1598, or sometimes Muttons.

[2] For Hayton see p. 153. The Merlands held Great Burgh and Preston till 1614, when these properties were conveyed to Christopher Buckle.

[3] Called Cooks in 1598 (p. 184).

given to the bailiff to give notice to the said John to show why the lands should not be seized into the Lady's hand.

Distraint. And that the tenant of the land lately held by John Ardern withdrew 20¾*d.* of yearly rent due from a parcel of land in Lege lately held by Robert White. And that the same tenant and others his parceners[1] withdrew 6*s.* 8*d.* of yearly rent from half a virgate in Legh formerly held by John a Dene for —— years. Therefore the bailiff was charged to distrain them before next Court, &c.

Notice. And that Henry Lecheford of Charlewod occupies one ferthinglond in Legh formerly held by Robert Aylelard as if it were free land which was formerly held by Copy of Court and has withdrawn 4*d.* of rent thereof for —— years. And therefore directions were given to the bailiff to give notice to the said Henry to be at the next court to show why the aforesaid land should not be seized into the Lady's hands, and by what title he claims to hold the aforesaid land etc. before the next Court.

Total of this Court [blank].

XI

LAY SUBSIDY OF 1525

The following[2] is the list of persons in Banstead assessed for the second payment of the subsidy granted to Henry VIII by Parliament in 1523, and payable in February 1525. The subsidy was required for war with France, but was only extracted from Parliament by Wolsey after stormy scenes. The grant was originally of 2*s.* in the £ from incomes of £20 and upwards, 1*s.* in the £ from incomes between 40*s.* and £20, and a poll tax of 4*d.* on persons whose income fell below 40*s.*, the payment to be spread over two years. Owing to the pressure of the Court a further 1*s.* in the £ was afterwards added upon land and on goods assessed at £50 and upwards.[3]

[1] See p. 66.

[2] R. O. Subsidy Roll, $\frac{182}{156}$. No nominal roll appears to exist between that of 1332 and this. Most of the names here end with an abbreviated consonant.

[3] See Fisher, Pol. Hist. of England, v. 246.

The grant was made only by the Laity, separate subsidies being granted by the Clergy in convocation. The tax does not appear to have been imposed directly on property, but on persons according to the reputed value of their estates. The figures, therefore, are probably not trustworthy in detail, but the names are interesting.

In addition to the subsidy lists of Edward III, Henry VIII and James I, printed in this book, one for 1593 is printed in Surrey Archaeological Collections, vol. xviii.

TRANSLATION.

Banstede.

Adworth.[1]

	Value.	*Subsidy.*
From John Lambard for his goods [2]	£120	£6
,, Geoffry Lambard for his goods	100*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*
,, William Kyng for his goods	£4	2*s.*
,, Richard Moys for his goods [3]	£40	10*s.*
,, Andrew Rydley for his wages [4]	20*s.*	4*d.*
,, Richard White for his wages	20*s.*	4*d.*
,, Thomas Puplett for his goods [5]	£90	£3 10*s.*
,, Thomas Tegge for his goods	£10	5*s.*
,, William Mathewe for his wages	20*s.*	4*d.*
,, Peter Tegge for his goods	£4	2*s.*

[1] Error for Tadworth (see notes on map, p. 300).

[2] John Lambert bought Perrotts in Banstead in 1516, when he was described as of Woodmansterne. In 1533 he made his will (Arch. Surrey, Heats 45), by which he disposed of land in several neighbouring parishes as well as in Banstead, and left a number of legacies to relatives and servants. He then described himself as 'of Bansted', and left his body to be buried in Banstead churchyard, but he did not apparently himself live at Perrotts, which passed on his death, by the custom of the manor, to his younger son, Roger, from whom descend the Lamberts of Banstead. Geoffry was his elder son, and inherited his Woodmansterne land.

[3] Richard Moys, tenant of St. Mary Overie at Canons (see p. 174). He was one of the executors named in John Lambert's will. In 1541, when he was engaged in litigation with Geoffry Lambert and others (see p. 167), it was deposed that Mr. Moyce had occupied part of Perrotts in ferme of olde Lambard.

[4] Andrew Ridley, 'for his wages 4*d.*'—evidently a labourer, who did not escape the poll tax.

[5] Puplett, a name which like Richbell and King, appeared in the fourteenth century, and is common in the registers, as is Mathew and Woodman.

		Value.	*Subsidy.*
From	Robert Bowen (?) for his wages	33*s.* 4*d.*	20*d.*
,,	John Hubbard for his goods [1]	£38	38*s.*
,,	Oliver Mullyng for his wages	20*s.*	4*d.*
,,	William Richebell Junr. for his goods [2]	£50	50*s.*
,,	Thomas Sander for his goods	£6	3*s.*
,,	Thomas Judry for his wages	20*s.*	4*d.*
,,	William Brown for his goods	£33	33*s.*
,,	Thomas Laurence for his goods	£7	3*s.* 6*d.*
,,	William Hyll Senr. for his wages	40*s.*	2*s.*
,,	William Colcok for his goods [3]	£15	7*s.* 6*d.*
,,	John Hylle for his goods	£14	7*s.*
,,	William Rychbell Junr. for his goods	60*s.*	18*d.*
,,	William Smyth for his goods	£18	9*s.*
,,	Thomas Stanton for his goods	£8	4*s.*
,,	John Stanton for his goods	20*s.*	4*d.*
,,	Thomas Wodman for his goods [4]	£6	3*s.*
,,	Geoffry Tegge for his goods	40*s.*	12*d.*
,,	William Kyng for his goods	100*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*

[1] John Hubbard or Hobard made his will in November 1529, and died shortly after; his wife's will (Arch. Surrey, 124, Mychell), made in December 1529, contains bequests of her household stuff. To her eldest son John she leaves 'My best ffetherbed with all things thereto belonging and . . . my best brasse pottes and cawdrown. Item the best possnet.' (A posnet was a small metal vessel for boiling, having a handle and feet.) To her sone Peter the second best featherbed, and second brass pot, and great pan, and a posnet the second. To Katherine her daughter the third featherbed with all belongings, a pot and three of the best pans and a posnet—to her daughter Elizabeth a wollebed with the portunance (belongings), 3 brass pans, and 2 posnets, 3 candlesticks to each of the children, and her pewter to be evenly divided among them. To Agnes Long 2 payer of shets etc.

[2] It appears from the proceedings in the Court of Augmentations in 1541 (see p. 168), that one William Richebell, then about eighty years of age, had been farmer of the parsonage of Banstead, the manor of North Tadworth, and Summerfield, and three of the family had held that position. The first two had been farmers also of Perrotts, but not the last.

[3] Colcok. This family held Garratts, which was shortly after this date bought by Geoffry Lambert. The name appears in the petition against Arundel.

[4] Thomas Woodman made his will in April 1536 (Arch. Surrey, 156 Heats). Among his legacies were 'My best brasse potte and paire of potte hangers and the cotterelles that belonge unto it' to Richard Browne. Each of his children was to have a kettell, price 10*d.*, and a platter, price 8*d.*

		Value.	*Subsidy.*
From	John White for his goods	40*s.*	12*d.*
,,	Henry Halle for his goods	60*s.*	18*d.*
,,	Nicholas Judry for his goods	40*s.*	12*d.*
,,	John Tegge for his goods	60*s.*	18*d.*
,,	William Hall for his goods	£6	3*s.*
,,	Geoffry Hall for his goods	100*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*
,,	William Charlewode for his goods	£18	9*s.*
,,	William Hall Junr. for his goods	40*s.*	12*d.*
,,	William Richbell of the mere for his goods	£8	4*s.*
,,	Geoffry Tegge for his goods	£12	6*s.*
,,	John Mathewe for his goods	£10	5*s.*
,,	Geoffry Richbell for his goods	£12	6*s.*
,,	Nicholas Mathew for his goods	20*s.*	4*d.*
,,	Thomas Cakette for his goods [1]	£7	3*s.* 6*d.*
,,	Nicholas Harward for his goods	£6	3*s.*
,,	John Harward for his goods	£4	2*s.*
,,	William Scoryar for his goods	20*s.*	4*d.*
,,	John Lambert for his goods	40*s.*	12*d.*
,,	John Rede for his goods	20*s.*	4*d.*
,,	John Colgrym for his goods	40*s.*	12*d.*
,,	Margaret Mathewe for her goods	100*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*
,,	Matilda Scoryar for her goods	£14	7*s.*
,,	Robert Colcok for his goods	£7	3*s.* 6*d.*
,,	Richard Crother for his goods [2]	20*s.*	4*d.*
,,	John Waller for his goods	40*s.*	12*d.*
,,	Richard Richbell for his goods	£4	2*s.*
,,	Cornelius Johnson for his goods [3]	£6	6*s.*
,,	Edward Tye for his goods	20*s.*	4*d.*
,,	John Tayllor for his goods	60*s.*	18*d.*
,,	William Mullyng for his goods	20*s.*	4*d.*
,,	Thomas Taylor for his wages	20*s.*	4*d.*
,,	Thomas Scoryar for his goods	£10	5*s.*
		Total	£25 13*s.*

[1] Thomas Cacott was one of the defendants with Jeffrey and Roger Lambert in Moy's suit in 1541 (see p. 167).

[2] Richard Crother and William Mullyng appear to have been servants of John Lambert in 1533.

[3] He married John Lambert's daughter Joan.

XII

THE VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS OF 1535

There are two great ecclesiastical assessments in England, those of 1291 and 1535.

In 1288 Pope Nicholas IV granted to Edward I all the tenths due from the clergy for six years, to defray the expenses of an expedition to the Holy Land, and a strict valuation was made for the purpose of collecting this tax, and completed about 1291. This 'Taxation of Pope Nicholas'[1] regulated the amount of the ecclesiastical taxes due both to King and Pope till 1535.

The Church of Banstede was assessed in 1291 at £13 6*s.* 8*d.* and the vicarage at £4 1*s.* 8*d.*

The Valor Ecclesiasticus, or valuation of 1535,[2] was made under the Act 26 Henry VIII. c. 3, which gave to the King the first-fruits of spiritual promotions, and a yearly tenth of all spiritual benefices. Commissioners were appointed in every diocese to inquire into the value of livings, and the Bishops, who were charged with the collections, sat as Chairmen of the Commissions. The inquiries were completed, and the returns were in the hands of the Exchequer, early in 1536.[3]

Although the returns are marred by some omissions owing to haste and some errors, 'an attitude of confidence towards the Great Survey of 1535 is', in the words of Savine, who has examined it in detail, 'more justifiable than one of scepticism.'

The Commissioners, in order to arrive at the net income on which the tenth was chargeable, estimated the gross income both from spiritualties (i.e. mostly from tithe and parish churches, which had passed into the hands of the monks) and from temporalties (i.e. from land obtained

[1] Printed by the Record Commission, 1802. For a specimen of an intermediate assessment see that of 1428 in Feudal Aids, vol. v, where the church was assessed at 20 marcs and the vicarage at 6 marcs and 20*d.*, i. e. at the same rate as in 1291.

[2] Printed by the Record Commission (see vol. ii).

[3] See Savine, in Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History, vol. i, on which the following remarks are largely founded.

from the laity). From this total they were allowed to make certain deductions, such as the regular fees of stewards, bailiffs, receivers, and auditors.

Thus in the Survey of the possessions of St. Mary Overy the total value of temporalties in Surrey was £305 3*s.* 5*d.*, and of spiritualties was £148 17*s.* 0*d.* The latter included Rectories with tithe, among which was the Rectory of Banstede and Tadeworthe, £24 (see p. 174). But against the total were set deductions amounting to £21 17*s.* 10½*d.*, including the fees of office of Nicholas Carrowe (Carew), chief steward, 66*s.* 8*d.*, and James Kynner (? Skynner), under steward, 20*s.* The latter no doubt did the work, the former being put into the first place as a man of position and influence, for it was not uncommon even for peers to fill the office of steward. In the case of the Rectory of Banstead and North Tadworth the Commissioners found the property let, and according to their practice simply set down the rent (omitting, however, the small payment in kind which was added to the fixed money rent). Similarly with (South) Tadworth, which was held by the Monastery of Merton, they merely inserted the rent of the Manor, viz. £12. But in the case of the vicarage they necessarily entered into some detail.

It may here be observed that the Monastery of St. Mary Overy appears to have long been accustomed to lease the parsonage with the tithes to a layman, for Moys's lease ran from 1524 (p. 175) and he had succeeded three of the Richbells (see p. 160) as farmers of the parsonage, one of whom had been farmer for forty years. This arrangement was not uncommon in the sixteenth century, and no doubt, as Savine points out, prepared the public mind for the lay ownership of tithes, which followed the Dissolution. The monks in these cases became merely receivers of rent, and the farmer, who collected the tithe for himself, stood between them and the parish. The farmer was not disturbed in his lease by the dissolution, and if afterwards he bought the Rectory, as Richard Moys did, the change of ownership made little difference, as far as the parish was concerned.

In or about 1545 Moys became involved in litigation over the tithe. The vicar, Myles Brathwett (or Braithwait), brought a suit in the Court of Augmentations claiming that he and his predecessors had always had 'tyth woll lambe and all other tythes of the demeane landes of the parsonage, corne and haye only excepted',[1] but that after the Dissolution Moys failed to pay. Moys in reply alleged a composition between the Convent and Robert, 'somtyme vyccar of Banstede, by which all oblacyons and all small tythes were assigned to the vicar; except all manner of corne and hey and all manner of tythe of syche londes and houses that the Convent had to their owne use, commodyte, and proffytt, the parsonage not being then, nor longe tyme after, let.' Moys further alleged that the vicar had tried to make him pay seventeen years before and that the case had been taken to the Bishop's Court, where it was settled by consent of the Convent and the vicar that the vicar should have all manner of 'smale tythes of the parsonage savynge and reservynge all manner of tythe beyns pease and hempe growing on the glebe and tythe of all manner of fruits growing in the Prior's new orcherd'.

Braithwait, according to Moys, dropped the proceedings which he had begun in the Court of Augmentations, and about three terms later started a suit in the Bishop's Court. Moys applied for and obtained an injunction to stay proceedings in the spiritual court. Braithwait then appealed to the Statute of 32 Henry VIII, c. 7, which provides for actions for tithe against parishioners being brought in the spiritual court, and asked for a dissolution of the injunction, alleging that he had begun his suit in the Court of Augmentations in error. The final result does not appear.

The tithe which Moys had kept back was said to be worth £2 13*s.* 4*d.* a year.

The following is a translation of the entry in the Valor relating to the vicarage of Banstead: it is given without

[1] Proceedings of the Court of Augmentations, 15/29. The exact date is not given. Also 1/61 and Misc. Books, vol. 110, Nos. 37–45.

any name of the Vicar,[1] or indication of origin, such as is given, e.g., in Karsalton, where the valuation is stated to have been supplied by the Vicar on oath.

(Translation)

Deanery of Ewell.

Bansted Vicarage—Diocese of Winchester

The Vicarage with small orchard, garden, & one acre of land are worth yearly . . .			13*s.* 4*d.*
Corn in garden places[2] is worth yearly . .			5*s.*
Oblations on the 4 principal days[3] are worth	£1	1*s.* 4*d.*	
And tithes of cows & calves are worth yearly .	£1	0*s.* 0*d.*	
And in personal tithes at Easter it is worth yearly	£1	6*s.* 8*d.*	
And tithe of lambs, 53*s.* 4*d.*, & wool £6, is worth	£8	13*s.* 4*d.*	
And the Churchyard there is worth yearly .			3*s.* 4*d.*
From wax and honey 20*d.*, eggs 5*s.*, & grass in the garden 20*d.*: (tithes) are worth yearly			8*s.* 4*d.*
Tithe of little pigs, 3*s.* 4*d.*, geese 2*s.* 8*d.*, and rabbits 12*d.*, is worth yearly . . .			7*s.* 0*d.*
		£13	18*s.* 4*d.*
Deduct—			
Payment to the bishop of Winchester[4]	7*s.* 7½*d.*		
To the Archdeacon of Surrey . .	2*s.* 1*d.*		
Leaving clear	£13	8*s.*	7½*d.*
Tenth	£ 1	6*s.*	10½*d.*

[1] The vicar of Banstead at this time was Syr Wylliam Cutson, who made his will in 1537 (proved 1538, Archdeaconry Surrey, 11 Pykman). He left a chalice and various books to the church, and after leaving several legacies, such as his feather-bed to Syr William Smythe and his second feather-bed and coverlet of dornys to Margarett Mathew his woman, he left the residue of his goods to his executors, Geferey Lamborde and Roger Lamberde, to bestow for his soul in charitable deeds.

[2] 'Grana in locis gardinorum.' This may mean that the vicar farmed the Town Garden (the field next the vicarage), which had been the east and west garden in the extent of 1325. The land was not glebe.

[3] Oblations or offerings are reckoned among personal tithes payable by custom to the parson, or vicar of the parish, either occasionally, as at sacraments, marriages, christenings, churchings of women, burials, &c., or at constant times, as at Easter, Christmas, &c. (J.). 'The chief or principal feasts for the oblations of the altar were All Saints, Christmas, Candlemas, and Easter, which were called oblationes quattuor principales' (Kennet in J.).

[4] Procurations, or proxies, certain sums of money which parish

The Valor (i. 404) also shows that the Priory or Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England drew 2*s.* of rent at Banstede, but no details are given. It appears, however, from an entry in the Court Roll of 1421 that the prior then held a garden in Banstead.

It may be added that there exists in the possession of the vicar and churchwardens a terrier of such land and parcels of ground as in the knowledge of men now living have heretofore and ought to pay tithe to the vicarage made in 1616 by Thomas Pope, vicar, and Allen Woodman and John Lambert, churchwardens. The document is not the original, but apparently an eighteenth-century copy. It concludes: 'Item there belongeth (to the) Vickaradge of Bansted the close and garden next adjoining to the house and barn and one acre of ground commonly called by name of Paschall acre. Item there belongeth to the Vickar the tithe of all wool and lambs wool mortuaryes burials marriages christenings Easter offerings and all manner of small and petty tithes.'

The Act of 5 Anne, c. 24, provided that all ecclesiastical benefices with cure of souls not exceeding the clear yearly value of £50 should be discharged and acquitted for ever from payment of first-fruits and tenths, and Banstead Vicarage was discharged accordingly.

XIII

ACCOUNTS OF SIR RALPH SADLER, JOHN STEWARD, AND RICHARD MOYS, 1540

(Ministers' Accounts of Lands in the hands of the Crown under the survey of the General Surveyors of the King's Lands, 31–32 Hen. VIII, at R. O. (6090), Co. Middlesex, Surrey.)

These three accounts are extracted from different parts of a voluminous roll.

Sir Ralph Sadler (1507–87) was employed by Henry VIII

priests pay yearly to the bishop or archdeacon, 'ratione visitationis,' originally to procure food and drink (J.). The original has 'archiepiscopo', evidently a clerical error, due to 'archidiacono' below.

on diplomatic missions to Scotland in 1537 and 1540; he was afterwards Secretary of State, and was again sent to Scotland in 1542. He was a Protestant and lived in retirement under Mary, but was again employed by Elizabeth in Scotland.

At the time of this account Banstead Manor had just been annexed, together with a number of other manors, many of which came to the king by the attainder of Sir Nicholas Carew, to the Honour of Hampton Court by Act of Parliament 32 Henry VIII, c. 55, and Sadler was acting as the king's bailiff.

On 3 January 1541 Ralph Sadleyr, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, was appointed to be steward of the Manors of Nonesuche, Ewell, Eschaym, Weschaym, Sutton, Banstead, and Walton on the Hill, Surrey, bailiff of these manors, keeper of the chief messuage of Nonsuch, &c. On 25 June 1541 Sir Ralph Sadler, one of the king's secretaries, had a lease for 21 years of the Manors of Banstead and Walton on the Hill, and the site, &c. of Ewell Manor where not enclosed in Nonsuch Park. Sadler assigned to Sir Thomas Cawarden (see p. 180), and in March 1544 Sadler surrendered his patent of 3 January 1541, and Thomas Cawarden, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber, was appointed in his place (see Letters and Papers Henry VIII).

The two other accounts are interesting as preserving the terms on which the two Monasteries of Southwark and Merton let their lands [1] (see remarks under Valor, p. 163). It will be observed that they had both let for long terms. Moys, who farmed the rectory and North Tadworth, got into trouble with his neighbours about the time of this account with regard to the right of common which he claimed as farmer of the parsonage to have in Borough Heath and Tadworth Heath (or Banstead Heath and Walton Heath, as the other side called them). Three

[1] There is also a survey of the time of Edward VI (Land Revenue Misc. Books, No. 190, Fol. IV d) which briefly summarizes the arrangements shown in these accounts, but Cawarden replaces Sadler.

tenants of the manor, Jeffrey Lambert, Roger Lambert, and Thomas Cacott, impounded his 'cattall' (sheep); and he brought a suit against them in the Court of Augmentations in 1541 (Proceedings of the Court 33/15 and Misc. Books, vol. 109, Nos. 28–41). The tenants contended that the sheep, which had undoubtedly been turned out on the commons by Moys's predecessors, had not been turned out in respect of the parsonage lands, but in respect of other land, part of Parrotts, which they happened also to farm. No judgement appears to have been preserved.

'Mast^r Rychard Moys' was buried at Banstead 4 March 1557.

John Stewarde, who farmed South Tadworth, appears to have died in 1551.

A. Account of Sir Ralph Sadler

(Translation)

Manor of Bansted in the county of Surrey.

Account of Ralph Sadler Knight, bailiff of our Lord the King there, by John Skinner[1] his deputy, for the half year ended at the feast of St. Michael Archangel in the 32nd year[2] of the reign of our said Lord the present King Henry VIII.

Arrears.

None, because it is the first account for the use of our Lord the King after the annexing of the same to the Honour of Hampton Court. Total None.

Rent of assize of free tenants.

But he answers for 33*s.* 5¾*d.* of rent of assize of free tenants there, payable at the rate of 66*s.* 11½*d.* a year at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel by equal portions. And so at that rate for the said feast of St. Michael Archangel falling due for the time of this account as above. And for one pound of cummin of free rent of Richard Covert Esquire

[1] John Skynner of Reygate the elder, gentleman, and John Skynner, of Reygate the younger, gentleman, are both referred to in John Lambert's will (1533), of which the former was to be an 'overseer', and one of them is there described as under steward of the lordship (see also the Valor, p. 163). Several of the family represented Reigate in Parliament (M. B.).

[2] i.e. Michaelmas 1540.

coming from two virgates of land containing 200 acres of land, arable, pasture, and wood, called Lytle Barrow lying in the Parish of Bansted beyond the fixed yearly rent charged above he does not here answer, because it is delivered to the auditor there as part of the profits of his office by ancient custom. Total 33*s.* 5¾*d.*

Rent of tenants by copy of court (roll).

And for £8 8*s.* 8⅝*d.* of rent of assize of various customary tenants, who hold various lands and tenements by copy of Court roll according to the custom of the manor there, payable at the rate of £16 17*s.* 5⅛*d.* a year equally at the aforesaid two feasts, and so at that rate for the aforesaid period of this account as above. Total £8 8*s.* 8⅝*d.*

Rent of tenants at will.

And for 13*s.* 4*d.* of William Huntleye[1] and Geoffrey Lambert for rent or farm (pannage) of a certain wood called Bansted Parke at the rate of 26*s.* 8*d.* a year, payable at the aforesaid feasts. And so at this rate due for the aforesaid half year for the said time of this account as above. Total 13*s.* 4*d.*

Farm of demesne land.

And for £4 of Geoffrey Lambert for rent or farm of all the demesne lands belonging to the manor,[2] viz., of the field called Merefeld containing 16 acres, another field called Myddlefeld containing 50 acres, another field called Farthyng Courte containing 30 acres, a close called Elmesans containing 38 acres, another close called le Hooke containing 60 acres, a parcel of land called Hethe containing 24 acres, a close called le Courtefeld containing 30 acres, another close called Blakefeild containing 7 acres, a cottage and a close called Courtclose containing 6 acres, and a parcel of land called le ffredowne containing 100 acres, amounting together by estimation to 361 acres, at the rate of £8 a year, payable equally at the two feasts aforesaid, as more fully appears in a certain rental made and renewed by Thomas Rolff, lately auditor of our Lord the King there. And so

[1] No doubt the brother-in-law of Geoffrey Lambert. He married Juliana, daughter of John Lambert.

[2] These lands lie for the most part on either side of what is now called Holly Lane (see notes on map; for the freedown, see under 'The hundred acres').

at this rate for the time of this account for the aforesaid half year as above. Total £4.

Perquisites of court. And for 9*s.* 6*d.* of perquisites of one Court held there the 21st day of April in the 31st year of the present King Henry VIII, with 3*s.* 4*d.* from fines of land, 2*s.* from heriot, and 4*s.* 2*d.* from amercements. Altogether as above, as appears by the roll of the said Court shown and examined on this account. Total 9*s.* 6*d.*

Total of charge £15 5*s.* $0\frac{3}{8}$*d.*, of which there is allowed him 2*s.* paid to the auditor for doing the writing of this account for the year. And he is allowed 2*s.* for the expenses of the Steward being there this year for holding the aforesaid Court, according to the oath of the said accountant.

And he owes £15 1*s.* $0\frac{3}{8}$*d.* which are discharged here, because they are charged previously in another account of the same accountant of his office of bailiff of the Manor of Nonesuche, as appears under the heading Foreign receipts in the same account.

In the account of the manor of Nonesuche.

(And so he is here quit).

B. Account of John Steward.

Manor of Tadworth in the parish of Banstede, parcel of the late Priory of Mertone.[1]

Account of John Steward, Farmer and Collector of Rents of our Lord the King there for the aforesaid time.

Arrears. None, because it is the first Account for the use of our Lord the King after the annexation of the same to the Honour of Hampton Courte. Total None.

Farm. But he answers for £12 12*s.* from the aforesaid John Steward for farm of the said Manor of Tadworth in the County of Surrey, and the land called Worthylees, which

[1] The Priory was surrendered into the king's hands in April 1539. The clear total income of the property of Merton (which held estates in many counties) was £666 6*s.* 6*d.* in the twelve months following the dissolution (Heales, Records of Merton Priory, p. 351). Among the possessions of the Priory were the manors of Ewell and Kingswood (App. p. cxxvi).

Thomas Franke formerly occupied, And all fields meadows and pastures tithes rents and services to the said Manor belonging, excepting and altogether reserving all and singular the woods, underwood, and trees whatsoever, homage, wards, marriages, heriots, reliefs, fines, escheats, and forfeitures whatsoever to the said manor and land pertaining or belonging, So let to him by Indenture of the Prior and Convent of the said late Monastery of Merton under their Common Seal dated the 4th of June in the 27th year[1] of the present King Henry VIII, To hold to the said John Steward and his executors from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next after the date of the same indenture to the end and term of 21 years then next following and to be fully completed, Paying therefor annually to the aforesaid Prior, Convent, and their successors, at the Feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of St. Michael the Archangel equally £12, And finding for the Receiver and Steward sufficient and good living for their household, and litter, hay, and fodder for their horses, whensoever within the same term they shall visit the aforesaid manor and stay to hold a Court there or to inspect the said Manor, And all and singular the charges howsoever arising from and on the said Manor and land with its appurtenances the same Farmer, his executors, and assigns, shall meet, pay, support, and maintain, the repair of the buildings of the Manor however excepted, And everything by the Farmer himself, his executors, servants, or animals in the premises, without leave in any respect, during the said term damaged or injured the same Farmer, his executors, and assigns, shall repair and remake, And the said Farmer, his executors, and assigns, shall roof all the buildings of the said Manor that are not tiled,

[1] June 4, 1535. The lease therefore ran to Michaelmas 1556. The prior was John Ramsey, elected in 1530, and still prior at the time of the surrender. See Heales, p. 334, who gives the substance of a number of other leases, showing that twenty-one years was a common term to grant during Ramsey's tenure. There are a few longer terms both before and during Ramsey's tenure, e.g. the manor of Kingswood was let in 1535 to John Kempsall for forty years.

and shall thatch them with straw whenever necessary at their own cost and expense during the term aforesaid, And at the end of the said term he shall hand over to the aforesaid Prior and Convent, and their successors, all ditches fences, buildings and enclosures of the said manor and land with all their appurtenances in all respects well and sufficiently roofed, scoured, repaired, and made, And the said Farmer and his Assigns shall collect and receive all fines, heriots, reliefs, escheats and forfeitures whatsoever annually within the aforesaid term arising or owing in respect of the said Manor and land with their appurtenances, and shall render account of the same to the said Prior, and Convent, and their successors, annually during the aforesaid term, And further the said Farmer and his assigns agree that they will collect and receive from the tenants of the said manor 12*s.* called Castelward[1] and will pay this to the bailiff of Chalvedone in the county of Surrey for the time being, and will discharge and acquit the same Prior and Convent, and their successors, from the collection and payment of the same 12*s.*, And further it is agreed between the aforesaid parties that the said Prior and Convent, and their successors, shall have and hold two fields belonging to the said Manor, of which one is called Le Gardene and the other is called Le Berecrofte,[2] to their own use from the 20th day of April in the last year of the aforesaid term until the feast of St. Michael then next following without any hindrance from the said Farmer, his executors, and assigns, or other person whatsoever, And that it shall be lawful to the said Prior and Convent, and their successors, at all times that appear to them opportune, after the said month of April, to enter into all those lands above let to the aforesaid John Steward and not then sown, and to dung them, plough, replough, fallow, and sow for wheat and rye and other corn in them, prepare, and dispose, without objection from the said Farmer, his Executors, or assigns whom soever,

[1] Originally for the ward of the Castle of Rochester, as appears, e.g., in the Inq. p. m. of Roger de Covert, 26 Edw. I.

[2] ? Afterwards Barecroft, see p. 300.

And the same Farmer shall receive Howsebote,[1] Hedgebote, Fyrebote, Cartbote, and Ploughbote, to be reasonably expended and taken within the aforesaid Manor by assignment of the said Prior and his successors, And if it happen that the said annual rent shall be in arrear in whole or in part for the space of one month after any Feast on which it should be paid, or if any other agreement or condition above expressed shall be imperfectly fulfilled on the part of the said Farmer, his executors, and assigns, it shall then be lawful to the aforesaid Prior and Convent, and their successors, to re-enter into all and singular the property above let, and to resume and possess it with all its appurtenances as in its pristine state, And entirely to expel and remove the aforesaid John Stewarde, his executors, and assigns, therefrom, the said indenture in any respect notwithstanding together with a certain other agreement recited in the said indenture, as more fully appears there.

Total £12 12*s*.

Perquisites of court.

For any profit arising from the perquisites of one court held there this year, or from fines, heriots, reliefs, and other profits thence arising, that is for the time of this account, he does not answer, because James Skinner occupying the office of Steward there took and had all the said issues and profits accruing during the same time according to the statement of the said accountant, and will answer therefore in arrear to our Lord the King. Therefore they remain to be charged in the next account for two years.

Total—None.

Let the 12*s*. rent be disallowed in future.

Total of the aforesaid farm £12 12*s*., of which 2*s*. are allowed him paid to the Auditor for making and writing this account for the year. And there is allowed to him 12*s*. in rent repaid issuing from the aforesaid manor for Castelwarde which is paid annually to the bailiff of Chalvedone for the year; of which the same farmer should be discharged by the aforesaid indenture. And so in allowance of this kind for the time of this account as above. And he owes £11 18*s*., which he paid to Geoffrey Chamber occupying

[1] See p. 126.

Special receiver.

the office of special Receiver of the Honour of Hampton Courte on the 23rd day of January in the 32nd year[1] of the present King Henry VIII, as appears by the bill signed by the hand of the special Receiver himself and restored[2] on this account.

(And so they balance.)

C. Account of Richard Moys

Rectory of Bansted with the Manors[3] of Northtadworth and Southmerfeld.

Account of Richard Moys, Farmer of our Lord the King there, for one whole year ending at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the 32nd year[4] of the reign of our said Lord the present King Henry VIII.

Arrears.

None, because it is the first account for the use of our Lord the King after the annexation of the same to the Honour of Hampton Courte.

Total—None.

Farm.

But he answers for £24 6*s.* 8*d.* with 6*s.* 8*d.* for the price of 12 geese and 12 capons from the aforesaid Richard Moys for Farm of the whole Rectory of Bansted with the mansion of the same at Sowthmerfeld and the land and all tithes, fruits, obventions,[5] proceeds, and all other appurtenances and commodities whatsoever in any way belonging to the said Rectory, except the advowson of the vicarage of Bansted aforesaid when it shall be vacant. And also the said Manor of Northtadworth with all its appurtenances except all and singular the groves, woods, and underwood, Wards, marriages, Reliefs, heriots, and perquisites of Court belonging to the same Manor, So to farm let to the same Richard Moys and his wife Elizabeth by Indenture of the Prior and Convent of the late church of the blessed Mary Overey of Southwark in the County of Surrey under their common

[1] January 23, 1541. [2] Restitut' (see note, p. 177).

[3] North Tadworth was a manor or reputed manor, but although the plural is used, there does not seem to be any evidence that Summerfield was ever a manor. [4] Michaelmas 1540.

[5] i.e. offerings or oblations (J.); used of a revenue of an occasional or incidental character (N. E. D.).

seal dated the 21st day of May in the 16th year[1] of the present King Henry VIII To hold to the same Richard and Elizabeth, their Executors, and assigns, from the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist last past before the date of the same Indenture to the end and term of 40 years then next following Paying therefor yearly to the same prior and convent and their successors at the Feasts of Christmas and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in equal parts in ready money £24 sterling yearly, And also paying therefor yearly 12 geese and 12 capons at the same Feasts or 6*s*. 8*d*. instead of the same geese and capons at the pleasure or will of the said Prior and Convent, And the aforesaid Farmer his Executors and Assigns at the end of the aforesaid term until the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr[2] may have free entry and egress into the whole Rectory and Manor aforesaid to arrange dispose and remove thence all their own Goods and Chattels whither they will free from impediment from the aforesaid Prior, Convent, or their Successors, And further the same Farmer, his executors, and assigns, at the end of the said term shall have free entry and egress to mow, cut, and carry all and singular the corn sown on the Rectory and Manor aforesaid up to the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next following, Provided however that all the aforesaid corn growing on the said Rectory and Manor is tithed for the use of the Prior, Convent, and their successors, to be then taken in the same manner as they would take the tithes in the parish of Bansted aforesaid, And the aforesaid Farmer, his executors, and assigns, at the end of the aforesaid term shall leave all that field called Southmerfeld up to the wood of Ihyerst lying fallow and uncultivated and unsown, So that the said Prior and Convent and their Assigns may be able to sow the land and field with wheat, And the aforesaid Farmer and his assigns shall garner all their corn coming from the Rectory and Manor aforesaid in the garners of the said Rectory and not elsewhere for the whole of the aforesaid term, And shall put and dispose the dung and compost

[1] May 21, 1524. The lease ran, therefore, to June 24, 1563. [2] July 7.

thence and from any sheep, horses, and animals, feeding on the land let, within the same term accruing, upon the demesne lands of the Rectory and Manor aforesaid and not elsewhere, And further the same Farmer, his executors and assigns at the end of the said term shall hand over all the demesne lands of the said Rectory and Manor sufficiently supplied with rabbits,[1] that is as well supplied as they were at the beginning of the aforesaid term, And further the same Farmer and his assigns in every year at their own expense shall sufficiently renew the Rental of all and singular the rents and services of the Rectory and Manors during the aforesaid term, And the same Farmer his executors and assigns shall raise and collect for their own use during the aforesaid term all rents and services, tithes, and emoluments attached to the same Rectory and Manor, And further it is agreed between the aforesaid parties that both all and singular the repairs to be done on the said mansion at Southmerfeld and all and singular other charges both extraordinary and ordinary,[2] when and as often as shall be necessary, shall be done, and they are borne in equal shares by the Prior and the Farmer, except the roofing of the buildings with the thatching of the roof round the said mansion, when required, at the expense of the Farmer and his successors throughout the aforesaid term, And the same Farmer shall have sufficient Hegebote and Howsebote[3] to be got from all woods and groves of the Manor and Rectory aforesaid without any waste sale or destruction being done there subject to the supervision of the said Prior and Convent or their Assigns, And it shall not be lawful for the aforesaid Farmer to transfer to anyone without the special license of the aforesaid Prior and his successors the estate which he has in the Rectory and Manor aforesaid by virtue of the aforesaid lease, nor any parcel thereof, And if it happen that the said annual farm is in arrear in part or in whole for 8 weeks after any Feast which has been

[1] See p. 147.
[2] 'Tam extraordinaria quam infra (ordinaria)' apparently.
[3] See p. 126.

fixed as aforesaid, or that the Farmer his executors or assigns infringe any conditions or agreements above detailed, or fail to fulfil them, it shall then be lawful for the same Prior, Convent, and their successors, to re-enter into and resume all and singular the property let, and entirely to expel therefrom and remove the Farmer, his executors, and assigns, the said Indenture in any respect notwithstanding, as appears enrolled verbatim in the same Indenture in the presence of the Auditor of this account.

Total £24 6*s.* 8*d.*

Perquisites of court.

For any profit arising or growing from perquisites of any Courts, Reliefs, Heriots, and all other things above reserved by the aforesaid Indenture, that is for the time of this account, he does not answer, because no such casual receipts accrued there in this year, nor was any Court held during the same time according to the oath of the said Farmer.

Total—None.[1]

Total of the said Farm £24 6*s.* 8*d.*

Of which there is allowed to him 2*s.* paid to the Auditor for making and writing this account for the year, And there is allowed to him 38*s.* 4*d.* from the half of 76*s.* 8*d.* for certain repairs on the mansion of the aforesaid Farmer done by the said Farmer this year beyond the other half done by the said Farmer at his own cost in accordance with the agreement of the indenture, according to the oath of the same Farmer and as appears by the bill of particulars thereof restored[2] on this account. And they are discharged of £12 6*s.* 8*d.* as for the whole money paid by the aforesaid Farmer into the hands of John Morys, one of the receivers of the revenues of our Lord the King of his Court of Augmentations[3] in the County of Surrey, from the issues of

John Morys.

[1] The survey of Edw. VI mentioned before, does not show any receipts from courts either here or at South Tadworth.

[2] It is not possible to read anything but Restitut', though the phrase is odd. Perhaps it is a blunder for consut', but it occurs several times.

[3] The Court of the Augmentations of the Revenues of the Crown was established by Statute 27 Henry VIII, to deal with the revenues of dissolved monasteries and lands acquired by purchase or exchange: it had power to make grants under seal of the court. It was abolished by an Act of Mary.

his farm of this year on the 3rd day of February in the 31st year[1] of the present King Henry VIII, as appears by the bill signed by the hand of the Receiver himself and restored on this account. And of £9 19*s.* 8*d.* which he paid to Geoffrey Chamber occupying the office of special Receiver of the Honour of Hampton Courte on the 8th day of February in the 32nd year[2] of the present King Henry VIII, as appears by the bill signed by the hand of the special Receiver himself and restored on this account.

Special receiver.

(And so they balance.)

RYCHARD RYCHE.

XIV

LIST OF GOODS AND ORNAMENTS OF BANSTEAD CHURCH IN THE TIME OF EDWARD VI

The following inventory was made in March 1549 by the King's Commissioners:[3]

'The Invetory indentyd of all and singler the belles plate juvelles gooddes and ornamenttes pertening and belonging to the paroche churche of Bansted in the countie of Surrey and the chappell of Borough in the said parysh made by Sir Myles Brathwate[4] vycar there Wylliam Franke and Thomas Kyllyk churchwardens of the same with the advyce concent and knowledg of Rychard Moys Geffrey Lambert and Roger Lamberd parochianours of the same the xvij day of Marche in the thirde yere of the reigne of our Soveraigne lorde Edwarde the sixthe by the grace of God Kyng of Englond Fraunce and Irelonde defendour of the faythe and of the church of Englond and also of Irelond in erthe the supreme hedd.

Inprimis, fyve belles

Item, one challyce of sylver[5]

[1] February 3, 1540. [2] February 8, 1541.

[3] From S. A. C., xxi, p. 36.

[4] A B.A. of Oxford, 1523, instituted vicar 1537, and deprived in 1554 (V. H. S. ii. 46). For his dispute as to tithe, see p. 164.

[5] John Wodecraft, vicar, by his will (1465, P. C. Canterbury, 10 Godyn) had left his chalice to the church of Banstead, and Syr Willyam Cutson, vicar, by his will (1537, Archdeaconry Surrey, 11 Pykman) had also left a chalice, a pax of silver, and a pair of cruets.

Item, one vestyment of white sylke with a albe
Item, a vestyment of blake worsted
Item, a vestyment of blewe worsted with a albe
Item, a vestyment of rede chamlett with a albe
Item, a vestyment of white lynyn clothe
Item, a coope of grene sylke with a frenge of tawny welvett
Item, a coope of blewe sylke
Item, too auter clothes one of dyaper and one of lynyn
Item, too longe towelles
Item, too wasshing towelles
Item, too hanging aulter clothes one of tawny sylke and the other of white lynyn
Item, one corporus case of velvett
Item, one other corporus case of blewe satyn
Item, too syrplyces
Item, too candylstykes for the aulter
Item, a ewer with a bason of pewter
Item, in the chappell of Borowthe one lyttell bell

Nicholas Leigh	per me Milam Brathwat vicarem
Willelmus Saunder	By me Rychard Moys By me Jeffrye Lambert By me Roger Lambert.

(On the dorse.)

Fyrst who were chyrchwardens . . . . . sayd paroche in the fyrst yere of . . . . . of our sovoraigne lord Kyng Edward the vj.

Item, what goodes plate juelles vest(ments) belles and other enormyte.'

The goods and ornaments were disposed of in 1553 as follows:[1]

'Banstede

Churchwardins—William Frank, Thomas Kellik

Delyverid to the church wardins there the xvij day of May anno regni regis Edwardi sixti septimo by Sir Thomas

[1] From S. A. C., iv, p. 172.

Cawarden[1] Knight Nicholas Legh and William Saunder Esquiors Commissioners of our soveraigne lorde the King among others to that effect these parcelles of church gooddes hereafter ensuyng

Inprimis a chalice poiz xiiij oz

Item, a green cope for the communion table

Also remaining in their charge to the Kinges use V belles in the steple

Brasse and latten poiz xvj *lb* ij*s.* viij*d.*	Received in redy monei to the Kinges use viij*s.*
All thonamentes sold for xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*	One bason and ewer sold for xvij*d.*

Summa xxxv*s.* v*d.*'

The following fragment seems to be part of a return to a further commission issued in April 1553. Under their instructions the commissioners were to give the residue of the linen to the poor. The fifth instruction was to leave convenient ornaments for the Communion and 'surplesys' by discretion, the first was to compare previous inventories.[2]

'. . . . . sylk the other of white lynnyn clothe. Item one littill bell carried oute of the Chappell of Borrow by Edwarde Marlond owner thereof and other goodes there is

[1] Sir Thomas Cawarden had succeeded Sir Ralph Sadler as farmer of the manor of Banstead. Cawarden was a London citizen who acquired from a commercial training some of the experience which qualified him for courtly service and places. He became a gentleman of the Privy Chamber and Master of the Revels. In this latter position he exercised considerable influence over the English stage in the period before Shakespeare. He was knighted at the siege of Boulogne in 1544, Sheriff of Surrey in 1547, and M.P. for Bletchingly in 1542 and 1547, and a knight of the shire in 1552 and 1558. He was strongly attached to the reformed religion, and in 1553 he was one of the commissioners of Edward VI who dealt with the goods and ornaments of Banstead and other Surrey churches. He was suspected of complicity in Wyatt's rebellion, and his armour, &c., at Bletchingly Castle, where he seems to have kept up a sort of feudal state, were seized. He died in 1559, and is buried near the altar of Bletchingly Church. He was a friend of William More of Loseley, where a number of papers relating to him have been preserved (see History of Bletchingly in S. A. C., vol. v, and Appendix to Seventh Report, H. M. C.).

[2] S. A. C., vol. xxiv, pp. 4, 19. At or about this time the sydemen were Roger Lambarte and Richard Pupplatt, and the churchewardens were Thomas Kyllyck and William Franke (p. 21).

none taking by eny meanys and as for money there doth remayne none to our knowledge for the church remaynyth in debt to the church wardens for certeine necessary reparacons done and bestowid on the church by the assent of the hole paroche.

To the V article we say as in the first article is mencyonyd.

To the sevynth and last article we saye that there is no goodes imbeselid nor lefte oute of the inventory now newly put in to our knowledges.

In witness whereof to these presentes indentid as well the sayde comyssionors as the saide sydemen afore said to these presentes have subscribid our names the daye and yere abovemencyonid (*endorsed* Bansted).'

XV

RENT ROLL OF THE MANOR IN 1598

The top of the roll is torn and faded, and the whole document is very much shorter and less interesting than the extent of 1325. It shows altogether 13 free holdings and 40 copyhold holdings, as against 8 free tenants and 78 tenants in villenage at Banstead in 1325. Three of the Banstead copyholds, however, Nos. 17, 24, 37, are divided. An exact comparison is no doubt unsafe, but the figures certainly indicate a large diminution in the number of holders of land, though it would be dangerous to assume a corresponding decrease in population, for the landless labourer had now appeared. The subsidy list of 1525 shows instances of men who were taxed only on their wages, and some of those who were taxed on their goods were then or later servants, e.g. Peter Tegge, who in 1541 was a servant of John Puplett. John Lambert's will (1533) shows bequests to servants, and his brother Thomas appears to have been at one time a shepherd. The will of his grandson, John Lambert, who died in 1596, contains legacies to servants, nearly all of whom appear to have been local people, and presumably had not land of their own. At a court held in 1590, George King and William Mathew

were ordered to avoid their tenants who were likely to be burdensome and chargeable to the parish, and it was further ordered that no one should take in any new tenant likely to charge the parish, except by consent of six of the chief men of the parish; the penalty was to be £10, half to go to the lord and half to the relief of the poor in the parish. It appears also from the Court Roll that in 1581 84 tenants and residents had bows and arrows, and others were to get them. It seems therefore reasonable to suppose that the number of holders of land had decreased, but that the population had not, though its character was changed.

This conclusion is supported in some degree by the parish register. Between 1548 and 1560 inclusive there are 91 christenings and 77 burials (i.e. a yearly average of 7·0 and 5·92). Between 1581 and 1598 inclusive there were 183 christenings (i.e. a yearly average of 10·15 a year) and 55 burials (i.e. an average of 3·05). The record between 1560 and 1581 is incomplete, and the figures for the earlier period are affected by exceptional mortality in 1548 and 1558, due no doubt to epidemics, but whatever the exact value of the figures they certainly do not point to any decrease of population. The Subsidy Roll for 1593 (printed in S. A. C. vol. xviii) shows 29 names, but these are of course only those of the well-to-do inhabitants.

A further approximation to modern conditions is to be seen in the comparatively large size of some of the holdings. No details with regard to cultivation are given, but agriculture was of course still very backward. Neither clover nor turnips were generally grown in England in 1598 as field crops, though turnips were not unknown in gardens, and the potato was still a rarity. Both clover and turnips were, however, generally grown before 1680,[1] when the next survey of the Manor was made.

There are various notes of later date on the margin of the

[1] See an article in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, 1896, on the introduction of forage crops, and Curtler, History of British Agriculture.

rental, or interlineated. These, when given here, are shown in brackets.

The following is a summary of the contents, omitting tenants in the Weald: (1) John Southcut[1] held for one knight's fee the Manor of Chaldon paying yearly 6*s.*; (2) Robert Moyce[2] also by military service the Manor of Westborough in right of Merland's wife paying 2*s.*; (3) Humfrey Covert[3] held freely the Manor of Lytil Berghe for a rent of 23*s.* 6*d.*; (6) William Hall a tenement and 30 acres formerly Franks for 6*s.* 10*d.*; (8) John Killicke of Chipsted a tenement called Paramor and land containing 9 acres, and 1 acre by Bechebush for 5*s.*; (10) Samuel Lambard and John Lambard two acres formerly held by William Richebell for 1*d.*; (11) Allan Woodman a virgate called Adams at Farnecroft for 4*s.*, 4 acres and 3 rods for 10½*d.*, 2 acres called Crossnells acre for a rent of 6 chickens, value 3*d.*, and a messuage and 12 acres for 3*s.* 6*d.*; (12) John Lambard held one field of 13 acres called Todifeild[4] formerly held by Roger Lambard for 3*s.*; (13) and William Smythe held a tenement and 28 acres for 4*s.* 8*d.*[5]

The following are the Banstead copyhold tenants and their tenements:

6. Richard Killicke	3 messuages and land belonging called Warders Lomeputtes and Mottons (about 100 acres), Rent 30*s.* 6*d.*
7. „ „	Messuage and a virgate called Longs, 6*s.* 8*d.*
8. Roger Lambard	Croft[6] called Wykins 7 acres, and croft called Northefeild 5 acres, and croft called Profitts 3 acres, 6*s.*

[1] Son of John Southcott, who was one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and died 1585. He died 1637. Albury in Merstham subsequently belonged to the family, who were Roman Catholics (M. B., ii. 259).

[2] Father of Philip Moys (see p. 189). He had married Edward Merland's widow.

[3] See p. 168. [4] See p. 293. [5] Copthill.

[6] Croft is a small piece of enclosed ground, generally arable.

9. Robert Moyce	Tenement and land called Hydemans, 5*s.*
17. Samuel Lambard (the tenement and 9 acres 2*s.* 7*d.*) and John Lambard (4 acres 13*d.*) and Robert Browne Trappes (6 acres 16*d.*)	Tenement called Cooks,[1] and 20 acres formerly held by William Richbell, 5*s.*
18. Allan Woodman	Croft and garden in Bansted, and 12 acres called Robards at Farne croft,[2] and two parcells of land about 16 acres lying in two closes called Westfeilde, 6*s.* 2½*d.*
19. William Roffey by right of Colcok's wife.	Tenement and certain land called Goddards, formerly Hills, 50 acres, lately Alan Colcocks, 9*s.* 0½*d.*
20. Robert Brown Trappes	Messuage or tenement and land 142 acres of land and wood, 31*s.*
21. John Lambard	Tenement with garden and 120 acres of arable and wood formerly held by John Risebrigger, 34*s.* 11*d.*
22. Daniel Lambard	Tenement and land called Monks,[3] 3*s.*, and parcel of land called Tickhorne 12*d.* formerly held by John Councell, 4*s.*
24. Edward Teg[4] William Smithe (6 acres)	A tenement and 35 acres formerly held by Alice Stanton, 10*s.* 4*d.*

[1] See under Little Soles, p. 297.
[2] See under Farmcroft, p. 285.
[3] See p. 287.
[4] It appears from the Court Roll of 2 James I that Edward Tegg had then without the consent of the lord plucked down a barn from

	Thomas Gawen (2 acres) William Halle (1 late Tegg) Richard Kilicke (2 acres) John Kilicke (3 acres) (Daniel Lambard 15 acres)	
25.	Henry Jonson and George King	Tenement with garden and croft adjacent and another croft of 1 acre called Longhowgh formerly held by Cornelius Johnson, 2*s.*
26.	George King in right of John Steward	Tenement and corner toft[1] with piece of ground adjoining called Hobgoddards about 3 roods lying to the south and west of the highway at Bansted mere, with 18 acres of land lying in different pieces in Westfild to the same toft and tenement belonging, formerly held by Thomas Kakett, 4*s.*
27.	William Halle	Toft and 3 acres 3 roods formerly held by Henry Halle, 22*d.*

his copyhold at Banstead, and carried away and set the same upon his freehold land at Carshalton, whereby he had forfeited his copyhold into the hands of the lord for his wilful waste. Tegg and other copyholders attempted to justify the act by the custom of the manor, but Sir Francis Carew, the lord, by his steward offered to satisfy their counsel by perusal of the ancient rolls and records of the manor that they could not do so. The result of the inquiry was that Tegg formally apologized, and withdrew the claim, and was then readmitted to his copyhold.

[1] Toftum angulare. A toft is an ancient tenement of the manor to which common rights attached. Banstead mere must be what is marked as the Town Pond on the map. Kakett took the holding in 1513, after it had lain unoccupied for several years, and engaged to build a house upon it.

28. Mathew White	Tenement and virgate of land formerly held by Richard White, 12*d.*
29. John Hill	Tenement and land, 7 acres formerly Rowthis lately held by John Hill junior, 2*s.* 4*d.*
30. Andrew Lambard	Tenement and land called Carpenters, and land called Solland and Solland Grove formerly held by Richard Hillarie and lately by Richard Broome, 12*s.*
31. Samuel Lambard	Tenement and 4 acres called Goodsons lately held by Richard Harlebard, 10*d.*
32. Daniel Lambard	Tenement and 3 acres called Brownsmithes lately held by Richard King, 4*s.*
33. John Hill and Andrew Lambard	Messuage and garden and 1 rod of land formerly held by Robert Carter and later by John Carter. Two acres of land lying at le West hedg with garden and one rod of land and another parcell called Grettis lately held by Margery Millings, 22*d.*
34. Thomas Gawen	Tenement and 30 acres of arable lately held by Thomas Laurence, 11*s.*
35. George Hill	Tenement and 52 acres called Sharpes lately held by John Hill, 15*s.*
36. John Buttes	Messuage or tenement with garden and small croft of land adjoining called Leggers, 12*d.*

37. Thomas Puplet	Messuage and various lands 70 acres, 51*s.* 8*d.*[1]
38. RobertBrowneTrappes	Cottage with garden called Lytlegodderds, part of Great-godderds ; one acre in Short-hedge, ½ acre at Grovers and one acre at Milleway, 14*d.*
39. John Blake	Toft and parcel of land called Magotland and Magothill lately held by William Blake, 21*d.*
40. Daniel Lamberd	Tenement and customary land called Garrards lately held by Geoffrey Lamberd, 15*s.* 8*d.*
	Total £20 6*s.* 4½*d.*

Appended is the following (in Latin).

TRANSLATION.

Note that

1. Le Queenes Wood at Walton contains by measure 32 acres.

2. That a certain wood at Bansted called Bansted Parke contains by estimation 160 acres, and there are there various oaks and timber trees.

3. That a certain wood called le Southwood contains by estimation 20 acres, and there are growing there scattered about various timber trees, and underwood, as hasells, hawthornes, and the like ; and each acre is valued at 40*s.*

4. Also there is there a wood called Lords Wood close by Bansted Parke, containing by estimation 10 acres, and it is of the age of 40 years, and each acre is worth to sell 40*s.*

5. Also there are various demesne lands[2] now in the

[1] A note follows : 'Of which Mr. Mois (pays) 4*s.* 6*d.*, John Lambert 5*s.* 4*d.*, Wm. Hall 2*s.* 2*d.*, Daniel Lambard 2*s.* 2*d.*, Smith 2*s.* 7*d.*, Richard Hall 4*d.*, Edward Tegg 5*d.*, Andrew Puplet 2*s.* 6*d.*, Robert Hall 20*s.*, Thomas Puplet 8*s.*, George Puplet 8*d.*'

[2] This list of the demesne lands is identical with one given in a lease

tenure of Geoffrey Lamberd for a term of years, viz one field called Midlefeild containing 50 acres (8*d.* an acre); one field called farthercourt[1] feild containing 30 acres (6*d.* an acre); a close called Elmesdams[2] containing 38 acres (8*d.* an acre); a close called le Hooke containing 60 acres (6*d.* an acre); and a parcel of land called le Hethe containing 24 acres (1*d.* an acre); a close called le Courtfeild containing 30 acres (8*d.* an acre); a close called Blakefeild containing 7 acres (8*d.* an acre); a messuage or cottage and a close called Court Close containing 6 acres (8*d.* an acre); and a parcel of land called Fredowne containing 100 acres (5*s.* a year); and the farmer has there separate pasture between Hoketyde and August, and afterwards all the tenants have the said parcels of land among themselves as common, &c., And the farmer pays for the premisses to the Lord yearly £8

6. And common of pasture for the tenants on Bansted Downe containing 500 acres.

7. And common of pasture on Bansted Heathe containing 600 acres

8. And common of pasture called Brokin hill by le Parke containing 100 acres[3]

of 1541 to William Blyke of Croydon, yeoman, for £8 a year (R. O., Court of Augmentation, Henry VIII, 214, fo. 3b), except that there is there no Midlefield, containing 50 acres, but Merefield, containing 10, and Courtfield, containing 30. Merefield and Courtfield reappear later.

[1] Ferthing Court in 1541.

[2] Elmesans in 1541, no doubt the Elmesham of the fourteenth century, and Elsoms or Elshams of later days.

[3] i.e. 'the Parke Downe being parcell of the tennants common', as it is described in a lease of Bansted Old Parke to John Lambert in 1623 (Brit. Museum, Add. Ch. 22910). The waste, it will be seen, is given as 1,200 acres, which is less than the existing area, but the figures are only rough approximations. If, as appears to be the case, the waste was approximately what it is now, Banstead Down and Park Down are overestimated, and Banstead Heath is underestimated.

XVI

SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1622

The roll [1] is dated 9 March 19 Jac. I and is for the second payment of the second subsidy of the three entire subsidies granted by the laytye in the Parliament held at Westminster in the 18th year of his highnesses reigne (1621). This Parliament attacked monopolies and punished Bacon for judicial corruption. It was the first Parliament which had called a great officer of the Crown to account since the reign of Henry VI.[2]

Note in the list Sir Christopher Buckle, who had recently bought Great Burgh from the Merlands.

Anne Moyes was the widow of Philip Moyes of Canons. One of their daughters was the mother of the chrysom child, Paul Tracy, whose monument is in the vestry of Banstead church. Another daughter married John Lambert, brother of Edward referred to below, and a son married a daughter of Sir C. Buckle.

Edward Lambert (1582–1666) had held the office of Yeoman of the King's Leashe since 1604.[3] The office was for life and the wages were £3 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. He was also entitled to a coat of motley containing 8 yards at 4*s.* a yard, 8 yards of cotton for lining at 8*d.* a yard, a pair of hose price 5*s.*, a bonnet price 5*s.*, three brace of collars price 16*d.* a brace, and one leash 8*d.* The yeomen employed for hunting appear to have ranked between the sergeants, who ranked after the master, and the grooms.

Bansted.	*Value.*	*Subsidy.*
Syr Christopher Buckle Knyght in lande	xx *li.*	xxvi*s.* viii*d.*
Anne Moyes Wedew in lande	iii *li.*	iii*s.*
William Moyes gent in lande	x *li.*	ii*s.* viii*d.*
J. Puplett in lande	xx*s.*	xvi*d.*
Raph Kyllyck in lande	xl*s.*	ii*s.* viii*d.*

[1] R. O., Subsidy Roll, $\frac{185}{108}$.

[2] See Montague, Pol. Hist. of England, p. 100.

[3] See State Papers Domestic, 1603–10, p. 166, and the original Privy Seal or warrant for issue of the Great Seal on the Chancery files in R. O.

	Value.	*Subsidy.*
Allan Wodman in lande	xx*s.*	xvi*d.*
William Mathew in lande	xx*s.*	xvi*d.*
Abery Puplett in lande	xl*s.*	ii*s.* viii*d.*
Daniell Leere in lande	xl*s.*	ii*s.* viii*d.*
George Hawkins in lande	xx*s.*	xvi*d.*
Mary Lambert wedew in lande	xx*s.*	xvi*d.*
John Smith in goods	iii *li.*	iii*s.*
Mary Lambert in goods	iii *li.*	iii*s.*
Roger Trappes esq in lande	v *li.*	vi*s.* viii*d.*
Thomas Hawes gent in lande	v *li.*	vi*s.* viii*d.*
Amyel Trappe gent in lande	xl*s.*	ii*s.* viii*d.*
Edward Lambert gent in lande	xl*s.*	ii*s.* viii*d.*
George Hyll in goods	iii *li.*	iii*s.*
George Richbell in goods	iii *li.*	iii*s.*
John Lambert in goods	iiii *li.*	iiii*s.*

Summa iiii *li.* v*s.* iiii*d.*

XVII

PRESENTATION OF A VICAR BY RICHARD CROMWELL, 1658

The history of this presentation is obscure. According to the Liber Institutionum at the Record Office, William Moys had presented Jacobus Stynes in 1651. There is no evidence known of any ejection of a vicar at Banstead,[1] and it had not been the policy of the Long Parliament to interfere with the rights of private patrons except in the case of delinquents, or of livings in the gift of the hierarchy or of delinquents (see Shaw, History of the English Church, 1640–1660, vol. ii, p. 263). The rights of private patrons were indeed expressly recognized in the Ordinance of March 20, 1654.[2] Under that enactment it was only if a patron failed within six months to present a fit person to the Commissioners for the approbation and admission of suitable preachers that the presentation for that turn devolved by

[1] None certainly was known to Walker (see Tatham, Dr. John Walker, and the Sufferings of the Clergy, Cambridge, 1911).

[2] Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, ii. 857.

lapse to the Lord Protector. In the case of ejected ministers the period was four months.[1] Stynes and Staynes are presumably the same person, but no information as to what occurred between 1651 and 1658 appears to exist.

James Staynes was admitted October 22, 1658, on the presentation which follows, and with certificates from Jo. Goodwyn, Edw. Bysshe, Wm. Hampton of Blechingley, Ric. Parr of Camerwell.[2] These certificates do not apparently now exist, but were no doubt given in accordance with the Ordinance of 1654, which required that before the admission of the minister a certificate should be brought to the Commissioners subscribed with the hands of three persons of known godliness and integrity, whereof one at least was to be a preacher of the Gospel in some constant settled place, testifying upon their personal knowledge the holy and good conversation of the person to be admitted.

In the Parish Register at the end of the entries of burials for 1658 is the following: 'Mr. James Staynes Vicar of Bansted dyed on Shrove Tuesday the . . . . . of March 1658 and was buried the . . . . . of the Same month.' It would therefore appear that he died early in 1659, a few months after his admission. The register at this point is very defective, containing no entries of burials under 1659, 1661, or 1662, and only one under 1660.

[Banstead. Lambeth Presentations, No. 1742.]

Richard Lord Protector of the Comon-wealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the Dominions and Territories thereto belonging To **all** persons who haue or shall haue sufficient Authority or power in this behalfe Greeting **Wee** present James Staynes Clerke to the vicaridge of Bansted in the County of Surry by the Cession of the last Incumbent there or howsoeuer now voyd And to our presentacon of full right or howsoeuer belonging Comanndinge and requiring you forthwith to admitt the said James Staynes to the vicaridge of Bansted aforesaid And that you truly and lawfully institute him viccar there And

[1] Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, ii. 985.
[2] Lambeth MS. 999, I, p. 117.

that likewise you invest him with All his Rights Members and appurtenances whatsoeuer And that you doe performe and fully accomplish All and every the singular Acts which your office obligeth you to discharge herein **In witnes** whereof wee haue caused theis our Letters to bee made Patents **Witnes** ourselfe at Westminster this fourteenth day of September in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and eight

By the Lords Comissioners of the Great Seale of England

Hastings

[At bottom of document are the numbers 358–58]

[Endorsed]

A presentacon graunted vnto James Staynes Clerke

Hastings

[And in the hand of the registering clerk]

Oct 22th 1658

XVIII

HEARTH TAX FOR 1663[1]

The hearth tax was a tax of 2*s.* on every hearth in every house paying church and poor rates, and was established by the Act 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 10. Any one who by reason of poverty was exempted from church and poor rates, or could prove the annual value of his house to be less than 20*s.*, and that neither he himself, nor any one using the house, occupied land of the annual value of 20*s.*, or possessed land or goods to the value of £10, was exempted.

The tax was extremely unpopular, partly because it was copied from French legislation, and partly because it reached a class which the old subsidies had not reached. It was further rendered odious by the practice of farming it, and the visits of the 'chimney men', as the assessors and collectors were called, were regarded as inconsistent with English independence.[2] It was abolished by the Act 1 William and Mary, c. 20.

[1] Lay Subsidies, $\frac{188}{481}$, 15 Car. II.

[2] See Dowell, History of Taxes and Taxation, iii. 165–7.

The return which follows is the only one of the reign which appears to have survived with one exception ($\frac{25}{4}\frac{8}{}$) which is on paper, not parchment, and undated, but evidently later, and shows under the first part 187 hearths against the 171 hearths of persons chargeable in 1663, and in the second part, which is headed 'Paupers not chargeable', gives 23 hearths as against the 60 hearths of 'Persons not chardgeable' in 1663.

Persons chardgeable.

Christopher Buckle Esq.[1]	16	Sam. Lambert Senr	4
Mrs. Moyce [2]	15	Tho. Blake Taylor	1
Mr. Weston his house empty	13	Tho. Mathew	2
Mr. Willson, his house empty	8	William Palmer	1
Mr. Smyth	5	Phillip Puplett	1
Sam. Lambert junr	5	John Smyth	1
Andrew Steevens	3	Thos. Blake Copthill	1
Mrs. Bromsell	4	Tho. Blake of Burrow	1
Mrs. Willmott	6	Geo. Wooder	2
Mr. Middlemore	7	Phillip Richbell	7
Ralph Killicke [3]	4	Emanuel Puplett	2
Mr. Nicholas Lambert [4]	6	Roger Steward	4
William Mathew	1	Rich Roffee	5
George Gurnett	3	Francis Mathew	3
William Mathew for Mr. Hampton	3	John Granger	2
Robert Hawkins	7	Rich. Bowman	1
Edward Gasson	3	James Williams	3
Mr. Bryan Hinde	4	Jeffery Lambert	4
Martin Blake	3	Ralph Holdworth	4
Tho. Puplett	3	Rich. . . . . s	3
			171
			Ex[r].[5]

[1] Christopher Buckle, born 1653, knighted 1681 died 1712; lived at Great Burgh.

[2] Mrs. Moyce (1617–95), daughter of Sir Christopher Buckle, and widow of John Moys of Canons.

[3] Of Wardons (Well Farm) and Well House, died 1672.

[4] Nicholas Lambert (1616–93), of Perrotts, died without children. His father Edward (see p. 189) was still alive, but during his life let his house and lands to Nicholas, and made over to him all his stock that is without doors and other implements of husbandry.

[5] The total and Ex[r]. (i. e. examinatur) are added here and at the end in different ink.

Persons not chardgeable.

Henry Willson . .	3	Rich. Mathew . .	1
John Steeven (?) .	1	Anth. Jodson . .	1
Arth. Cr.	1	Jeffery Poplett . .	2
John Hotot . .	1	Jeffery Mogridge .	1
Fran. Shipp [1] . .	3	Widd.	1
William Young Senr .	1	John Mathew . .	2
John Chandler . .	1	John Smyth junr. .	2
William Harris . .	2	Geo. Haynes . .	1
Widd. Ames . .	3	Tho. Hall . . .	2
William Paskin . .	2	John Woker . .	1
Edw. Parish . .	1	Henry Reede . .	1
Chr. Hatcher [2] . .	1	Avery Harme . .	2
Tho. Preist . .	2	Widd. White . .	1
Rich. Hubbert . .	1	Edw. Frith . .	1
Widd. Blake . .	3	Rich. Stanly . .	1
Edw. Woodger . .	2	William Woodger .	1
John Page . . .	1	Nathaniell Hatter .	2
Widd Puplett jnr. .	2	Widd. Killicke . .	2
Daniell Lucas . .	1		
John Lee . . .	1		60
William Cane . .	2		Ex^{r}.

ROBERT KILLICKE, JEFFERY POPLETT } Constables

XIX

SURVEY OF THE MANOR IN 1680

At a Court Baron and of Survey of Sir Nicholas Carew held on May 24, 1680, by Edward Thurland, Steward, and adjourned by several adjournments to September 24, presentments were made by the jurors or homage in reply to certain Articles to be inquired of. The first related to the boundaries of the Manor, the second to the demesne lands which are described as follows:

'ffoure parcells of arrable land called Courtffields conteyning thirty Acres, two parcells of arrable land called

[1] 'Francis Ship the Apparitor' was buried March 12, 1675.

[2] He was 'killed and buried' according to the parish register, on February 28, 1670.

Elsoms containing sixteen acres abutting on the demesne lands in the occupation of John Roffey on the East part and on the Markeffurlong lane[1] on the west part, Also seaven parcells of Arrable land called Hookes conteyning seaventy and foure acres abutting on Parke Downe and Bansted Parke on the East part and on the Demesne lands in the occupation of ffrances Moys Widow and on the lands of Nicholas Lambert Gent: on the West part, Also two parcells of Arrable land called Newhedge fields conteyning thirty and ffoure Acres abutting on the Demesne lands in the occupation of Jeffery Lambert on the West part, And also two parcells of Arrable land called Markeffourlong conteyning sixteen Acres, and two parcells of Arrable land called Sheephawes conteyning eleaven Acres abutting on the lands of John Lambert on the West part, And also one parcel of Arrable land called Stagberryes conteyning ffifteen Acres abutting on the highway leading from Bansted towards Woodmansturne on the South part and on Lord's Wood on the North part in the occupation of John Lambert,

Rent per annum £65 10*s.*

And also two parcells of Arrable land called Newitch fields conteyning thirty acres and also one parcell of Woodland conteyning three acres called Newitchfield Coppice abutting on the lands of Daniel Lambert Gent: on the South part and on the lands of Thomas Puplett on the West part in the occupation of Jefferey Lambert,

Rent per annum £9 and ffoure sheep.

Also three parcells of Arrable land called ffurzifields conteyning thirty acres, and one parcell of woodland called ffurzifield wood conteyning acres[2] abutting on the lands of Daniell Lambert Gent: on the West part on the lands of Nicholas Lambert Gent: on the South part in the occupation of ffrances Moys, Widow,

Rent per annum £ and ten sheep.

[1] Now Holly Lane.

[2] In a rental of Sir N. Carew, undated, but of about this date, in the possession of the editor, 'Fuzzefields' are given as 54 acres, and 'Furzefield Wood' as 7 acres. As the latter is represented by the Ruffitts Wood, it appears that the woodland increased considerably at the expense of the arable.

Also two parcells of woodland called Bansted Parke and Lord's Wood conteyning two hundred Acres more or less Abutting on Parke Downs on the North East part and on the Lands of the said Nicholas Lambert on the South West part in the Lord of the Mannor's owne occupation.

And also all that parcell of land and ground lying upon Bansted Downes in Bansted called the ffreedowne conteyning by estimation one hundred acres abutting upon George Hill's new close now in the occupation of Daniel Lambert Gent: and upon a close of the said Daniell Lambert called Northfield on the South part and upon the Common Downes on the West part upon Woodmansturne Downes on the East part and upon the Way called ffishers way leading from Leatherhead on the North part in the occupation of the said Daniell Lambert,

Rent per annum 12 sheep.

Also three parcells of Arrable land called Elsoms conteyning eighteene acres abutting on the lands of Thomas Woodman on the South and East parts and on the Demesne lands in the occupation of John Lambert on the North and West parts in the occupation of John Roffey,

Rent per annum £5.

And also two parcells of Arrable land called Blakefields conteyning seaven acres, and also Two parcells of Arrable land called Courthawes conteyning ffive acres abutting on the lands of John Ockley Gent: on the South and East parts and on the Churchyard on the West part in the occupation of Thomas Lambert Gent:

Rent per annum £7.

And also one Windmill in Bansted Comon, and one tenement and one pightle of land lying neare the said mill in the occupation of James Newman,

Rent per annum £5.

But wee know not of any houses or buildings belonging to any part of the said Demesne lands, only there is A tenement newly built at Bansted Park Gate, and what number of Timber Trees are growing upon the said Demesne Lands wee know not.

And also that Wee know not of any messuage buildings lands or tenements as Demesnes belonging to the Lord of the Mannor lying below the Hill in the Parishes of Horley or Leigh.'

In reply to the question what commons there were within the manor the homage presented that the Commons were 'Banstead Heath', 'Parke Downes', and 'Bansted Downes'.

It was further presented 'That it is the custome of this Manor That if a coppyholder dye seized of his coppyhold lands that his youngest sonne is to be presented as next heire,[1] and if such coppyholder hath no sonnes, then his daughters are to be presented as coheires.

And if such coppyholder dye seized of coppyhold lands without issue having brothers then his youngest Brother is to be presented as next heire.

And if such coppyholder hath no brothers then his sisters to be presented as coheires.

And if a coppyholder dye seized of twenty severall coppyholds that there is due to the Lord but one Heriott (being the best live beast) upon the death of such coppyholder. Also every coppyholder ought to keep in good repaire his or her coppyhold messuages or tenements and buildings.

Also that it is the custome of this Mannor for every or any coppyholder to ffell cutt sell and dispose off his her or their timber growing on their coppyhold lands without licence from the Lord his Steward or Deputy.'

It was also presented 'that the Lord hath a Court Leet or view of ffrankpledge belonging to this Mannor which ought to be kept once every yeare and the officers to be chosen in the said Court are viz.:

One Constable for Bansted.
Three Headboroughs for Bansted.
One Constable for Tadworth.
One Headborough for Tadworth.

[1] Borough English (see p. 16).

One Headborough for Copthill.
One Headborough for Dunshott.
One Headborough for Chaldon.
One Aletaster as doth appeare by the Court Roll.
And also the Lord hath a Court Baron or customary Court which may be called by him (kept by his Steward or his Deputy) as often as he pleaseth not within three weeks.'

It was further said that ' It is the custome of this Manor for any coppyhold tenant that takes a surrender of any coppyhold tenements or lands to deliver the same at the next court after such surrender is taken to the steward or his deputy.'

The Survey enumerates the tenants of the manor, whether copyhold or freehold, and persons holding cottages who appear to have been squatters. In the list which follows the holdings have been rearranged so as to put the names in alphabetical order.

The total number of persons in Banstead holding land or houses in the manor is 46, (that is counting a joint holding such as that of Elizabeth and Jane Lambert as one). The survey does not of course cover the whole parish (e.g. Great Burgh is not included) and is therefore not so good a guide to population as the Hearth Tax of 1663, where 79 names of persons are enumerated. The evidence of the Parish Register goes to show that population was not at this time increasing or only slowly increasing, for from 1663 (before which date the Register is defective) to 1680 inclusive there were 181 baptisms and 189 deaths. One of the baptisms and several of the deaths are however clearly those of strangers, perhaps persons who came to Banstead as a health resort, the ' ultimum refugium ', as Aubrey said, while the great age of several of the old inhabitants is in several cases noted, e.g. Anthony Godson is noted as dying at 96 in 1673, and Amy Harris widow, an hundred years, in 1676. Allowing therefore for burials of strangers, the births and deaths appear to be about equal.

But though the survey does not give much guidance as to the population it indicates a continuation of the reduction

of the number of owners of land noted in 1598 (p. 181). In 1780 they will have fallen to 40 (p. 240).

The survey is extremely interesting topographically, as it contains a great number of field names, most of which can be identified without difficulty on the map.

Tenants, 1680.

Thomas Blake claymes to hold one Cottage and Smith's Shop and backside situate in Borough Heath built about two yeares but by what rent or services wee know not.

Roger Boorer claymeth to hold by Coppy of Court Roll All that Cottage Barn Stable Garden Orchard and one parcell of land conteyning one acre lying in Tadworth Abutting on Banstead Comon on the East part and on the Orchard belonging to the Mannor House of Tadworth and on the lands thereunto belonging on the South and West parts Quitt rent 4*d*.

Richard Bowman claymeth to hold by coppy of Court Roll part of a messuage conteyning foure Roomes being the North part of the same A Smith fforge A carthouse and one orchard conteyning sixteene rodds more or lesse lying in Bansted Abutting on Bansted Comon on the East North and West parts Quit rent 4*d*.

Christopher Buckle Esquire claymeth to hold by ffree Deed seaven parcells of Arrable land conteyning ffoure score Acres called Picket Fields Timber fields Culver Fields Upper Dredge Field and Lower Dredge Field abutting the lands called Great Borough on the West part and on Potters Lane on the East part Also one parcell of Woodland called Newfield Wood conteyning ffive acres lying within the aforesaid lands Also one parcell of Woodland called Chalke Pitt Wood conteyning three acres lying within the said lands. And also a parcell of Arrable land conteyning fforty acres abutting on Bansted Downes on the North part and on the lands called Great Borough on the West part.

And also two Cottages and foure Acres of land at Potters Lane and abutting [blank] lying in Bansted.

Quit rent

Christopher Buckle Esq. clayme to hold by free Deed two Messuages two backsides one close of arable land conteyning ffive acres situated at Potters Lane and heretofore called Morland Abutting on Potters Lane on the East part and on Bansted or Borough Heath on the South part[1]

Quit rent 2*s.* 6*d.*

Also one tenement and two little pightles of land conteyning One acre more or less in the occupation of Micheall Clarke Abutting on Borough Heath on the West part and on the lands of the said Christopher Buckle on the East part.

Quit rent 2*d.*

Lewis Buckle Gent: claymeth to hold by Coppy of Court Roll All that messuage Barne Stable Garden Orchard and One Acre of Land lying in Bansted abutting on the Bansted Street on the North part and on the Land of Avis Killicke Spinster on the South and West parts[2]

Quit rent 1*s.* 8*d.*

Edward Budgen gent. claymeth to hold by free deed one barne one orchard and 2 parcells of arrable land containing six acres abutting on the lands of Anthony Jeale on the south part and on the lands of Richard Saunders on the west part.

Quit rent 5*d.*

Charles Gater claymeth to hold by free deeds one cottage and orchard lying in Bansted abutting on the lands of Daniell Lambert gent. on the east part and on the lands of Alexander Lambert on the west part.

Quit rent 4*d.*

Richard Godsonne claymes to hold One Cottage One Orchard and about ffive Acres of Land inclosed situate in Bansted Heath built about Sixty yeares since but by what rent or service wee know not.

George Gurney claymeth to hold by Coppy of Court

[1] The house that used to be the Tangier Inn stands on this ground.
[2] This is the Woolpack, sold in 1693 to Daniel Lambert.

Roll one Messuage one Barne a Smith's fforge one Stable one Garden & one Orchard called Holthers Haw Abutting on Bansted Street on the South part and on Hatcher's Lane[1] on the East part And one close of inclosed land lying neare Bansted Church called Liggs Lane Close abutting on Bansted Street on the South part & adjoining to Liggs Lane on the East part And one acre of land in the Comon field of Bansted Abutting on Cheame way on the East part.

Quit rent 3*s*.

Elizabeth Harris, widow & relict of Richard Harris Doctor of Phisick claymeth to hold by coppy of Court Roll all that messuage one barne one stable one garden one orchard and one close of land called Holland conteyning one acre, one other close of land called little field conteyning foure acres and an halfe, one other close of land called little close conteyning two acres, one other close of land called Shorthedge conteyning foure acres and an halfe. Two parcells of land called Gollands Hill conteyning eight acres and an halfe Two other closes of land called Long closes conteyning six acres, Two other closes of land called great Markes and little Markes, conteyning six acres and an halfe abutting on the lands of Daniel Lambert gent. on the north part and on the lands of Jeffery Lambert on the east part And also one parcell of woodground called Sow Croftes conteyning three acres lying within the lands of George Weston gent. And also two closes of land called New Closes conteyning nine acres and an halfe abutting on the ffree Downes on the north part & also two parcells of land lying in the Comon field of Bansted abutting on the downes on the north part devided one from the other by the lands of Jeffery Lambert, Avice Killicke and Alexander Lambert conteyning together two acres and one rood, one other parcell of land in Cheame Shott conteyning two acres abutting on the way to Cheame on the east part. Two other parcells of land lying in Holdingshot devided one from the other by the lands of John Lambert conteyning together

[1] The lane leading from the village street to the Sutton and Croydon Lanes.

three acres and an halfe abutting on the lands of the said Alexander Lambert on the north part, lying in Bansted

Quit rent 12*s.* 6*d.*

Jane Harris Widow and Relict of John Harris Clarke claymeth to hold by Coppy of Court Roll one Messuage one Barne one Stable one Backside One Orchard one parcell of land called Whites containing ffoure Acres abutting on the Lane called Copthill on the North part and on the lands of Thomas Wright on the South part and also severall parcells of Arrable land viz: One parcell of land called Wilkins conteyning six acres, one parcell of land now in two parcells the one five acres and the other ffoure acres abutting on Copthill Lane on the South part, one parcell of land called Blakefield conteyning five acres, and half an acre in the said ffield woodland abutting on Bansted Heath on the West part, and three acres of land called Perfects abutting on Banstead Heath on the West part and on the Gravelly Lane and on the Bottom Lane on the North and East parts lying in Bansted.

Quit rent 6*s.*

Richard Iscmonger claymes to hold One Cottage and Backside situate in Bansted Heath built about seaven years since but by what rent or services we know not.

Anne Johnson daughter and co heire of John Johnson deceased claymeth to hold by coppy of C^{t} Roll one moyty of one messuage one Barne one orchard & one parcell of arrable land conteyning one acre & an halfe abutting on Bansted Street on the South part & on the lands of John Spencer gent. late Thomas Hampton gent on the north & east parts Also of one parcell of arrable land called Boord-field conteyning one acre & an halfe abutting on the demesne lands in the occupation of John Lambert on the south part & on the lands of the said John Lambert on the north part And of one parcell of arrable land called little Boulters conteyning halfe an acre abutting on the lands of Thomas Puplett on the north & west parts

Quit rent by apporc̃onment } 13$^{d.}$

Avice Killicke spinster claymeth to hold by copy of Court Roll All that messuage one Garden or Orchard and one parcel of land containing in the whole one acre lying in Banstead Street abutting on Banstead Street on the North part and on the Orchard and lands of Lewis Buckle gent: on the East part

Quit rent *7d.*

Elizabeth Killicke claimeth to hold by copy of Court Roll one close of land called Ludgates containing three acres lying in Banstead abutting on Potters land on the West part and on the lands of Thomas Puplett on the North part

Quit rent *10d.*

Alexander Lambert in the right of Anne his wife
Avice Killick, spinster, and
Jeffery Lambert in the right of Mary his wife

clayme to hold by coppy of Court Roll one messuage one Barne one stable one garden two orchards and one parcell of arrable land called Chuckes conteyning two acres abutting on Bansted Street on the east part and on the demesne lands on the west part, two parcells of arrable land called Holland and little fields conteyning six acres and an halfe abutting on the lands of Daniell Lambert gent. on the north part and on the lands of Elizabeth Harris widow, on the south part Two parcells of arrable land called great & little Sow lands conteyning seaventeene Acres & an halfe abutting on Bansted Street on the West part & on the lands of the said Elizabeth Harris on the east part Two parcells of arrable land called old Berry and Seaven acres conteyning ffifteen acres abutting on the lands of the said Daniell Lambert on the south part & on Croydon lane on the north part Two parcells of arrable land called Stoney land & Edward Croft conteyning thirteene acres & an halfe Abutting on the lands of the said Daniell Lambert on the north & south parts Three parcells of arrable lands called Northfields conteyning nine acres abutting on Croydon Lane on the South part & on the lands of the said Daniell Lambert on the north part. Halfe an acre of land more or lesse lying between the lands of the said Daniell Lambert & the

ffree Downes on the north & west parts, one acre of land lying in Butts peece between the lands of the said Elizabeth Harris on the north & south parts, one parcell of arrable land called Millway peece conteyning ffoure acres and an halfe abutting on the lands of the said Daniell Lambert on the east part & on Sutton way on the west part Two acres of land lying severally in the Comon field abutting on the way leading to Sutton on the East part & on the way leading to Cheame on the west part, one parcell of land conteyning three roods abutting on the way leading to Sutton on the West part, parcell of one close of land conteyning nine acres abutting on Sutton way on the East part & on Cheame way on the West part Two acres & an halfe of land adjoyning to the Downes abutting on Cheame way on the east part, One acre of land abutting on Cheame way on the east part, one parcell of land conteyning nine acres adjoyning to Holden Shott on the west part Three roods of land lying in the said Holden Shott abutting to the said nine acres on the East part, and also one acre of land abutting on the ffootway to Ewell on the East part, one rood of land abutting on Ewell ffootway on the East part and also one parcell of land called Shelfe conteyning five acres and an halfe, abutting on the way leading to Cheame on the East part and also one acre & an halfe of Woodland lying between the land of George Weston Esq. abutting on Bansted Parke on the north part And also one acre of woodland abutting on the lands of the said Elizabeth Harris on the South west part.

Quit rent £1 14*s.* 10*d.*

And also one messuage one Barne, one garden and one orchard abutting on Bansted Street on the South part & on the lands of the said Daniell Lambert on the north part [1] and also Two acres & an halfe of land called little Shelfe abutting on Cheame lane on the East part.

Quit rent 2*s.*

Daniell Lambert gent. claymeth to hold by coppy of Court Roll one messuage one Barne one stable one backside

[1] The Well House.



The Well House (now belonging to D. H. Lambert, Esq., and occupied by the Hon. Mrs. Arthur) and Well

one garden one orchard & one parcell of arrable land called Kendell Haw conteyning one acre & an halfe abutting on the lane leading to Woodmansturne on the north part & on the land of Jeffery Lambert Alexander Lambert & Avice Killicke on the south part & also one parcell of land called Eastland conteyning five acres & an halfe abutting on the said lane leading to Woodmansturne on the north part, also one parcell of arrable land called Clarkes Close conteyning one acre & an halfe, one parcell of arrable land called Crutchland conteyning eight acres, one parcell of arrable land called Layfield conteyning eleaven acres & an halfe, one parcell of arrable land called Upper Rydon conteyning eight acres & an halfe, one parcell of arrable land called lower Rydon conteyning six acres & an halfe, one parcell of arrable land called New Close conteyning foure acres, one parcell of arrable land called New Close conteyning six acres, one parcell of arrable land called ffoure acres conteyning ffoure acres, one parcell of arrable land called Little Soale conteyning ffoure acres & one rood, one parcell of arrable land called Great Soale conteyning six acres abutting on the said lane leading to Woodmansturne on the south part, & on Croydon lane on the north part, & also one parcell of arrable land called ffoure acres conteyning three acres and one rood. One parcell of arrable land called Upper Pittland conteyning ffive acres, one parcell of arrable land called lower Pittland conteyning foure acres Abutting on Croydon Lane on the south part & on Carshalton lane on the north part, and also one parcell of land called Northfield conteyning seaven acres & an halfe Three parcells of arrable land —Catts Brayne conteyning ffourteene acres abutting on the Downes on the north part & on Croydon lane on the south part, one parcell of arrable land conteyning three acres more or lesse abutting on the ffree Downes of Sir Nicholas Carew Knight, on the west part & on the lands of Jeffery Lambert on the East part And also two parcells of arrable land called Seaven acres, conteyning seaven acres & one acre & an halfe thereunto adjoyning abutting on Bansted Downes on the North part and on

Carshalton Lane on the South part, and also three parcells of arrable land lying in the Comon field one parcell conteyning two acres & an halfe abutting on the Middle lane on the south east part and the other parcell conteyning one acre & three roods abutting on the way leading towards Sutton on the North-east part & the third parcell conteyning one acre called Hand Acre abutting on Holden Shott on the west part, And also one parcell of meadow land conteyning three roods abutting on Gaters on the west part & on Bansted Street on the south east part And also one parcell of meadowland called Pounds Meade conteyning three roodes abutting on Bansted Street on the north part & on the demesne lands on the south part. Also three parcells of arrable land called Darbyes land & Page acres conteyning ffifteene acres abutting on the lands of Thomas Lambert gent. on the west part & on the demesne lands on the north east parts lying in Bansted.

Quit rent £2 8*s.* 2*d.*

Edward Lambert claymeth to hold by Coppy of Court Roll one messuage one Barne one Stable and Orchard abutting on Crookeby Lane on the East part and on the Demesne lands on the South part and one Close of Arrable land called Hollands conteyning three acres abutting on Bansted Street on the East part and on the lands of Thomas Puplett on the West part, one Close of Arrable land called Cockpitt conteyning two acres and a halfe abutting on Boulter's lane on the West part And also three acres of land in Upper Comon ffield closse abutting on the said Boulters Lane on the West part, one acre of land in lower Comonfield closse abutting on the said Boulters lane on the West part, and one close of land called Coffee Downe conteyning ffive acres abutting on the said Boulters lane on the East part.

Quit rent 3*s.* 6*d.*

And also one messuage one Barne one Stable one Garden and one Orchard abutting on Bansted Street on the North and East parts And also three Roods of land inclosed abutting on Cheame Lane on the West Part and on Car-

shalton Lane on the East part And also one close of land conteyning two acres one rood abutting on the Comon fields on the North part, one parcell of land called Stewards close conteyning three acres and an halfe abutting on Sutton way on the West part. And also two parcells of land lying severally in the Comon field conteyning three roods a peece One parcell abutting on Cheame way on the West part and the other parcell abutting on Sutton way on the West part, one parcell lying in the same comon field conteyning ffoure acres abutting on Cheame way on the West part and on Sutton way on the East part.

Quit rent 4*s.*

and also one parcell of land called Buckinghams conteyning two acres and an half more or less Abutting on the Comon field on the North part

Quit rent 1*s.* 8*d.*

Elizabeth Lambert & Jane Lambert } Daughters of Alexander Lambert Clayme to hold by Coppy of Court Roll one close of land called Wrongs.

Six acres of land lying in the Comon Field of Bansted in Holding Shott Abutting on the land of Thomas Puplett on the West part.

One close of land called Ralph Viccars.[1]

One parcell of land called Goddards.

One parcel of land lying in Bansted field conteyning two Acres abutting on Stewards Field on the North part.

Quit rent 10*s.* 11*d.*

John Lambert claymeth to hold by coppy of Court Roll all that messuage three Barnes one stable one garden & one orchard called Garretts lying in Bansted & two parcells of land called Moncks land conteyning ffifteene acres abutting upon the King's high way on the north part upon the demesne lands on the East and South parts & upon the lands of Thomas Puplett on the West part. Two parcells of land called Meade Close and Pitt Close conteyning thirteene acres abutting upon Potter's Lane on the west part & upon the lands of the said Thomas Puplett on the East & South

[1] See the extent of 1325, p. 85.

parts. Part of three closes of land called the Upper Middle & Lower Comon field Closes conteyning eighteen acres more or lesse abutting on Boulters Lane on the west part & upon Bansted Downes on the North part & upon the Comon field on the East part Three acres of land lying severally & adjoyning to the Upper Comon field Close on the west part, ffoure acres of land lying severally in Holden Shott adjoyning to the land of the said John Lambert & of Thomas Puplett on the west part. Three acres of land lying betweene Holden Shott and Shelfe field on the East & West parts. Two closes of land called Shelfe & Leggs land Close conteyning five acres, one parcell of land called the Three halfe acres abutting on the lands of Alexander Lambert on the South part and on the Comon field on the North part. One parcell of land called the Bridgetts conteyning one acre & an halfe abutting on Bansted Street on the South part, one parcell of land called the Mundayes conteyning one acre & an halfe adjoyning to Bolters Lane Gate on the west part Three acres of land called Aldridge adjoyning to the King's highway on the East part. Two acres of land called Boade field adjoyning to the Church yard of Bansted on the east part. Two parcells of arrable & woodland called Woodland & Parke Closes conteyning eight acres abutting upon Parke Downes on the East part & upon the demesne lands upon the west north & South parts.

Quit rent 26*s.* 4*d.*

Also all that messuage one Barne one garden one orchard & two parcells of land conteyning three acres called Longcroft lying in Bansted abutting on the King's highway on the north part upon Pudding lane on the South part, upon the lands of Daniell Lambert gent. on the west part & upon the lands of [blank] Killicke, widow on the East part.

Quit rent 4*d.*

Thomas Lambert gent. claymeth to hold by coppy of Court Roll one messuage Barne, Orchard and five parcells of land conteyning ten acres adjoyning to Greene Lane on the North part and to Potters Lane on the West part lying in Bansted.

Quit rent 4*s.* 4*d.*

Also one cottage and orchard conteyning one acre lying in Bansted abutting on Bansted Street on the west part and on the lands of Daniell Lambert on the east part.

Quit rent 4*d.*

Jeffery Muggeridge claymes to hold One Cottage and Backside situate in Bansted Heath built about ffifty years since 6*d.* but by what other services we know not.

John Ockley gent. claymeth to hold by coppy of Court Roll one messuage one barne one stable one garden one orchard and three crofts or parcells of land lying on the south side of the said messuage called Gokys (?) conteyning nine acres more or lesse abutting on Bansted Street on the East part & on the demesne lands on the west part. And also one croft of arrable land conteyning one acre abutting on Croydon lane on the South part and on the lands of Edward Lambert on the North part.

Quit rent 2*s.* 7*d.*

Richard Parr Doctor of Divinity and Elizabeth his wife claims to hold by Coppy of Court Roll One messuage one Barne one Stable one Garden one Orchard and one Acre of land, called Canhatch Abutting on Banstead Comon on the West part on the lands of Mrs Moys on the East part and on the lands of Thomas Lambert Gent: on the North part. Also one parcell of Woodland called ffurzefield conteyning twelve Acres Abutting on the land of Daniel Lambert Gent: called Derbyesland on the North part. Also one parcell of meadow called little mead conteyning three Acres Abutting on the Orchard of the said Mrs Moyes on the West part. Also two Closes of land called Hidemans conteyning ffourteene Acres and two other Closes of Arrable land called Cannon Hams conteyning foure Acres Abutting on the lands of Captaine Read on the East part and on the land of the said Mrs Moys on the West part And also two closes of Arrable land called Collins land conteyning ten Acres abutting on Potters Lane on the West part and on the Vicaridge land called Paschal acre on the East part lying in Bansted

Quit rent 9*s.* 10*d.*

Joane Phillips claimeth to hold by free deed one messuage one Barne one Garden one Orchard and one parcel of Arable land containing one acre and one rood abutting on Banstead Street on the South part and also two parcels of Arable land containing three acres and an half called Paramours abutting on Boulter's Lane on the East part.

Quit rent 4*s.* 2*d.*

Henry Port claymes to hold one Cottage and Orchard situate in Borough Heath built about ffourty years since, 1*s.* quit rent, but by what other services wee know not.

Avery Puplett claimeth to hold by copy of Court Roll two parcels of Arable land called Maggottland containing ten acres more or less abutting on the lands of Thomas Wright on the South part and on the lands of Francis Moys Widow on the North part Quit rent 1*s.* 9*d.*

George Puplett claymeth to hold by ffree Deed one Close of land called Horsecrofts containing five Acres abutting on the lands of Thomas Puplett on the North part and on the Demesne lands in the Occupation of Jeffery Lambert on the South part And also one parcell of Land called Chambletts containing five acres abutting on Banstead Heath on the South West part and on Great Borough on the North East part

For Horsecrofts 14*d.*
Quit rent
For Chambletts 12*d.*

2*s.* 2*d.*

John Puplett claimeth to hold by copy of Court Roll two closes of land containing six acres called Normeare lying in Bansted abutting on the lands of Frances Moys Widow called the Furze Closes on the West part and on the lands of Dr. Parr called Furzefield Coppice on the East part. Quit rent 8*d.*

John Puplett claimeth to hold by free Deed one acre and an half called Paramoores lying in Banstead

Quit rent 4*d.*

Thomas Puplett claymeth to hold by copy of Court Roll one Messuage Barn Stable Garden and Orchard abutting on Banstead Street on the North part and on the Demesne on the South part And also two parcels of land called Northfields containing thirteen acres abutting on Potters Lane on the West part and on Banstead Street on the South part And also three parcels of Arable called Dicelands and a great croft containing seventeen acres abutting on Banstead Street on the North part and on Potters lane on the West part. And also two parcels of arable land called Ditchland Bottom Close containing seven acres And one acre of Woodland called Rod Grove Coppice abutting on Potters Lane on the West part and on Green Lane on the South part And also three parcels of Arable land called Leadlands and Boulters Shott containing twelve acres abutting on Banstead Downs on the North part and on Potters lane on the South part One close of arable land called Boulters close containing three acres and an half And one acre of land thereunto adjoining abutting on Boulters Lane on the East part and on the lands of John Lambert on the West part And also one parcel of land lying in the Common field containing seven acres abutting on Hungry Bottom on the East part and on Banstead Downs on the North part Quit rent £1 10*s*.

Henry Read claymes to hold One Cottage and a backside situate in Bansted Heath built about Ten yeares since but by what rent or services we know not.

Joseph Smart in the right of Mary his wife George Blaythorne in the right of Sarah his wife clayme to hold by coppy of Court Roll two messuages one shop one barne two gardens and two orchards lying in Bansted abutting on the lands of Elizabeth Harris widow on the east part and on Bansted Street on the west part[1] Also three parcells of arable land conteyning three acres and an halfe abutting on the demesne lands on the west part and on

[1] Now part of Yewlands. Part of the land seems to have been called Hollis Land.

Bansted Street on the east part and also halfe an acre of arrable land abutting on Bansted Street on the east and on the lands of John Ockley gent. on the west part And also one acre of arrable land lying in the comon field abutting on the lands of John Lambert on the north east & west parts & on the lands of Thomas Hampton gent on the south part

Quit rent 3*s.*

John Smith claymes to hold by ffree Deed one messuage one Barne one Stable a warehouse a Carthouse one Garden and three Orchards called Copthill Also one parcell of Arrable land called Allenfield conteyning seaven acres Abutting on the lands of Elizabeth Harris Widow on the North and West part on the lands of ffrances Moys Widow on the East part and a Lane leading from Bansted Comon to the said Mrs Moys House on the South part. Also two parcells of Arable land called Croxes conteyning eleaven acres abutting on the said Lane on the North part and on another Lane leading out of the said Lane towards Chipsted on the South West part. And also one parcel of Arrable land called Pokes conteyning three Acres being part of a field the other part held of the Mannor of Kingswood Abutting on the said Lane leading to Chipsted on the South part.

Quit rent 4*s.* 8*d.*

Robert Smither claims to hold One Cottage and Backside situate in Bansted Heath built about ffive years since but by what rent or services wee know not.

John Spencer gent. claymeth to hold by Coppy of Court Roll two messuages called Leggers abutting on Bansted Street on the South part & on the lands of the said John Spencer on the north part lying in Bansted.

Quit rent 12*d.*

John Spencer gent. claymeth to hold by coppy of Court Roll one messuage one Barne one stable A woodhouse one garden or orchard & three parcells of land conteyning six acres lying in Bansted abutting on Bansted Street on the South East part & on the Comon field on the North part

And also three parcells of arrable land lying in the Comon field, viz. one parcell conteyning five acres & an halfe abutting on Cheame way on the East part, one parcell of land conteyning one acre & an halfe abutting on the ffoot-way to Ewell on the East part And also two acres of land abutting on the lands of John Lambert on the South part.

Quit rent 4*s.* 9*d.*

Andrew Stevens claymeth to hold by coppy of Court Roll one messuage one Barne one garden & one orchard abutting on Bansted Street on the East part & on the lands of John Ockley gent. on the west part And also one parcell of arrable land conteyning one acre & an halfe abutting on Bansted Street on the south west part & on the lands of Elizabeth Harris widow on the East part And also two parcells of arrable land conteyning one acre & an halfe abutting on Bansted Street on the west part & on the lands of Joseph Wilmott gent. on the east part.

Quitt rent 2*s.* 2*d.*

And also one tenement & orchard called Scotts Orchard conteyning one rood lying in Bansted abutting on Bansted Street on the East part & on the lands of the said John Ockley on the west part.

Quit rent 1*d.*

Walker Widow claymes to hold one Cottage and backside situate in Bansted Heath built about Seaven yearres since but by what rent or services we know not.

William Ward claymes to hold One Cottage and Backside situate in Bansted Heath built about Seaven yeares since but by what rent or services wee know not.

William Warner in the right of Izabell his wife formerly Izabell Puplett claims to hold by copy of Court Roll one messuage one barn one Orchard and two parcels of arable land containing two acres and an half abutting on the lands of Frances Moys Widow on the East part and on the lands of Avery Puplett on the West part.

Quit rent 8*d.*

White widow claymes to hold one Cottage and Orchard

situate in Borough Heath built about Sixty yeares since but by what rent or Services wee know not.

George Weston gent. in the right of Katherine his wife claymes to hold by coppy of Court Roll all that messuage three Barnes one stable a brewhouse & other Buildings one court or yard one garden & two orchards & one parcell of land conteyning five acres, also one parcell of land one acre Also one parcell of land two acres & an halfe, one parcell of land conteyning three acres & an halfe, one parcell of land conteyning nine acres, one parcell of land called Bottome Close conteyning fourteene acres, one parcell of land called Great Dungells hill conteyning nineteene acres one parcell of land called little Dungells hill conteyning fifteen acres, one parcell of land called Thistley Close conteyning twelve acres, one parcell of land called Droves field conteyning five acres Three parcells of land called Great bayting place little bayting place & lower bayting place conteyning sixteene acres, Two parcells of land conteyning two acres called Dungells hill playne & Swinefield playne Two parcells of land called great Swinefield & little Swinefield conteyning eleaven acres and also one parcell of land called ffarney close conteyning five acres abutting on the lands of Elizabeth Harris widow on the north part on the street or lane leading to the Parke on the west part & on Parke Downes on the South part And also one parcell of land called Copthall conteyning two acres & an halfe abutting on the street or lane leading to Parke Downe on the East part lying in Bansted.

Quitt rent 30*s.* 4*d.*

George Weston gent: in the right of Katherine his Wife claymes to hold by ffree Deed one parcell of Arrable land conteyning six Acres called Bottomeclose alias Lime Kilnfield abutting on Park Downes on the North and East parts Also one parcell of Woodland conteyning three Acres abutting on Stackbury on the South part and on Bansted Parke on the North part.

Quit 2*s.* 6*d.*

Joseph Wilmot gent. claimeth to hold by copy of Court

Roll All that Messuage two Barnes one stable one garden one Orchard called Carpenters and one parcell of Arable land containing three Acres abutting on Banstead Street on the West part and on the lands of Andrew Stevens on the South East part Also one Orchard abutting on the said Street on the East part Also three acres of Arable land called Tickthorne abutting on the said Street on the West part Also one parcel of Arable land called Elder Stubb containing four acres abutting on the said Street leading to Park Downs on the West part Also one parcel of arable land called Cross Close containing one acre and an half Also one parcel of arable land called Little Whimsey containing four acres Also one parcel of land called Great Whimsey containing five acres and an half abutting on the said Street or Lane leading to Park Downs on the West part And also three parcels of Arable land called Solonds containing eighteen acres And also one parcel of Wood land called Solonds Grove containing ten acres abutting on the land called Lackfords Scrubbs on the East part and on Park Downs on the South part. Quit rent 13*s.* 4*d.*

Elizabeth Wilson claymeth to hold by coppy of Court Roll one messuage one shedd one orchard & halfe an acre of land called Buckingham lying in Bansted abutting on Bansted Street on the west part & on the lands of Andrew Stevens on the north east part. Quit rent 12*d.*

Lucy Woader Widow claymes to hold one Cottage and Backside situate in Bansted Heath built about fifty years since Quit rent 6*d.* but by what other services we know not.

Thomas Woodman claymes to hold by coppy of Court Roll one Barne & foure parcells of land called West fields & ffarnecrofts conteyning twenty acres lying in Bansted abutting on Bansted Street on the East part & on the demesne lands on the west part. Quit rent 5*s.*

Thomas Wright claymeth to hold by coppy of Court Roll all that messuage two Barnes one stable one orchard and

two parcells of arrable land called Westfields conteyning thirteene acres more or lesse, one parcell of arrable land called Hale conteyning foure acres Two parcells of arrable land called great peece & little peece conteyning six acres, two parcells of arrable land called Great Ham & little Ham conteyning six acres, one parcell of arrable land called Longlands conteyning six acres, one parcell of arrable land called the Upper Close conteyning foure acres, one parcell of arrable land called Backside Close conteyning foure acres more or lesse & one little parcell of arrable land called Round Hawe conteyning halfe an acre abutting on the lane called Bottome Lane on the south & west parts and on the lands of John Smith, Elizabeth Harris widow & Avery Puplett on the north part lying in Bansted.

Quit rent 9*s*.

XX

AUBREY'S DESCRIPTION OF BANSTEAD

John Aubrey the antiquary (1626–97) made a perambulation of the County of Surrey, which was begun in 1673, and ended in 1692, under the authority of a licence granted to him by the Royal Cosmographer, Ogilby, in 1673. He published none of his notes during his life, and did not even revise them finally, having, as he said, 'set Things down tumultuarily, as if tumbled out of a Sack, as they come to my Hand, mixing Antiquities and Natural Things together.' 'The Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey. Begun in the year 1673, by John Aubrey Esq: F.R.S., and continued to the present Time' was published in 1719. The account of Banstead, which is given in vol. ii, pp. 96–107, is the earliest existing description of the place, and has formed the basis of many others. The references to monuments erected after Aubrey's death and to Mr. Edwards are evidently additions, but the rest is probably Aubrey's work.



GREAT BURGH HOUSE, NOW PULLED DOWN

The monuments are in several cases described as occupying different positions in the church from those in which they have been since the restoration,[1] but it will be observed that nothing of an earlier date than 1603 is referred to. Several of those referred to are now lost. The ledger stone to Thomas Lambert, Yeoman of the Privy Chamber of James I and Charles I, now in the South Chapel, is not referred to, and was probably hidden by a pew.

Bansted

is a small Village, and a Vicarage in the Deanery of *Ewell*; stands on the *Downs*, to which it gives a Name, famous for its wholesom Air, and formerly much prescribed by the *London* Physicians to their Patients, as the *Ultimum Refugium*, and is famous for its small, sweet Mutton. The Earth is whitish, a kind of Chaulk, mixed with Flints and Sand. *Junipers* flourish here; and where the Land hath been ploughed, grows Plenty of wild *Tansey*, *Thyme*, and a Flower much like a *Marigold*, but larger. In this Parish is a House called CANONS, which, with the Parsonage, is said to have been appropriated to the Priory of St. *Mary-Overies* in *Southwark*, from whence some Canons were removed; within its Precincts is a Well of threescore Fathoms deep. About half a quarter of a Mile distant is a Gate, called *Can-Hatch*. In this Parish stands a Seat belonging to the Family of *Buckles* (which is in the Manour of * *Gret-Borough*) where is standing a Chapel: From this Place is a stately Prospect into *Kent*, *Hertfordshire*, *Middlesex*, *Buckinghamshire*, Part of *Oxfordshire* beyond *Henley* upon *Thames*, *Hampshire*, *Berkshire*, Part of *Surrey*, and a full View of the City of *London*, from the Tower to *Westminster*. About a quarter of a Mile from hence, at PRESTON, was a Chapel, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, so

* *Sic* Aubr. MS.

[1] A list of monuments in the church is printed at the end of the volume of the Registers of Banstead, edited by Colonel Lambert for the Parish Register Society in 1896. The same volume contains a list of inscriptions in the churchyard previous to 1812.

call'd in some Deeds, of which there are not the least Remains. Upon this Farm stands a large Barn, all (except two posts,) built of Chesnut Trees. This Place affords a great Quantity of *Wallnuts* (a Fruit the County it self abounds much in) perhaps more than all *England* besides) of which I cannot but take some farther Notice.

Pliny, in his Natural History, *Lib.* xv. *Cap.* 22, tells us, that *Wallnuts* were first brought into *Italy* by *Lucius Vitellius*, a little before the Death of *Tiberius*; and that then *Flavius Pompeius* carried them to *Spain*. The *Britons* received them from the *Gauls*, from whence the Name of *Wallnuts*, i.e. *Gaul Nuts* may be derived.[1] But some think they are called *Bannuts* (a Name common for them in the *Western* Parts of *England*, from the Word *Baigne*, a *Bath*, where the Leaves of this Tree, boiled with Hyssop, are used in their Baths, and to wash their Children in. It seems strange to me, that *Wallnuts* are not more generally planted in this Nation; that all Soils are not so favourable to their Growth, I grant; as Clay, for Example, not so proper for them as the Soil about this Place; yet though they are not so prolifick, yet they grow as big, and their Timber is valuable for Cabinets Escrutoirs, Stocks for Guns, and many other Things, as well Curiosities as Utensils; and besides, the *Effluvia* of their Leaves sweeten and correct the Air. Is it not a mighty Improvement of an Estate, to have 100 or 200 Wallnut-Trees from so many Nuts, which will repay the Labour of the Planter with large Interest, for about Two Shillings Expence? Here is a Horse-Race much frequented, a four Mile Course, *viz. North-East* and *South-West*.

At the *East* End of the Church-Yard, in a Field, is a deep Pit sunk, said to be the Remains of the Cellars belonging to the Seat of *Hugh* [*sic*] *de Burgo*, Counsellor to King *Henry* III. A little *Eastward* of this lies the Church, at the *West* End of which is a Spire, made of Slates; within are the following Remarkables.

[1] The word means foreign nut, the first syllable having the same origin as Welsh, i.e. strangers (Skeat).

On a black Marble Grave-Stone, before the Steps of the Altar, is this Inscription :[1]

Here lyeth the Body of Mr.
SIMON WILMOT
CITIZEN & *Haberdasher*
of LONDON,
late of this Parish
who departed this Life
the 29th of January
1693.
aged 72 Years.

On another black Marble Grave-Stone, near the former, is this Inscription :[2]

Here lyeth the Body
of JAMES READ, *who for* 40
Years (*served* King CHARLES *the*
1st. King CHARLES *the* 2d. and King
JAMES the 2d.) *with all Loyalty,*
Courage, and Fidelity, in the Quality
of a Captaine, both by Sea and Land,
aged 70 *Yeares ; he departed this*
Life the 31*st of* December
1691.

On another black Marble Grave-Stone is this Inscription :

Here lyeth the dear Remains of
Mr. ROBERT WILMOTT,
late of LONDON, *Merchant, who liv'd*
belov'd by all, and died by all lamented
the 11*th. of* Aprill 1714, *aged* 24 *Years.*
He was the only Son of Mr. Jos. WILMOTT
A worthy Pattern for all Sons, here lyes,
The best of Husbands, and Fathers likewise
Was humble, pious, generous, and wise.
He married HANNAH, *one of the*
Daughters of JOSEPH CHAPLIN, *of*
LONDON, *Mercht. by whom he had Issue*
2 *Sons, and* 2 *Daughters, viz.* MERCY,
JOSEPH, ROBERT *and* HANNAH.
MERCY *dyed the* 28*th of* Jan^{ry} 1707. an
Infant : JOSEPH *died the* 8*th of* Aprill
1714. *Ætat* 5.

[1] Now lost. [2] This inscription is lost, but has been restored.

On a white Free-Stone is this following Inscription :

Here lyeth the dear
Remains of
MR. JOSEPH WILMOTT,
Citizen and HABERDASHER
of LONDON, *and late of this*
Parish, who departed this
Life the 2d. day of July, 1709, *in*
the 76th. *Year of his Age,*
leaving Issue one only
Son, ROBERT WILMOTT, *and*
four Daughters.

On a black Marble Grave-Stone is this Inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of
JOHN WILMOTT
Citizen and Haberdasher
of London, *eldest Son to*
MR. SIMON WILMOTT,
late of this Parish, decd.
who departed this Life
the 14*th. of December*
1695.
Ætatis 40.

On an Atchievement, fixed to the *North* Wall of the Chancel, *Azure a Chev. Or, between* 3 *Wheat-Sheaves Or, impal. Arg.* 3 *Bends Azure, between* 3 *Escallops Gules*, and this Inscription : [1]

Here under-lyeth the
Body of Dame Elizabeth
Hatton, *she dyed* July 15.
1680.

Over the *East* Window, are *Faith, Hope* and *Charity*; on the *North* and *South* Sides, 1631. W. M. (i.e. *William Moyse*) who repaired this Chancel, and adorned, or rather deformed it with ill Sign-Post-Painting.

The upper End of the *North* Ile is appropriated for the Sepulture of the *Buckles*; and on the Walls are four Atchievements of that Family.

[1] M. B. (1809), note ' now lost '.

On a white Free-Stone, in Capitals, is this following Inscription :[1]

Here lieth the Body of
Elizabeth, *the late Wife of*
Roger Lambert,
In hope of a joyeful Resurrection,
who departed this Life
the 30*th. of* May, *beinge Ascension-day,* 1633.

At the *West* End is, on the Front of the Gallery, painted this Inscription :

This Church was
beautified by liberal
Subscriptions of generous
Benefactors. 1716.[2]

On the *North* Side of the Chancel, is let into the Wall a white Marble, bearing the Figure of a Child in Swadling-Cloaths,[3] and under it, in Capitals, this Inscription :

Here under-lyeth the Corps of Paule Tracy, *who dyed the* 1. *day of* June 1618, *Sonne of* Paule Tracy *Esquier, and* Margaret *his Wief, Sonne of Sr.* Paule Tracy *of* Stanmay *in the County of* Gloucester, *Baronett, and* Margaret, *the Daughter of* Philipp Moss,[4] *Esquior, of* Cannon *in the County of* Surrey, 1619.

Near the former, on another small black Marble, with Arms defaced, is this Inscription in Capitals :

Here lyeth buried Robert Smyth *Gent. the fourth Sonne of* Richard Smyth, *late of* Backton *in the Countie of* Suff. *Gent. and* Elizabeth *his Wyfe, which* Robard *dyed the* 6. *of* October, *An. Dom.* 1603, *at his Age of* 64 *Yeares, in Remembrance of whome,* Jane, *his Beloved Wife, caused this to be made.*

[1] This inscription has been lost, but has been restored.
[2] See for the details p. 232.
[3] i.e. in a chrisome cloth. Now in the vestry.
[4] Error for Moys.

On an Escocheon, on the Wall, *Westward* of the Pulpit, is this Inscription :

Here lyeth interred the BODY *of* Ruth Brett,
the late Wife of George Brett, *Citizen &*
Gouldsmith of London, *and Daughter of Mr.* Edward
Lambert, *of this Parish. She departed this*
Lyfe the sixt day of November A°D. 1647.

Behold the Mirrour of her Sex and Kind,
Nature adorn'd her Frame, Virtue her Mind ;
Yet could they not retaine her wasting Breath,
Nor free her from the fatal Stroke of Death :
Her Time is spent, this splendid Sun is sett,
In whose Spirit all the Graces met ;[1]
What Good so ere in Womankind was found,
In this good Woman richly did abound :
Faith, Hope, and Charity her Actions blest,
Each in her Soule was a most welcome guest,
Life wrought her Death, but Death to her brought Life
Such was the Fate of this rare virtuous Wife.

In the Church-Yard, on a Tomb of black Marble, are these Arms, viz. *A Chev. between 3 Trefoils, a Crescent for a Difference, Crest, a Grey-hound current before two Trees ; and this Inscription :*

Here lyeth interred Thomas
Wickins, *Citizen and Fishmonger*
of London, *who departed*
this Life the 4th. of October 1694.
Ætatis suæ 27
Laying hold on Eternal Life.

On a wooden Post, in the Road, in this Parish, is this Inscription, one Word under another, as the black Lines denote :

Here | lyeth | the Body | of a poor | Man
Who | dyed | in the | Sickness | Yeare | 1665.[2]

[1] This line is a syllable short, a monosyllabic epithet such as 'bright' having perhaps been omitted before 'Spirit'. For Edward Lambert see p. 189.

[2] Presumably a traveller. The Parish Register shows very few burials in 1665.

This Church has six Bells, and on the Top of it's Spire a Cross: Out of the Register of this Church I made the following remarkable Extracts, *viz.*

'*Memorandum*, That the Agreement of Marriage between Mr. *John Marshall* of *Wendover* in *Bucks*, and Mrs. *Alice Buckle*, Daughter of Sr. *Christopher Buckle*, was solemnized by *George Potts*, one of the Justices of the Peace for *Surrey*, on 22 *December* 1653.

'*Christopher Buckle* Esqr. and *Elizabeth Lewis*, Daughter of Sr. *William Lewis*, solemnized by *George Potts*, 29. *December* 1653.

'*John Waters* and *Deborah Rophew*, married by *John Yates*, Justice of the Peace, 18. Febr. 1655.

'*Thomas Chubb*, Cook, and *Elizabeth Hawkins*, of *St. Gregory's*, *London*, were married, *Sept.* 3 1656 by *Thomas Atkin* Esqre. Alderman, and Justice of the Peace in *St. Andrew-Undershaft*, *London*.'[1]

The present Vicar, is the Reverend Mr. *Edwards*.[2]

The Family of the *Buckles* is of 100 Years Continuance in this Village, tho' not so much as one Monument has been

[1] These marriages were celebrated under the Act of 1653, which required for every marriage celebrated after September 29, 1653, that after due publication on three several Lord's days in the publique meeting place, commonly called the Church or Chappell (or if the parties desired it, in the market-place) the persons intending to be married should come before some Justice of Peace with a certificate of publication, and if there appeared no reasonable cause to the contrary, the marriage was to proceed in this manner. The man taking the woman by the hand was to say distinctly, 'I, A. B. do here in the presence of God the searcher of all hearts take thee C. D. for my wedded wife, and do also in the presence of God and before these witnesses promise to be unto thee a loving and faithful Husband.' The woman was to promise in similar terms to be a faithful and obedient wife. The Justice of Peace was then to declare the Man and Woman to be thenceforth Husband and Wife, and from and after their consent so expressed and such declaration made, the same, as to the form of marriage, was to be good and effectual in law, and no other marriage was to be held a marriage according to the law of England (Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, ii. 715; see also 1139). The Act was therefore a recognition of marriage as a civil contract. After the Restoration the principles of the Canon Law continued to regulate marriage in England till Lord Hardwicke's Act in 1753, which established the principle that the Church should no longer alone have the right to determine what constitutes the validity of a marriage (see Lecky, Hist. of England, i. 490). The quotations from the Register are not verbatim, but give the substance.

[2] Vicar 1714–54.

erected by any of them in their Burial-Place. In the *North* Ile of the Church. At the *West* End of the Church-Yard lies the Vicarage-House, kept in good Repair by the last longaeval Incumbent, Mr. *Hind*, who was very fond of a fine Collection of Lawrels, Ivy's, and Holly's, which he formed into Grotto's, Caves, and Arbours ;[1] a proper Place this for a Poetical Genius.

Carmina secessum scribentis & otia quærunt.

In one of the Arbors remains a Table of *Italian* Marble, the only Relique of a large Collection of Curiosities in Antiquity, Art, and Nature, which his Sister sold for 20*s.* to Mr. *Livingstone*, an Apothecary at *Ebisham*.

XXI

A CHURCHWARDEN'S ACCOUNTS, 1691

These accounts are in a small manuscript note-book kept by John Lambert, now in the British Museum (Add. MS. 12492). It contains miscellaneous entries from about 1686 to 1717. Some of the entries are undated, and some refer to Woodmansterne. At the end are a number of recipes for curing sick animals, such as—'For a horse that hath a cold take mos that grose upon oaken pales and boyle it in milke and gave it to him,' and 'For the coate of a cow take to sponfules of the powder of lickarish and to sponfulles of ye powder of anneseedes and sum Ellicompaine and a little treakle boyled in a quart of beere and gave it to her'.

John Lambert owned Garratts, which he sold in 1696 to his nephew, Thomas Lambert. 'March ye 17th 169½ paid to John Morres for ye first quarterly payment for ye Kinge's tax for ye House and Land at Bansted £1. 9. 0,'

[1] A long, though rather confused, account of the vicar's garden is given by Celia Fiennes, who speaks of the curious hedges, 'quicksett hedges cutt fine,' and walks and grass-plots with stones set up, which Mr. Hind called by various names, and curiosities in the house in the way of stones of different shapes, and shells, &c. (see Through England on a Side-saddle in the time of William and Mary, p. 301).

and similar entries in his accounts presumably refer to Garratts.

Under the old Poor Law (43 Elizabeth, c. 2) the Churchwardens of every parish were overseers of the poor, but as the 'paritor', who appears elsewhere with a 'somones', was the officer of the Ecclesiastical Court, he was no doubt collecting the church rate, which was a rate for repairing and sustaining the fabric of the church and the ornaments thereof, and for providing all things necessary for the proper celebration of divine service, and the administration of the sacraments.

It will be observed that the Communion was only administered three or four times in the year.

The acomptes of John Lambert being church Warding for ye yeare 1691.

	£	s.	d.
Laid out at ye vezetation at Kingstone . . .	0	8	6
Gave to 4 passingeres[1]	0	1	0
Gave to 2 passingeres	0	0	6
Gave to Goodman Glin for mending ye church windows	0	3	0
Laid out at ye vezetation att Ebbesham . .	0	7	6
Laid out towardes ye Robberey	0	5	6
Paid to ye paritor for to bookes	0	1	6
Laid out for bread and wine att Crismus . .	0	1	4
Paid to Goodman Jotor for worke about ye bells .	0	6	0
Paid to Mr. Bines towardes a robbery . . .	0	9	6
Laide out for breade and wine at Easter . .	0	2	8
Gave to pasingers	0	0	6

[1] The Act of 1662 (13 & 14 Car. II, c. 12), which recited that 'poor People are not restrained from going from one Parish to another', and provided that any person coming into a new parish might at the complaint of the overseers be removed within 40 days to his own place of settlement, unless he could give security against becoming chargeable—an Act by which it has been said that 'the iron of slavery entered into the soul of the English labourer'—contained a proviso that it should be lawful for any person to go to any County, Parish, or Place to work in harvest time or at any time at any other work, if he carried a certificate from the Minister, Churchwarden, or Overseer of his parish. The passengers here referred to are presumably labourers carrying their certificates. Cf. in the Accounts of the Weybridge churchwardens, the payments to certain 'pasengers that came at times with pases' in 1699, or 'to severall passengers that traveled with Authentick passes' in 1664 (S. A. C., xxi, pp. 162 and 144).

	£	s.	d.
Gave to ye partor for to bookes	0	1	6
For washing ye surplis	0	1	0
For breade and wine at White'ntide	0	1	4
For bread and wine at Easter	0	2	0
For washing ye surplis	0	1	0
Paid to William Morris for mending ye Alley in ye Church	0	2	6
Paid for bread and wine at Whitsentide	0	1	5
Paid to ye Parrator for to bookes	0	2	0
Laid out at ye vezetation at Ebbesham	0	8	6
Gave to 5 pashingers	0	0	6
Laid out for bread and wine on ye 1th day of August for ye communion	0	1	4
Gave to 9 pashingers	0	0	6
Laid out for bread and wine for ye communion of the third day of October	0	1	4
Gave to 3 pashingers	0	0	6
Laid out at ye Vezetation at Mitcham	0	7	6
December ye 4th paid for bread and wine for ye communion	0	1	4
March ye 13th paid for bread and wine for ye communion	0	1	4
Laid out at ye vezitation at Ebbesham	0	8	6
March ye 12. for washing ye surplis	0	1	0
Laid out for bread and wine at Easter	0	1	4
Gave to 2 pashinger	0	1	0
Gave to a pashinger	0	0	3
Gave to a pashinger	0	0	6
Laid out at ye vesitation at Mitcham	0	7	6
Laid out for bread and wine at 1 day of October 1693	0	1	4
	£2	13	2

XXII

PARISH RECORDS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

These are contained in a volume, which in its present condition begins with 1708, and ends with 1838. The front cover, and the title-page, if there was any, are missing.

I. The book records (A) the appointments of Churchwardens, which took place at a 'Publick Vestry' held



'The Woolpack' and Village Street

yearly about Easter according to Statute[1] (throughout the incumbency of Mr. Wagstaffe on Easter Monday), a Churchwarden usually being appointed on alternate years by the Vicar and by the Parish; (B) the selection at the same time of persons to serve as Overseers of the Poor. It was customary to select two, sometimes three, persons for the Town End, and two or three persons for the Tadworth or Borough End of the parish. From these lists the Justices would appoint one overseer for the Town End and one for the Tadworth End. The minutes recording the names of persons selected are usually signed by the churchwardens and overseers in office or some of them, and by three or four parishioners. (C) In and after 1725 the selection of two persons for the Town End, and two for the Tadworth End, for appointment by the Justices as Surveyors. These meetings were held according to Statute on 26 or 27 December.[2] The last was a 'publick Vestery' held 26 December 1765. On March 13th, 1769, a vestry was held at the Parish Church, at which it was unanimously decided to appeal to Quarter Sessions against an order of the Justices, charging the parish with £148 19*s.* 6*d.* incurred by the Surveyor of Highways, Mr. Phineas Cotes[3] (who had not been nominated by the Parish). The minutes of this meeting are signed by the Vicar, two churchwardens, and two overseers, and 9 parishioners. This is a larger number of persons than appears in any other minute except at the Publick Vestry of 21 April 1783, which dealt with the shingling of the Church tower (see p. 239). The latter meeting was held at the Woolpack, and this was a usual place of meeting for the Town End parish meetings, those of the Tadworth End being held at the Tangier.[4] For instance, in the Over-

[1] 43 Eliz. cap. 2. [2] 3 W. & M., c. 12.

[3] The desire of the parish for economy, or its indifference to good communications was defeated, for in 1770 a special rate for highways of 20*d.* in the £ was made by Quarter Sessions on the inhabitants and occupiers of Banstead.

[4] This custom was not of course confined to parish business. When, in 1785, the trustees under the Act for repairing and widening the road from Sutton through Reigate to Povey Cross and other roads, met to elect Charles Dickens of Banstead as a new trustee they did so at ten

seer's account for 1735 are items 'expences at Woolpack at a parish meeting 5*s.*', and 'Pd. at Tangier at parish meeting 9*s.*', and Nicholas Travis, the Tadworth overseer for 1733, inserts in his account, 'expenses at a parish meeting for Victuells and Drink by consent of ye Parish 7*s.*' The number of persons attending Parish meetings was no doubt very small, for the same names recur continually. Of those who signed the minutes of the Vestry of 21 April 1783, not being parish officers, most, if not all, had already served in parish offices, and the parish meetings were probably confined to the few ratepayers who had been, or were going to be, parish officers.

II. The volume also contains Accounts, viz. those of the Churchwardens, and of the Overseers of the poor. There are none of the Surveyors.

The Churchwardens' accounts do not as a rule contain much detail, and towards the end of the century consist largely of references to bills, which do not now exist. The accounts for 1732–4 are given here as specimens, and also the account for 1716, which owing to the restoration of the Church is exceptionally detailed.

The Overseers' accounts are very jejune until 1733, when they enter into detail, and continue to do so until 1742. After 1743 they cease. The disbursements of the overseers from 1708 to 1743 show a pretty steady increase. The earliest account has nearly the lowest total, viz. £62. The highest is that for 1741, viz. £144. During the last years there was expenditure for building and furnishing a Parish house. The accounts for 1730 are appended as a specimen.

III. Lastly, the volume contains information as to sums bequeathed for parish charities, and some miscellaneous memoranda regarding the church plate, decoration of the building, &c.

of the clock in the forenoon at the Swan Inn in Reigate. In 1741, John Simmons, souldier, was murdered by William Thomas at the Woolpack, and the churchwarden, John Lucas, had to go to Kingston about the murder. He charges in his account 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 'Givin the Coroner a pint of wine 1*s.*'

A. Churchwardens' Accounts

The account for 1716 shows an expenditure of £46 19*s.* 1*d.* on repairing, and of £29 1*s.* 9*d.* on 'beautifieing' the church, and further small sums continue to appear in the accounts. According to a note made in 1799 £86 17*s.* 9*d.* had been expended since 1750 for repairs, but the estimate seems to be incomplete. A further whitewashing was done in 1773, when also the Ten Commandments were painted in golden letters at the Communion table at the sole expense of Christopher Buckle, Esq., of Burgh, the Impropriator. £56 was paid for reshingling the steeple in 1765, and a further shingling was done in 1784.

The accounts for 1732–4 are mostly made up of the kind of items which appear in all the churchwardens' accounts, though the accounts differ, of course, from time to time, e. g. at the end of the century the ringers were still getting their beer, but Mrs. Ingrimes, of the Woolpack, was receiving £1 for it. The churchwardens were then spending money on cleaning the church paths, and up to 1787 'going to London for money 10*s.*' (presumably for the interest on the parish charities) is a usual item. In 1798 a payment for hedgehogs appears, and these are followed in the early years of the nineteenth century with payments for dozens of sparrows. But the habit of including totals of bills in the accounts instead of details makes the churchwardens' accounts, with the exception of those of 1716, much less interesting than the overseers'.

With regard to the persons furnishing these accounts, Mr. Harris was, no doubt, Thomas Harris (born 1658, died 1727), son of Dr. Richard Harris. He was chosen churchwarden by the Vicar in 1715 and continued in office in 1716. Thomas Lambert (1679–1747) was presumably the elder brother of Sir Daniel, to whom he sold Perrotts. He was assiduous in his parish duties, his name appearing frequently at parish meetings from 1709 onwards. He was churchwarden 1717–19, appointed by the Vicar, and again

1732–33, appointed by the parish, and overseer in 1713, 1724, 1739, and 1740.

There is no similar example among the gentry in the second half of the eighteenth century.

John Smith of Burrough Farm had been overseer of the poor for 1734.

The Acct. of Mr. Harris ChurchWarden of the parish of Bansted for the yeare 1716.

Debtor.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
September 4, 1716.	William Morris his Bill as followes			
	To 33 yards of Ceeling wth Hart Laths at 1*s.* 6*d.* p. yard workmanshipp & materialls . . .	02	09	06
	To 16 yards & 4 foote of Ceeling the two Porches at 9*d.* p. yard workmanshipp & materialls . .	00	12	04
	To 14 yards of ruff-cast at 1*d.* p. yard workmanshipp & materialls	00	14	00
	To 27 yards of rendring at 6*d.* p. yard, workmanshipp & materialls	00	13	06
	To 43 square & 34 foote of pointeing at 4*s.* 6*d.* per square, workmanshipp & materialls . . .	09	14	11
	To 26 foote of Fire-stone at 6*d.* p. foote . .	00	13	00
	To workeing & laying of 61 foote of Fire stone to the South Porch	01	10	06
	For two step stones to the Church carriage & workmanshipp	01	05	00
	To mending the breaches without doores and within and stopping dripps & a peice of lead paveing stuff & work	02	13	06
£20 11*s.* 03*d.*	Two dayes worke one to the Plumer & one to the Carpenter	00	05	00

Anthony Richardson's Bill.

September 16, 1716.	For 3 dayes work	00	06	00
	For 6 deale Boards	00	08	00
	For a rafter & Ceeling Gyste	00	02	00
	To ashlers rafter foote	00	00	08
	To a Quarter	00	00	10
	For 200 of Nailes	00	01	00
	For one dayes worke	00	02	00
	For 65 Yards of wainscott at 4*s.* p. yard . .	13	00	00
	For 65 Yards of halfe worke at 6*d.* p. yard . .	01	12	06
	New benches 86 foote	00	12	09

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
For 1200 of nailes	00	06	00	
For 200 of nailes	00	01	08	
For 300 of nailes	00	01	00	
For moveing the seates 10 dayes two men	02	00	00	
For 3 slitt deales	00	05	00	
For 3 Fishes	00	00	06	
For a New Sounding Board over the Pulpet	01	00	00	
For 18 paire of hinges and nailes	00	07	06	
For a new Beer and one dayes worke	00	07	06	£20 14*s.* 11*d.*
The Plumers Bill	01	13	00	
The Glaziers Bill	00	15	00	
The Smiths Bill	00	06	03	
Edw^{d} Gatland's Bill	01	04	00	
Paid fees at ye Arch:deacons visitacon̄	00	08	00	
Paid for 2 Prayer Bookes to ye apparrator	00	02	00	
Expenses at ye Woolpack at twice	00	12	00	
Paid for washing ye surplice twice, ye Comunion cloth once & mending both	00	05	00	
For wine at ye Comunion—Easter 1717—& Bread	00	07	08	£5 12*s.* 11*d.*
Tot	46	19	01	

P Contra Creditor.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
Receed inde p church rate made the 20th of Jan^{ry} 1716	41	13	00
Rests due to Mr Harris from ye parish to ballance this acc^{t}	05	06	01
Receed of John Dudley	04	09	03
Allowed for his church rate	00	08	04
Remain on the subscription account	00	05	01
	05	02	08
Due to me	00	03	05

13 May 1717

We whose names are here underwritten Inhabitants within the p'ish of Banstead aforesd have seene & perused the accts abovewritten and doe approve of the same as witness our hands the day & yeare above written & have also seene the severall vouchers relateing to the sd acct

(no signatures)

The Acct of Mr. Harris Churchwarden of Bansted in the yeare 1716 of the money given by the Benefactors towards the Beautifieing of the parish church of Bansted aforesd.

	Debtor	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
	Wm. Morris his Bill for Whitewashing ye Church			
	To 1180 Yards of whitewashing at 2*d.* p. yard workmanshipp & materialls	09	16	08
£10 00*s.* 2*d.*	To one dayes worke to goe to ye painter & horsehire.	00	03	06
	Wm. Morris his other Bill for the Middle Chancell belonging to Mr Buckle			
	To 9 square & 34 foote of pointeing at 4*s.* 6*d.* p. square workmanshipp & materialls . . .	02	01	1
	To 135 Yards of Whitewashing at 2*d* p. Yard .	01	02	06
	To 50 foote of fire Stone for the Steps to Comunion Table	01	05	00
	To workeing & laying 71 foote of Fire Stone old & new at 6*d* p. foote	01	15	00
£07 05*s.* 02*d.*	For takeing up & makeing good ye ground and paveing the Chancell workmanshipp & materialls	01	00	09
	Ephraim Cuddington the painters Bill			
	For 18 texts of scripture writeing at 2*s.* 6*d.* p. text	02	05	00
	For the King's Armes and other worke. . .	04	15	00
	For painteing the Vestry Gallery & Bellfary . .	00	15	03
	For painteing ye 4 doores	00	02	00
	For painting 2 pillars in ye Chancell . . .	00	01	00
	For the verse & frame in ye Chancell . . .	00	03	06
	For ye back of ye King's Armes & ye frame .	00	11	00
£08 16*s.* 09*d.*	For ye Verse on ye Wall in ye Chancell by the Comunion table	00	04	00
	To make up the charges of ye Chancell over & above the 5 guinneas paid by Mr Buckle . . .	01	17	08
	Paid to ye Woman for cleaneing ye church . .	00	01	00
	Paid for a Mopp & Broome	00	05	00
£2 19*s.* 8*d.*	Paid for a New Comon Prayer Booke for the Church	00	10	00
	Tot	29	01	09

	P Contra Creditor	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
	Reced of Mr. Buckle towards ye Middle Chancell . Benefactors towards the Beautifieing of Bansted Church An° 1716	05	07	06
	The Right Hon^ble^ Mr Justice Tracy . . .	05	07	06



A View of the Church in the Eighteenth Century
From a water-colour (undated) in the possession of Admiral C. M. Buckle

	£	s.	d.
Sir Thomas Scawen	05	07	06
Mrs Poole	02	03	00
Mr Harris	05	00	00
Mrs Lambert of Garretts	03	04	06
Mr Griffith	02	03	00
Mr. Edwards	01	01	06
Mr Bowyer	01	01	06
	30	16	00
Remaines in Mr Harris's hands	01	14	03
Paid to Mr Thomas Snelling for his care in lookeing after the workemen abt the Church	01	01	06
Remaines	00	12	09
Paid for Wine at Whitsuntide 1717	00	07	08
Remaines	00	05	1

October ye 23rd 1735. The Accounts of Thomas Lambert Churchwarden for ye year 1732 & for ye year 1733.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Expences at four visitations	1	0	0
Pd for two presentments & fees of ye Court	0	15	0
Pd Wm. Steward for ye Carriage of the Communion table Cloth to London to be mended & Carriage back again	0	1	0
Pd Samuell Morris in part of Bill, for Repairing ye South Chancell	6	0	2
Pd Edward Gatland Bill for Bread and Wine for ye Sacraments for ye year 1733	1	18	2
Pd Rebeckah Woodman [1] Bill for drink for ye Ringers 4 usuall Dayes of Ringing		16	0
Pd Edmund Hudson Bill for works done at ye Church as by Bills Delivered	1	0	6
Expences at ye Visitation going out of my office	0	2	0
Disbursed	11	12	10
Reced of John Berry in money	6	19	5
Collected ye Remaining part of his Church Rate Ammounting to	4	17	3
in all recd.	11	16	8
due to ye parish	0	3	10

[1] She married Arthur Holford, who appears below, April 17, 1735, and died in 1767, at the age of seventy. He died in 1771.

The Acconts of John Smith Churchwarden taken ye same day for ye years 1733 & 1734.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Expenses at ye Visitations five times	1	5	0
Pd for two presentments & fees of ye Court	0	15	0
Pd Tho: Richardson for pulling down ye Clock Case at ye Church &c	0	2	0
Pd ye arrears of Samuell Morris Bill for ye Repairing ye South Chancell 1733	2	18	0
Pd for a set of new Bell Roapes	1	10	0
More pd Samuell Morris for Repairs of ye Church 1734 as by Bills Delivered	7	1	1
Pd Edmund Hudson Bill for work & ship	0	18	3
Pd Arthur Holford Bill for Ringers 4 dayes	0	16	0
Pd Edward Gatland Bill for Bread and Wine for ye Sacraments ye whole year	1	16	8
Pd Jacob Harrow Bill for work at Severall times to the Bells as by Account	0	10	11
Disbursed	17	12	11
Recd of ye late Churchwarden	0	3	10
Recd by a Church Rate	17	13	3
	17	17	1
due to the parish	0	4	2

B. Overseers' Accounts for 1739

Many of the payments in these accounts, such as that to Damaris Reed, were regular charges which appear yearly. The important Act of 1722 (9 Geo. I, c. 7), which recited the increase of the rates owing to the obtaining of relief on false or frivolous pretences, had endeavoured to check the indiscriminate granting of orders for relief by the Justices by requiring reasonable cause to be shown on oath. 'Pd. Wm. Peter Junior at times by Order' is probably a case in which the Overseers had refused relief, and the applicant had obtained an order from the Justices. The Peters were a family whose names recur continually as getting relief. The same Act declared that Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, with the consent of the major part of the parishioners or inhabitants, might purchase or hire any house in the parish, and contract with any

person for lodging, keeping, maintaining, and employing the poor. The payment to Holford, who was a substantial man, himself overseer in 1736, is evidently an instance of the latter arrangement. With regard to the former, the parish in 1739 had, it would seem, recently erected, or repaired, a house as a parish house, for in 1738 there is an item of 4*s.* for goeing to Mrs. Snokes about buying her house for a parish House, and in 1741 there is a payment of £32 10*s.* in part payment of a bond of £50 given by the parish for carpenters' and masons' work at the parish house, and the remaining part of Samuell Morris's bill, 'Building of parish house,' was paid. It would not, however, appear that the persons relieved were generally sent to the parish house, or that they got there more than lodging, for in this account the item for moving Mrs. Dudley and her children there is immediately followed by weekly payments of money, and payments of rent are common in the accounts. The house was certainly used as an infirmary, for in the overseers' account for 1741 are items for the removing of the Widow Mercy to the parish House with the small pox 10*s.* 5*d.*, and expenses with the small pox at the parish House eight weeks with Widd. Mercy and Widd. Sygery son and daughter £5 17*s.* 6*d.* If the entry in the accounts of 1734, 'pd for repairing ye Aling House wormanship straw and rafters £1 9*s.* 7*d.*,' refers to a sick house, the parish must have had some kind of infirmary before the purchase of Mrs. Snokes's house was considered.

All the accounts bear traces of the continual removal of paupers, which was the result of the stringent law of settlement—e. g. the Overseers at Ewell had, no doubt, established that John Pennyfold's settlement was at Banstead, and had accordingly obtained from the Justices an order for his removal—Banstead of course followed the same policy, and did not hesitate to spend money in the effort to establish its case. Thus in the Overseers' accounts for 1733 are items for 'expenses at Leatherhead with Severall persons to be examined as touching their settlements 10*s.* 6*d.*', and 'pd. Councillor Ballard his fee for advice concerning the settle-

ment of Wm. Tanner 10*s.* 6*d.*', and 'pd. Mr. Couriers for an Order to Remove Wm. Tanner to Leatherhead 4*s.*' Litigation sometimes resulted, and in 1740 the Banstead overseers successfully vindicated at Guildford their right to send Wm. Scot to Fetcham.

The badge referred to is, no doubt, that required by the Act 8 & 9 William III, c. 30, under which any person receiving relief had to wear on the shoulder of the right sleeve a badge, consisting of a large Roman P with the first letter of the name of the parish in red or blue cloth. In the accounts for 1738 is a charge of 1*s.* 6*d.* for making badges and setting them on there cloth that take weekly pay.

With regard to the persons furnishing these accounts, for Thomas Lambert see p. 229. John Berry, yeoman, purchased Copthill from the heirs of Lambert Ludlow in 1745, and died in 1767.

May ye 4th 1740. The Accounts of Thomas Lambert overseer of the poor for ye Town end for the year last past from ye 14th of May 1739 to ye 5th of May 1740 being 51 weeks.

	£	s.	d.
pd Damaris Reed[1] to Mich[mas] 20 weeks at 2*s.* 6*d.*	2	10	0
from Michallmas to ye 5th of May 31 weeks at 1*s.* 6*d.* p. weeke	2	6	6
pd to Elizebeth Wright[2] 20 weeks at 3*s.*	3	0	0
from Mich[mas] to ye 11th of Feb. 19 weeks at 1*s.* 6*d.*	1	8	0
more to ye 5th of May 12 weeks at 3*s.*	1	16	0
pd. Tho. Pullen wife 51 weeks at 2*s.* 6*d.*	6	7	6
pd. Wm. Peter Jun. at times by order	2	11	0
pd. Jeffery Wooder wife for nursing her daughter Elizebeth Wooder Bastard child[3] from Mich[mas] to ye 5th of May by Aggreement of ye parish 31 weeks at 1*s.* the weeke	1	11	0
pd. Arthur Holford for two weeks Board & Lodging for James Dudley Wife & two Children	1	0	0
for two horses & cart to carry her & children to the parish House	0	2	6
pd. her 7 weeks at 2*s.* 6*d.* the weeke	0	17	6
more 5 weeks at 4*s.* the weeke	1	0	0

[1] Daughter of Henry Reed, baptized 1689, buried 1765. She was therefore fifty in 1739.

[2] Daughter of Richard Wright, baptized 1689, buried 1746.

[3] David, the illegitimate child of Elizabeth Woodar, was baptized December 26, 1737.

	£	s.	d.
more 5 weeks at 3s. the weeke	0	15	0
more 3 weeks at 1s. 6d. the weeke	0	4	6
Expences at ye Buriall of one of her Children	0	4	6
Expences at the Birth of her Child wth women waiting two days & Nights Expecting her Labour	1	1	0
pd. midwife attending three times	0	7	6
Expences at Baptizing of ye child[1] Churching the woman	0	5	6
pd. for a pair of shooes for herselfe & daughter	0	4	8
pd. Borer Butler wife for 4 weeks nursing her		18	0
for her Lodging wth her 19 weeks by Agreement		12	0
her Expences to goe to Deptford with her children		6	0
pd Rent for Widd. Waker to Michallmas last	1	0	0
Expences at two parish meetings	0	10	0
pd. a year's Rent for Tho. Pullen wife at Epsom & in full to Michallmas last past	2	0	0
Given Joseph Mantle by consent of ye parish	0	2	6
	33	7	8*

	£	s.	d.
pd. for Cloth & thrid for two shirts for Richard Waterer	0	6	3
pd. for a wascoat for Wm. Peter Jun	0	3	0
pd. two bush: of coals for Pullen wife	0	3	0
pd. a years Rent to John Stevens for Jonas Mercy due att Christmas last	1	4	0
pd. at London for repair of sheets for ye parish		5	4
Expences at Chris: Simmons funerall	0	5	6
pd. Wm. Steward Removing Elizebeth Wright		1	0
pd. Mr Edwards his fees for ye marriage of Ann Peter due from John Lucas last Overseer	0	10	0
Mr. Puplet Expences concerning ye affairs of John Dudley children	0	8	0
pd. Robert Gauge at severall times complaint	1	3	10
Expences with John Pennyfold yt came from Ewell wth an Order & dyed wth us	1	8	4
pd. Mr Holford for Bed Blanketts Rugg Sheets for ye Parish House	0	12	0
Expences wth Wm Peter son at ye Hospitall	5	16	0
Expences wth Dan: Booker goeing to London to Dr. Ward for cure of his eyes	1	0	0
Complaining wanting Bread for his family	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Sarah, daughter of James Dudley, was baptized February 10, 1740.

* End of page.

	£	s.	d.
pd. Jeffery Wooder wife to buy cloths for her daughter Bastard Child by consent of ye parish	0	7	6
pd. Bruce seting on Badges	0	0	6
pd. Mr Walter Bill for 1738 for law Charges	4	15	0
pd. him since for a Bond by consent	0	3	0
pd. Mr Morris High Constable County Rates	2	5	8
pd. Ephraim Foster petty Constable expences 1738	0	11	6
for wood for the poor at severall times	3	14	6
pd. a years Rent for John Ford due att Ladyday	1	0	0
pd. half years Rent for Pullen wife due att Ladyday	0	15	0
Expences Burying Rich. Waterer	1	9	2
Expences at Cheam Burying Wm Peter Girl	0	16	0
pd. Mr. Akers for Signing two poors Rates	0	4	0
for a Warrant from Wm Peter son to the overseer to Attend ye Justices at Epsome	0	1	0
pd. Mr Akers passing Accounts makeing a warrant for new Overseers	0	4	0
	29	15	6
Recd by two Rates 56 9 0	33	7	8
Remains due 6 14 2	63	3	2

The Accounts of John Berry Overseer for Tadworth End from ye 14th of May 1739 to May ye 5th 1740.

	£	s.	d.
pd. to the Widd. Matthew 51 weeks at 2s.	5	2	0
pd. to Tho. Sanders in the year at times	3	9	0
pd. Emmanuell Blake & Wm Hanscomb wife and family at times	19	3	0
pd. to Rivers Family at times	1	7	6
pd. to Wm Peter son at times	8	17	3
pd. to Chris: Simmons & funerall Charges	4	12	0
pd. to Joseph Bedo & funerall Charges	3	3	6
pd. funerall Expences for John Pennyfold	0	18	6
pd. for a coffin & shroud for Dudley child	0	6	6
pd. ye Constable & Headbarrogh Charges	2	9	0
Given to Edward Stanford	0	5	0
Given to Widd: Bailey	0	2	6
Given to Robert Gauge	0	2	0
Given to Dudley	0	2	6
Given to Joseph Mantle	0	13	6
pd. for a Bed two Blankets Coverled Rugg & pair of sheets for the parish House	1	15	0
pd. at two parish meetings	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
pd. to Wm Batchelor	0	5	0
pd. to George Hatcher for Shop Goods for Symms family & Wm Batchelor	2	7	2
pd. to Symms family at times	0	18	6
pd. to the last Overseers	4	15	3
pd. Widd: Waker's Rent to Ladyday last	1	0	0
pd. Wm Batchelor & Gauge Rent to Ladyday	1	10	0
pd. for wood for ye poor	7	6	0
pd. to the Widd: Hatcher	0	7	6
pd. to Borer Butler wife	0	6	8
Disbursed	71	15	0
Recd by two poors Rates	64	13	0
	07	2	0
Brought over from the account of Thomas Lambert	6	14	2
Due from ye parish to ye old Overseers	13	16	2

Agreement for Shingling the Church Tower.

Surry to Witt.

An Angreement Made this 21st Day of April 1783 at a Puglick Vestry holden at the sign of the Wool pack in the parish of Banstead in the County of Surry Between the Church Wardens & Overseers & Inhabitance of the said Parish and Mr. Isaac Clark Carpenter of the afordsd parish vizd.

The afford said Mr. Isaac Clark hath areed To shingle the Church Steeple in a workman Like Maner and to be paid by measure & Apreasment if the said parish of Banstead Requiers it.[1]

sined	Church Wardeners	Overseers
	John Newett	Richd Davis
	John Bowyer	Robt. Street
Isaac Clark Contractor to The above job	Thomas Harrison	John Harrison
	John Berry	Wm Shallcrass
	John Richardson	Thos Grattick
	Christ Woodman	Joeh Juseter (?)
	Mat Rivers	John May

[1] It appears from the churchwardens' accounts for 1784 that a 12 penny book (rate) was raised towards shingling the steeple, and Mr. Clark was at the same time paid £37, part of his bill. Clark was elected churchwarden by Mr. Wagstaffe in 1787.

XXIII

LAND TAX, 1780

The land tax, the origin of which is to be found in the monthly assessments raised by the Long Parliament during the Civil War, was established on a fixed basis in the reign of William and Mary.

Until 1692 periodical assessments were made, and then it was settled that *1s.* in the pound should represent a fixed sum—£1,484,015 *1s.* 11¾*d.*—and that the quota to be paid by each district should be the same as it had been in 1692. From 1693 to 1798 the tax varied from *1s.* to *4s.* in the pound, and was made perpetual in 1798 at *4s.* (see Johnson, Decline of the Small English Land Owner, chapter vii). 1780 is the earliest year for which these returns (which are in the possesson of the Surrey County Council) survive. It was a year of foreign war, and the tax was at *4s.* The sum raised, £183 *12s.* 6*d.*, is rather more than was paid by Banstead thirty years later, the amount for 1810 being £178 *16s.* 4*d.*

In 1780 there were forty landowners. The return for 1810 shows a somewhat greater number, due apparently to the increased popularity of Banstead as a residential district, while the tithe apportionment of 1841 shows a reduction in the number of owners as compared with both dates, having only thirty-four.

Surrey to wit.

An assesment made this 19th day of September 1780 for the parish of Banstead in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the twentieth year of his Majesty's Reign, by a Land Tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1780 for raising the sum of one hundred and Seventy eight pounds sixteen shillings and foure pence, At foure shillings in ye pound.

TOWN END.

Names of the Proprietors. Proprietors.	*Names of the Occupiers. Occupiers.*	*Rents. Rents.*	*Sums ass^{d}. Sums asses^{d}.* £	s.	d.
Edw. Lambert Esq.[1]	Himself	14	1	1	0
do: do:	Clark & Co.	4	0	6	0
Daniel Lambert Esq.[2]	Himself	12	0	18	0
do: do:	Martins	4	0	6	0
do: do:	John Williamson	45	3	7	6
Daniel Lambert Esq	Widw. Ingrimes [3]	21	1	11	6
do: do:	Ports and Fosters	6	0	9	0
do: do:	Joseph Jester	6	0	9	0
William Lambert Esq	John Newett	90	6	15	0
do: do :	Lancashire & Co.	8	0	12	0
Edw. Lambert Esq	John Newett	15	1	2	6
do: do:	do: do:	18	1	7	0
William Lambert Esq	William Ashby	49	3	13	6
The Rev. Mr. Waggstaff [4]	Himself	60	4	10	0
William Frye Esq [5]	Himself ye park	65	4	17	6
do: do:	do: the Manner	10	0	15	0
do: do:	William Cole	180	13	10	0
do: do:	John Willson	38	2	17	0
William Shallcrass [6]	Himself	51	3	16	6
do: do:	Grattick & Clement	10	0	15	0
do: do:	Thos. King	4	0	6	0
John Hughes Esq.[7]	Himself	41	3	1	6
do: do:	do: for the farm	40	3	0	0
do: do:	do: common field &c.	6	0	9	0
do: do:	do: late Chapman	4	0	6	0
do: do:	Widw. Haswell	4	0	6	0
do: do:	John Schooley	3	0	4	6
do: do:	John Moteux Esq.[8]	35	2	12	0
do: do:	William Taylor	24	1	16	6
do: do:	Edwd. Chapman	8	0	12	0
Phens Cotes Esq.[9]	Himself	90	6	15	0
do: do:	Richd. Start	4	0	6	0
Mr. Lee in Chancery	William Taylor	21	1	11	6
William Wells	William Myers Esq [10]	35	2	12	6

[1] Edward Lambert, 1714–85, a nephew of Sir Daniel Lambert.

[2] Daniel Lambert, 1741–1821, owned the Well House, great nephew of Sir Daniel.

[3] Widow Ingrimes had the Woolpack.

[4] Vicar from 1754 to 1789.

[5] William Frye succeeded his brother, Rowland Frye, who had been a planter in the West Indies and bought the manor in 1762 from the Carews. William died in 1795.

[6] William Shalcrass, 1748–1816. The family had been connected with Banstead since early in the eighteenth century.

[7] John Hughes owned Garratts, and married a sister of Christopher Buckle.

[8] John Motteux lived at Banstead Place ; died 1793.

[9] Phineas Cotes (see p. 227), died 1781.

[10] William Myers lived at Longcroft.

Names of Proprietors.	*Names of Occupiers.*	*Rents.*	*Sums Assᵈ.*		
		£	£	s.	d.
Newport Tythe [1]	Willson & Smith	121	9	1	6
Isaac Clark [2]	Himself	1	0	1	6
Widᵂ Bruse	Herself	3	0	4	6
William Bryant	William Taylor	7	0	10	6
do: do:	Matᵂ Rivers	6	0	9	0
do: do:	Codden & Hall	6	0	9	0
do: do:	Simmonds & Morris	6	0	9	0
do: do:	Stedman & Wesson	5	0	7	6
do: do:	John Motteux Esq	2	0	3	0
do: do:	Morris Barn & Orchᵈ	2	0	3	0
John Pye	Clement & Eade	8	0	12	0
		1182	89	8	0

Bourough End.

Names of Proprietors.	*Names of Occupiers.*	*Rents.*	*Sums Assᵈ.*		
Chrisʳ. Buckel Esq.[3]	Himself	110	8	5	0
do: do:	do: for ye Waring. fm.	218	16	7	0
do: do:	do: for Richardsons	11	0	16	6
do: do:	John Harrison	120	9	0	0
do: do:	Robt. Street	28	2	2	0
John Berry	Himself	41	3	1	6
Mathew Buckel Esq	Himself	30	2	5	0
John Hughes Esq	do:	13	0	19	6
Robt. Hudson Esq.[4]	Himself	166	12	9	0
Thos. Travis	Himself	17	1	5	6
Thos. Bucher	Edward Walker	7	0	10	6
Edw. Walker	Daniel Billinhust	2	0	3	0
Chrisʳ. Buckle Esq	Edw Walker Colly Hl	2	0	3	0
John Follow	Widᵂ. Walters	2	0	3	0
Ellick Bridges	John Fallow	38	2	17	0
Jermᵃ Fleetwood	do: do:	13	0	19	6
Thos. Groves	Himself Lt. Robt. Wood	3	0	4	6
Capᵗ. Dewrand	Edw. Chilman	21	1	11	6
Edward Marter	Himself	37	2	15	6
John Worley	Himself	2	0	3	0
George Clark	Jeffery Graham	5	0	7	6
Mrs King	Robt. Muggeridge	32	2	8	0
James Blake	Jamˢ. Roffey	5	0	7	6
William Frye Esq	John May	5	0	7	6
do: do:	Christ. Woodman	13	0	18	6
Richᵈ. Harrison & Baily	do: do:	20	1	10	0

[1] Newport Tythe. Part of the tithe belonged to the free school of Newport in Essex, being vested in trustees for that purpose by Mrs. Joyce Frankland, daughter of Robert Trappes, of London, goldsmith, and William Saxee, her son, in 1588 (M. & B.).

[2] See p. 239.

[3] Christopher Buckle of Burgh died 1783. He was son of Christopher Buckle, who built Nork, and brother of Admiral Mathew Buckle, who died in 1784.

[4] Robert Hudson of Tadworth Court.

Names of Proprietors.	*Names of Occupiers.*	*Rents.*	*Sums Assed.*		
		£	£	*s.*	*d.*
Jeffery Tanner	Himself Magts. Ld[1]	6	0	9	0
John Hughes Esq.	Joseph Hills	18	1	7	0
Edwd. Lambert Esq	do: do:	3	0	4	6
Christ. Buckle Esq.	Thos. Harrison	114	8	11	0
do: do:	do: for person	50	3	15	0
John Bowyer	Himself Lt. Nols. (?)	6	0	9	0
Willm. Shallcrass	Himself Lt. Streets	16	1	4	0
Thos. Page	Himself	8	0	12	0
John Pye	Himself	4	0	6	0
Thos. Muggeridge	Himself Lt. Saxby	12	0	18	0
Isaac Clark	George Hatcher	3	0	4	6
do: do:	Thos. Sanders	3	0	4	6
John May	Himself	3	0	4	6
do: do:	do: for Lt. Petters	3	0	4	6
do: do:	do: Lt. Scoots	2	0	3	0
do: do:	do: Lt. Heny. Mays	4	0	6	0
Chriss. Buckle Esq.	do: for 2 fields	5	0	7	6
Capn. Dewrand	do: House and Land	9	0	13	6
Christ. Buckel Esq.	John Jeal	15	1	2	6
do: do:	John Jones Lt. Colls	3	0	4	6
Henry Port	Robt. Muggeridge	4	0	6	0
John Rapley	Himself	1	0	1	6
John Pye	Himself Lt. Walkers	4	0	6	0
		1257	94	4	6
		1182	89	8	0
		2439	183	12	6

Assessors.	*Collectors.*
John Harrison	Robert Muggeridge
William Cole	Edward Chapman.

Seen and allowed this twenty fifth day of September 1780.

GEORGE GLYN (L.S.)
WILLIAM NORTHEY (L.S.)
ANTH. DICKINS (L.S.)

[1] ? Maggotts Land.

XXIV

DESCRIPTIONS OF BANSTEAD AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

A. Edwards's Account of Banstead in 1801

The following account is taken from ' A Companion from London to Brighthelmston, in Sussex ' ; by J. Edwards, Topographer, London, 1801, containing maps, a ' comprehensive description, Natural history, and Antiquities, of all the Towns, Villages, Gentlemen's Seats, etc., on the Road and circumjacent Country ', &c., ' to which are prefixed tabulæ distantiarum.' The list of subscribers included Captain Apsley, Banstead Place ; Peter Aubertin, Esq., Banstead ; Mr. Borrowes, Bansted ; Rev. Mr. Francis, Bansted ; Robert Hudson Esq., Tadworth Court ; Daniel Lambert Esq., Bansted ; the late Rev. James Wagstaffe, Bansted ; but Manning and Bray remark (iii. 688) that Edwards received subscriptions from a great number of persons, but very few indeed of whom ever obtained a complete copy of his Work. The historical part of Edwards has very little value, but the description of the road and houses is interesting.

The roads were, no doubt, in a comparatively good condition when Edwards wrote, for considerable efforts had been made during the latter half of the eighteenth century to improve them.[1] Before that time, though the Court Rolls contain orders from time to time to repair roads (see e. g., under Potters Lane, p. 294) there was no effective machinery, and expenditure must have been unpopular (see p. 227). And the roads were not only unmetalled and often impassable in wet weather, but they were not always safe in other ways. In 1680 a John Matthews was suppressed from keeping an ale house, which was known by the sign of the Red Lyon, and was very commodious for the enter-

[1] Stevenson, however (General View of the Agriculture of Surrey, 1813, p. 546), says : ' The turnpike roads in this County are in general not very well attended to or very judiciously managed.'

tainment of travellers, owing to its being near the highway leading through Banstead to London, and among the disorders committed by the publican was the entertaining of highwaymen.[1] A few years earlier John Castleman of Banstead Downs had been appointed an Officer of the Customs to seize all such uncustomed goods as should be conveyed by the roads about his place of residence.[2]

No turnpike road was attempted in Surrey before 1696, and then it was only a causeway for horses guarded by posts to prevent its use by carriages, and a hard road from Sutton to Reigate was only made in 1755.[3] 'Reigate,' said an old man writing in 1814 of what he remembered,[4] 'had not one good road to it, and very few people came to it. The farmers used to bring their corn to market mostly on horses, and as to coaches I do not think I have seen ten pass through the town during the course of the year, except that of Alderman Parsons, who had six of the strongest horses that could be purchased to draw it up and down the hill.' Alderman Parsons, who died in office as Lord Mayor of London in 1741, and was succeeded by Daniel Lambert, no doubt drove to London over Banstead Downs, for the Croydon road was only made in 1808.

After the middle of the eighteenth century, however, a number of acts were passed for improving the highways. These acts provided for the appointment of Trustees who had power to erect turnpike bars or toll gates for taking tolls according to fixed rates, but horses engaged in agricultural operations in the parish and those of troops, mails, and carriages at election time were exempted from tolls. Thus in 1780 an Act[5] was passed for amending, widening, and keeping in repair the road from the Turnpike road at Ewell across Ewell Common Fields to the Ryegate

[1] Orders of Quarter Sessions.

[2] Calendar of Treasury Books, 1672. There is a dene-hole or cavity in the ground in a shaw near the Woodmansterne lane, close to the parish boundary, which, according to tradition, was used by smugglers.

[3] M. B., vol. iii, Appendix.

[4] A Mr. Ridgway at the age of seventy-four, quoted in Hooper, Borough of Reigate, p. 39.

[5] 20 Geo. III, c. 100.

Turnpike road on Borough Heath. It recited that the road through a certain lane leading by the Mansion House of Christopher Buckle Esquire in the parish of Banstead to the Reigate Turnpike Road on Borough Heath was in a ruinous condition, and in some parts narrow and dangerous for passengers, and could not be adequately dealt with under the existing laws. It therefore extended the powers given by an Act of 1756 to the Trustees[1] of the road from Epsom to Tooting to this road, and provided for the appointment of additional Trustees, Christopher Buckle, Matthew Buckle, Anthony Dickens, Rowland Fry, Robert Hudson, and Daniel Lambert, being put on to represent Banstead. The tolls fixed by the Act of 1756 and applied by that of 1780 were as follows :

Every horse	1*d.*
Every one horse, cart or carriage .	2*d.*
With two or more horses . . .	6*d.*
Wagon unladen	6*d.*
Wagon with hay or straw . . .	3*d.*
Oxen per score	2*d.*
Sheep „ „	1*d.*

These rates were increased by an Act of 1801, and further heavily increased by an Act of 1815. These later Acts substituted a scale of tolls for carts and wagons based on the width of the wheels. There were other Acts for other roads.

In 1801 the parish contained 140 houses and 146 families with 717 persons, of whom 153 were engaged in agriculture and 43 in trade.

After mentioning Sutton Lodge and referring to the view from Banstead Downs, Edwards's account proceeds as follows :

'M. Q. R.' XII—1—29.

On the left is a post which directs to *Bansted*, a village on the hill, which gives name to these downs. It is one

[1] 28 Geo. II, c. 57.

[2] The figures in the margin are miles, quarter miles, and rods, measured from Cornhill.

mile five furlongs distant, and will be described in the following page. M. Q. R.

The four-mile *horse course*, which lies on the east, was formerly much frequented, but of late years little used, on account of one being made near *Epsom*. *Horse Course.*

At *Catinhand Bottom*[1] enclosed fields begin on the right; and on the left, one mile and quarter south east, is *Lambert's Oaks*, late a villa belonging to General *Burgoyne*, now of the Earl of *Derby*, who keeps a good pack of stag-hounds here.— A full description of this elegant situation will be given in its proper place. Enclosures end on the right; and at about fifty yards from the hedge corner, is an *obelisk*, containing an inscription shewing it to be XII—2—23. E.L. *Lambert's Oaks.* Earl *Derby.* XII—3—28. *Obelisk.* XII—3—70.

8 miles to *Reygate*,
14 from *Cornhill*,
10 from *Dorking*, over *Walton Heath*,
3 from *Epsom*,
6 to *Leatherhead*, over *Epsom* and *Leatherhead* downs;

and that this obelisk was erected by a subscription of gentlemen in 1745.

On the left is the XIII mile post from *Westminster Bridge*. XII—3—75.

Half a mile east from hence, on the summit of the downs, is a large handsome house, called *Mount Pleasant*, and very properly so, for it commands a most delicious prospect. It is generally known by the name of the *Hundred Acres*.[2] It is the property of Mr. *Whiteacre*, and in the occupation of Mr. *Haskins*. *Mount Pleasant*; or the 100 *Acres*.

On the right, close to the road, are four small irregular *Tumuloses*, near which is supposed to have went the old Roman road, called *Stane-street*. The country people here about call them *Galley Hills*. XII—1—69. *Stane street Causway.*

Leave the Downs and enter *Potter's Lane*. XIII—3—36.

On the right is the XIV mile post from *Westminster Bridge*. XIII—3—76.

[1] For the origin of the name, see notes on map under Banstead Down.

[2] Formerly the Freedown, now occupied by the Lunatic Asylum of the London County Council.

M. Q. R. XIV—1—45.

TOPOGRAPHICAL *Plate* III. *begins.*

XIV—2—01. *Smith's Cross.*

At *Smith's Cross*, on the right, is a road through a field. It leads to *Nork House* and *Borough*, two seats which lie three quarters of a mile south-west from hence. See p. 21.[1]

The road on the left (and opposite the last-mentioned) is to *Bansted* church and village, which I shall here describe; with the distances measured from the turnpike road.

0—0—71. *Garrots.* E. L.

On the south side of the road is *Garrots*, a large red brick house, pretty lofty, with good gardens belonging thereto. It is the property of *John Hughes* Esq. and rented and occupied by Miss *Beauclerk*.

0—2—36.

The *Church* is situated about half a mile east of the turnpike road. It has a high acute spire, which being white, its lofty situation[2] renders it visible for many miles.

DESCRIPTION OF BANSTED

BANSTED Village.

The ancient way of writing this place was *Bansted*, agreeable to all the grants to monasteries in *Domsdei Benestede*. It appears to have received its name from some Beacon, and contracted from *Beaconsted*:[3] probably from the Beacon which formerly stood in one of Mr. *Buckle's* fields, as is mentioned in the following page.

Its ancient history.

At the survey the manor belonged to the Bishop of *Baieux*, and was held of him by one *Richard*. It was valued at ten pounds *per ann.* In the Confessor's reign at twelve. Here was a church, also a mill, which, from its situation, must have been a wind-mill. The lord had twenty hogs for his rent in paunage time.

The church of *Benestede* was given to the monastery of *St. Mary Overree*, by *Tirel de Manieres*, with all that belonged to it. The grant was confirmed by *Nigel de Moubray*, who came possessed of the manor by marrying *Tirel's* daughter. *Mabel*, the said wife of *Nigel*, gave them

[1] See p. 252.

[2] It is 538 feet above sea-level.

[3] There is no evidence in favour of this theory, which was propounded by Salmon (Antiquities of Surrey, 1736). The name never occurs as Beaconsted.

one of the virgates of land which *Ralph Vineton* held of her lord and husband in *Benestede.*

At *Preston*, in this parish, formerly stood a church or chapel, which in some ancient deeds was called St. *Leonards*, of which there is not the least vestige remaining of a building; but lately, as some workmen were digging earth in the south west corner of *Preston Wood*, many human bones were found; from which one may suppose the said church or chapel was situated near that spot. *Preston.*

And at *Borough* house (which Mr. *Aubrey* calls *Gret Borough*) is another, which is destroyed: and it is probable that one of these two was anciently a parish church belonging to the manor of *Ewell.* *Gret Borough.* E. L.

In *Domsdei* is mentioned a church belonging to *Ewell*, called *Etret*.[1] It had 40 acres of land, and was held by one *Osbert de Ow*, at forty shillings rent.

Mr. *Aubrey's* editors have produced an extract of the endowing the vicarage of Ewell in 1458, which expresses a pension to be paid quarterly out of the rectory to the vicar, *Thomas Harding*, who is exempted from reading mass at the chapel of *Kingswood* belonging to the said church; and the prior and convent (of *Newark*) to provide bread and wine for the sacrament. *Kingswood.*

Kingswood is quite detached from *Ewell*, and cut off from thence by *Bansted*, as a part of *Battersea* is by *Streatham*. It is probable that the bishop of *Baieux*, who was a great encroacher, has here added some lands belonging to *Ewell* to his manor of *Bansted*. The bounds of these two manors about fifty years ago was so imperfectly known as to cause a suit at law between the two impropriators.

The church[2] is in length 54 paces, and 17 in breadth, exclusive of the chancel to the east end, and a large tower on its west, which bears a high acute white spire. It is dedicated to *All Saints.*

The living is a vicarage in the patronage of Mr. *Buckle.*

[1] ? Leret (Letherhead).

[2] Viz. of Banstead.

M. Q. R. o—2—33. *Vicarage.* Rev. Mr. *Wagstaff.*

The *Vicarage house* is situated about 50 yards north west of the church; it is in possession of the present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. *Wagstaff.*

The principal part of the village lies a quarter of a mile east of the church, and contains several good houses.

o—3—48. *Wool Pack.*

About a quarter of a mile east from the church is the *Wool Pack*, the only public house in the village. It is kept by Mrs. *Ingrimes.*

The Well.

At one quarter of a mile full east from the church is a public well, whose depth is nearly 300 feet.

D. Lambert, Esq.

A small distance north of which is situated at an angle formed by the road, the seat of *Daniel Lambert* Esq.[1] whose family has lived in this parish near two centuries.

In the pleasant garden north of the house is a noble prospect.

E. L.

Here you command a view into *Kent*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, *Buckinghamshire*, part of *Oxfordshire* beyond *Henley* upon *Thames*, *Hampshire*, *Berkshire*, all the north part of *Surrey*, and a full view of the city of *London*, from the *Tower* to *Westminster*, and over it *Highgate Hamsted* and as far as the eye can reach.

Mr. *Myres.*

On the north side of the road which leads towards the east from the last-described, one furlong distance, is a modern-built house,[2] the property of Mr. *Wells*, and occupied by Mr. *William Myres.*

T. *Parry*, Esq.

About one hundred yards south from the public well before mentioned, on the west side of the street, is a handsome brick house,[3] belonging to Mrs. *Lambert*, and at present rented and occupied by *Thomas Parry* Esq. one of the *East India* Directors.

Opposite to the last-described is a good house[4] built in the modern taste, situated about 50 yards from the road, and has suitable offices, &c., on the north. It is the

[1] Well House. Sir Daniel Lambert, who died in 1750, was the first of the family to live at Well House. He acquired it through marriage with one of the Wilmots, and built the present drawing-room and dining-room. The earlier generations since the middle of the sixteenth century appear to have lived at Perrotts.

[2] Longcroft. [3] Rooksnest. [4] Yewlands.

property of *John Hughes* Esq. and in possession of Peter Aubertin Esq.[1] *P. Aubertin, Esq.*

Half a mile south from the well, on the east side of the road, and at the end of the village, is *Bansted Place*, a pleasant seat, belonging to *John Motteaux*, Esq. one of directors of the *East India* Company. The house appears of a modern erection, built with red brick. It has good gardens, from which is a fine prospect to the east, and contain a hot-house and green-house. *Bansted Place.* *J. Motteux, Esq.*

Return TO THE ROAD at *Smith's Cross.* M. Q. R. XIV—2—01.

On the right is the XV mile post from *Westminster Bridge.* XV—0—01.

On the same side is *Tangier*, a small public house. U. I.

Leave *Potter's Lane*, and *Bansted Common* begins. XV—0—37.

On the left is *Can Hatch*, and so called immemorial; and took its name from being situated at the entrance of the lane which leads to a house called *Canons.* XV—0—43. XV—1—03. *Can Hatch.*

Canons is a farm house on the north side of the lane, which leads to the eastward, and is three furlongs distance from the turnpike road. *Canon's Farm.*

This house, with the parsonage, were anciently appropriated to the priory of St. *Mary Overies* in *Southwark*, from whence some Canons were removed.

On the right a road from *Kingston* upon *Thames* through Ewell, unites with this road, and a stone is placed with the following inscription : XV—1—71.

3 miles, 3 furlongs, and 22 rods from *Ewell.*

5 miles, 4 furlongs, and 18 rods from *Riegate.*

Tadworth Turnpike gate. XV—3—40.

On the right is the XVI mile post from *Westminster Bridge.* XVI—0—05.

Having exceeded the limits of the Survey, I shall reserve the description of the remaining part of the *Middle Road* N. for the Supplement to this Work.

[1] His tomb in the churchyard describes him as a native of Neuchatel in Switzerland, and for many years a merchant in the City of London.

Return TO THE ROAD at XV M. I Q. 71 R. and describe THE ROAD from thence towards *Kingston.*

M. Q. R.
0—2—04. The first house by the road side on the right is a new
Mr. *Buckle.* cottage which was built in 1786, by Mr. *Buckle*, who resides here, and calls it *Little Borough.*

0—3—02. Leave *Bansted Common.*

0—3—22. On the right is the III mile stone from *Ewell.*

0—3—51. About 50 yards to the left is *Borough.* This place is said to have been the seat of *Hubart de Burgo*, Counsellor to King *Henry* III, and from thence called *Burgh-house.*[1] But, through the corruption of the name to *Borough*, has occasioned Mr. *Aubrey* erroneously to suppose its name to originate from some ancient *Borough* or *Tumuloses.*

U. I. *Borough House.* It is a large antique mansion-house, stands on a very elevated situation, and commands a most extensive prospect towards the north.

On the west is a pleasant paddock, containing about 70 acres, lying on a gentle declivity.

This is an ancient seat of the *Buckles*, a family who have resided in this parish upwards of 150 years; and it is remarkable that not so much as one monument has been erected by any of them in the church.

In a meadow, which is directly opposite the house (on the east of a road) formerly stood the old church or chapel, as mentioned under the description of *Bansted*; and the meadow still retains the name of Chapel Meadow.

On the north side of the house, at a distance, is the old church or chapel, as mentioned under the description of *Bansted.*

Anth. Dickins, Esq., Occ. This estate, which consists of a manor, belongs to Mr. Buckle, and is rented and occupied by *Anthony Dickens* Esq. one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of *Common Pleas*[2] and a Justice of the Peace for the county of *Surrey.*

[1] There is, of course, no evidence for this statement.

[2] An officer of the court whose business it was to enter and enroll all manner of declarations, judgements, &c., to make out various writs, and to enter recognizances acknowledged in the court and all common recoveries. There were three in the Common Pleas, and one in the King's Bench (J.).



The Tumble Beacon, near Nork (now belonging to Mrs. Colman)

Nork House is situated about 300 yards north of *Borough*, and is a handsome, modern built house, with winged offices, which are united with the central part by colonades. *Nork House.*

It stands upon a very great ascent, though not sharp. The ground in front goes gradually descending, near three miles, almost as far as *Ewell*, and commands an amazing extensive prospect towards the north, quite similar to that of the last-described seat.

The front of the house is opened by a low avenue on the north-west, and overlooks a small lawn which lies on a gentle declivity. Through the *visio* may be seen the two palaces of *Windsor* and *Hampton Court*; the former at twenty, and the latter only at eight, miles distance.

This seat belongs to Mrs. *Martha Buckle*, and is in the occupation of Lord *Arden*. Lord *Arden*.

About a quarter of a mile east of *Nork-House*, on the north side of the road which leads from thence to *Bansted* village, is an artificial hill, covered with a tolt of fir-trees, very perspicuous to all the adjacent country on the north; on it formerly stood a beacon, and the field still retains the name of *Beaconfield*.

The remaining part of this road, which leads to *Ewell*, having nothing remarkable, I shall conclude the description of this part.'

B. Account of Manning and Bray, 1809

The following is extracted from the account of the parish given in Manning and Bray's great history of the County (vol. ii, p. 580), and is interesting for the references to enclosure from downland. The part not reprinted contains the manorial history and a list of monuments in the church.

'Bansted

Is situate on high ground, on the Chalk hill which runs into *Kent*, 14 miles from *London*, the road from thence to *Reygate* passing through it. It adjoins to *Woodmansterne* on the East, to *Walton on the Hill* on the West, to *Epsom*, *Ewel*, and *Cheam* on the North, and to *Chipsted* on the South.

The families of *Buckle* and *Lambert* have been settled here a considerable time. Lord *Arden* has a house called *Nork*, which was built by *Christopher Buckle* Esq., who died in 1759. There are several gentlemen's houses which, from the vicinity to *London*, often change their owners.

The land is chiefly arable, but there is a considerable quantity of open Down affording fine pasture for sheep, many of which are kept here; the Down contains about 400 acres; *Brokinhill* now called *Park Down* 100 acres, the Heath 600 acres. The goodness of the mutton is proverbial. There is no water except in ponds or wells; the wells are very deep, one at *Canons* is 360 feet deep; one for common use in the Village, 296 feet.

The Park was long ago dis-parked, though some lands retain the name. In it there were 160 acres of wood; a wood called *Southwood* 20 acres, and *Lords Wood* 10 acres.

The Mansion-house of *Great Burrough* seems to be of the time of *James I*, and was probably built by *Christopher Buckle* Esq. who then became the owner; in the windows of the Hall there were lately the arms of *Buckle*, but they have been removed on altering the house.[1] The present Mr. *Buckle* built a smaller house on the edge of *Bansted Heath*, in which he now resides. He gave it the name of *Little Burrough*. *Robert Hudson* Esq. has a good house called *Tadworth Court*, on the edge of the Heath. It was built about the year 1700.

There was formerly a Beacon here. In 1594 *William Merland* (then owner of *Burrough*) was appointed to receive 40*l*. of the High Constables of the Hundred of *Kingston* &c. for wages of persons watching this Beacon.*

There is a tradition that *Great Burrow House* stands on the site of a Roman fortification, or possibly of a Barrow, of which there have been many in the grounds and on the adjacent Downs. In an ancient and very rudely drawn plan of part of Mr. *Buckle's* estate, 7 Barrows are placed

* Paper in Mr. Glover's hands.

[1] Now in the church in the north chapel.

close together in a line running from North-east to South-west, and at the South-west end is one considerably larger; at small distances from the latter are two large ones and one smaller. This land was open Down till about 75 years ago when it was enclosed, and the plow has levelled the seven, but the other three remain. *Rains Barrow* is named in the Court Rolls as a boundary of the Manor of *Bansted*, but this must be different from those above mentioned. On a small Barrow on *Preston Downes* is placed a Cross, and in a small wood is another Cross called *Beach Cross*.

On the inclosure of *Ewell Downs* and open fields in 1801, the land on which some of these remaining Barrows were placed was allotted to *Thomas Calverley* Esq. His Tenant intended to level them thinking the earth would furnish manure for the adjoining land, and about 2 years ago he began to remove one of them; in so doing he found some human bones and weapons, and having more of pious reverence for the former, and less of curiosity as to the latter, than is always met with in an Antiquary, he desisted, and left the remainder in the state he found it.

. . . . . .

The Church

is in the Deanry of *Ewel*, and is dedicated to *All Saints*. In the Valor[1] of *Edward I* the Rectory is valued at 20 marcs, the Vicarage at 6 marcs and 20 pence. It is discharged in the King's books, pays to the Bishop for Procurations *7s. 7½d.*, and to the Archdeacon for Synodals *2s. 1d.*

Besides the Church of *Bansted*, there was one at *Berghes* [*Burrough*] and another at *St. Leonard's*, but the two last have been long entirely dilapidated. *Tirel de Maniers*, as before mentioned, gave that of *Bansted* to the Priory of *St. Mary Overee* in the time of *Henry* I. *Nigel de Mowbray*, who married his grandaughter, confirmed the gift, and added to it the Church of *Berghes* which grant was afterwards confirmed by the Bishop of *Winchester*. When *Salmon*[2]

[1] See p. 162. [2] Antiquities of Surrey.

wrote in 1736, part of the Church of *Bergh* was standing, as he says, converted into a barn, but it is said that divine service had been performed in it, in the memory of persons living in 1804. It was presented to as a Rectory from 1301 to 1414, as appears by the Bishop's Registers. We do not find the time of the appropriation of *Bansted*, but we see that it had taken place before the Valor of 20 *Edward* I. The Church of *Berge* having been presented to as a Rectory for a long series of years, it might be conjectured that *Berge* was a distinct Parish, but there is no other evidence of its having been so.

The Church is built with flints, and consists of a Nave with North and South ailes, the Nave is separated by five obtuse pointed arches on each side, two of which are within the Chancel.[1] There are six bells in the Tower, which is at the West end, and above which rises a lofty Spire. The Font is an octagon, with an ornament in each copartment, no two alike; it is supported by a round pillar. In a gallery at the West end is an organ.'

XXV

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO CHARITIES, 1825

A commission was appointed in 1818, under the Act 58 Geo. III, c. 91, chiefly owing to the efforts of Henry Brougham, afterwards Lord Brougham, to inquire concerning charities in England for the education of the Poor, and next year a further Act was passed (59 Geo. III, c. 81) extending the powers of the Commissioners to other charities. The powers of the Commissioners were continued by further Acts, and they issued a series of

[1] 'The arches of the nave arcades and the west arch of the north chapel show distinctive late twelfth century tooling, and are the oldest features to which a date can now be given, and the church must have been brought to its present plan, except as regards the aisles and north west vestry, somewhere between the years 1190 and 1220.' The oldest bell dates from 1585, and the font 'has a fourteenth century octagonal bowl on modern round stem and base' (V. H. S., vol. iii, pp. 260–62, where the architectural features are discussed in detail).

reports. The report from which this account is taken is the 13th, and was dated January 22, 1825. It will be seen that the Commissioners did not find any of the serious abuses at Banstead which existed in some other parishes, though minor irregularities are pointed out, such as the holding of stock by three dead trustees.

The parish was still undivided in 1825, the separation of Tadworth and union with Kingswood for ecclesiastical purposes only taking place in 1838. The income is still applied in the ancient parish of Banstead without regard to ecclesiastical districts.

In 1911 the receipts amounted to £87 9*s.* 8*d.*, of which £4 2*s.* 0*d.* came from enclosure dues, £31 10*s.* 0*d.* from Smith's charity, and the rest from investment. The money was mostly spent in distributing calico, bread, flannel, and money.

Hundred of Copthorne

Parish of Banstead

Simon Wilmot, senior's, charity

Banstead. S. Wilmot. sen.'s Charity.

Simon Wilmot, by will, bearing date December 4, 1693, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on February 7, 1694, gave to the poor of the parish of Banstead £50, to be laid out by his executor in the purchase of an inheritance, and the profits thereof to be disposed of every Christmas Day, by the minister and churchwardens of the parish, to five poor men or five poor widows thereof, at their discretion, as they should think most needful.

Simon Wilmot, junior's, charity

S. Wilmot, jun.'s Charity.

Simon Wilmot, by will, dated August 30, 1740, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on December 30, 1741, gave to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Banstead £100, in trust to be placed out at interest, and the interest thereby arising to be yearly distributed by them among the poor of the said parish, in such manner as was directed by his late father's will concerning his charitable legacy to the same parish.

SIR DANIEL LAMBERT'S CHARITY

Sir D. Lambert's Charity.

Sir *Daniel Lambert*,[1] Knight, by will, dated February 20, 1749, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on May 23, 1750, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Banstead £100, on trust that they should place the same out at interest, or otherwise dispose thereof, so as that the interest of the same should be paid amongst sixteen poor inhabitants of the same parish equally, who were not settled on the parish pay, as the said churchwardens and overseers and their successors should think most proper, and to be paid yearly on such day as they should appoint for that purpose.

It appears from the Returns made in the year 1786, that the three legacies of Simon Wilmot, senior, Simon Wilmot, junior, and Sir Daniel Lambert, amounting together to £250, were laid out in the purchase of £282 1*s.* 6*d.* 3 per cent. reduced annuities. This sum now stands in the names of the Rev. William Buckle, vicar of the parish, and two other trustees.

JUDITH LAMBERT'S CHARITY

Judith Lambert's Charity.

A tablet of benefactions in the church of this parish records a donation of £10 to the poor thereof by Mrs. *Judith Lambert*,[2] and it appears from the Returns made to Parliament in 1786, that this sum was laid out in the purchase

[1] Born in 1685, he became Alderman of the Tower Ward, Sheriff of London in 1734, and Lord Mayor in 1741 on the death of Parsons during his year of office. In the same year he was returned to Parliament as one of the Members for the City of London (see Maitland, History of London). The City, though Whig in feeling, was then opposed to Walpole, and their Members voted against him. This House of Commons unanimously supported King George against 'the desperate and insolent attempt of the Pretender' and the 'unnatural rebellion raging in North Britain'. Sir Daniel Lambert failed to secure re-election in 1747, and died of gaol fever (see p. 25) in 1750. By marriage with one of the Wilmots he obtained the Well House. His monument in the south aisle of the church declares that he was in public trusts of assiduous application and unshaken integrity, in private dealings of strict honour and justice, void of all artifice and guile, benevolent and affectionate to his relations, &c., a fine specimen of an eighteenth-century epitaph.

[2] A sister of Sir Daniel Lambert. She possessed many virtues if her monumental inscription may be trusted, and died in 1725 at the age of forty-one.



Sir Daniel Lambert
From a picture in the possession of the Editor

of £10 12*s.* 3*d.* 3 per cent. reduced annuities, to be applied to the relief of ten poor housekeepers. This stock is now standing in the names of the Rev. John Eales Francis,[1] Joseph Harrison, and Isaac Clark, who are all dead. We were informed by the vicar that measures would be immediately taken to transfer this stock into the names of new trustees.

EDWARD LAMBERT'S CHARITY

Edward Lambert, by will, dated January 23, 1785, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on February 7 in the same year, gave to the vicar for the time being of the parish of Banstead £100, on trust to lay the same out on government securities, and to apply the dividends thereof from time to time as he should think proper among such poor industrious people of the same parish as did not receive parish pay. Edward Lambert's Charity.

It appears from the Returns of 1786, that this legacy was laid out in the purchase of £109 8*s.* 9*d.* Navy 5 per cent. stock, which has since been converted into £114 18*s.* 2*d.* new 4 per cents., producing a dividend of £4 11*s.* 9*d.*, and now standing in the name of the Rev. William Buckle, vicar of the parish.

WILMOT LAMBERT'S CHARITY

Wilmot Lambert, by will, bearing date November 12, 1805, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on July 15, 1815, gave to the vicar of Banstead for the time being the sum of £50, to be laid out in government securities, and the dividends thereof distributed among such of the poor of the said parish as did not receive parish pay. Wilmot Lambert's Charity.

This sum was laid out in the purchase of £79 12*s.* 11*d.* 3 per cent. consols, now standing in the name of the Rev. William Buckle, and producing a dividend of £2 7*s.* 9*d.*

PARRY'S CHARITY

Richard Parry,[2] by will, dated June 10, 1817, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, July 8 in the same Parry's Charity.

[1] Vicar 1789–1822.

[2] Son of Thomas Parry (see p. 250).

year, gave £100 to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Banstead, for the benefit of the infirm poor thereof.

It appears from a memorandum of the Rev. John Eales Francis, the late vicar of the parish, that the produce of Mr. Parry's legacy was £119 0*s.* 2*d.* stock in the 3 per cent. consols, invested in the names of himself, William Woodman, and Joseph Harrison, of whom Harrison survived, but is since dead. At the time of our inquiry, September 1824, the requisite steps were about to be taken, by the executors of Harrison, for transferring this stock into the names of the present vicar and churchwardens.

The Rev. John Eales Francis, the late vicar of the parish, who died in November 1822, was incumbent of the parish upwards of thirty years, and we are informed that he was in the habit of distributing the produce of many of the charities. He is stated to have carried to one general fund the produce of the gifts of Simon Wilmot, senior, Simon Wilmot, junior, Sir Daniel Lambert, Judith Lambert, Edward Lambert, Wilmot Lambert, and Richard Parry, and to have made a distribution in money of the aggregate amount in the spring of the year amongst the poor of the parish generally, in proportion to their wants and necessities. The churchwardens were usually requested to attend to assist in the distribution, which was made according to a list prepared by Mr. Francis, but it does not appear that any regular account-book was kept by him.

DAME MARY LAMBERT'S CHARITY

Dame Mary Lambert's Charity.

Dame *Mary Lambert*, relict of Sir Daniel Lambert, by her will, dated January 26, 1768, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on June 14, 1770, gave £50 to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Banstead, upon trust that they and their successors should place out the same at interest on such securities as they should see fitting, and should, with the approbation of the minister of the said parish for the time being, once a year distribute the interest of the said sum amongst such number of the poor inhabitants of the said parish not receiving alms

therefrom, and in such proportions as the said churchwardens and overseers, with such approbation, should think fit.

It appears from the returns made to Parliament in 1786, that this legacy also was laid out in the purchase of 3 per cent. reduced annuities, producing with the additional sum of £1 1*s.* 6*d.*, £90 stock; that sum now stands in the names of the Rev. John Eales Francis, deceased, Robert Shallcrass, and Jasper Shallcrass; the dividends being £2 14*s.* per annum.

We are informed that the late vicar, Mr. Francis, was accustomed to distribute these dividends amongst such of the poor of the parish as were not in the receipt of constant parochial relief, but that since his death no dividends had been received at the bank.

MOTTEUX'S CHARITY

Motteux's Charity.

John Motteux,[1] by will, dated January 4, 1792, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury May 14, 1793, gave to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Banstead £100 bank 3 per cent. consols, in trust that they and their successors should continue the same in the said fund, and lay out the dividends thereof in the purchase of bread, to be by them distributed on the first Sunday in February in every year, amongst the poor of the said parish.

This stock now stands in the names of the Rev. William Buckle and two others. The dividends are laid out in bread, and distributed on the first Sunday in February by the vicar and churchwardens, among such of the poor of the parish as have attended the church on that day.

LUCY BURR'S CHARITY

Lucy Burr's Charity.

It is recorded in a tablet of benefactions in the church, that Mrs. *Lucy Burr* gave, in the year 1805, towards the relief of poor aged and infirm inhabitants of this parish, the sum of £5 per annum for ever, to be distributed on the

[1] Of Banstead Place and Beachamwell in Norfolk.

Monday after Advent Sunday yearly by the trustees, in such manner as they should judge proper.

Stock to the amount of £166 13*s.* 4*d.* appears to have been invested in the 3 per cent. consols as a provision for this gift, which now stands in the names of the Rev. William Buckle and two others. The dividends, amounting to £5 per annum, have been annually distributed in flannel, on the Monday after Advent Sunday, amongst aged and infirm poor of the parish.

NEWETT'S CHARITY

Newett's Charity.

John Newett, by will, bearing date November 11, 1814, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 19th of the same month, gave £100 3 per cent. consols to the minister and churchwardens of this parish, in trust that they should apply at their discretion the dividends thereof for ever to the use and benefit of such of the poor of the said parish as should not be receiving any other parochial relief.

This stock stands in the names of Jasper Shallcrass, the Rev. William Buckle, and William Steer.

The dividends have been received by Mr. Jasper Shallcrass, and have been usually distributed by him among the poor of a certain portion of the parish called the Town-end, under an erroneous impression that it was the testator's intention that his charity should be thus limited.

CATHERINE MOTTEUX'S CHARITY

Catherine Motteux's Charity.

Catherine Motteux, by her will, dated May 15, 1811, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on September 30, 1823, gave to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Banstead £150 3 per cent. consols, in trust that they and their successors should continue the same in the said fund, and lay out the dividends thereof in the purchase of bread, to be by them distributed on the first Sunday in December yearly, amongst the poor of the said parish.

This stock now stands in the names of the Rev. William Buckle and two others.

At the time of our inquiry no dividends had been received, but we were given to understand by the vicar that the dividends then due would be applied for, and distributed, according to the instructions of the will, in the ensuing month of December.

FRANCIS'S CHARITY

The Rev. *John Eales Francis*, by will, bearing date September 19, 1822, gave to the poor inhabitants of the parish of Banstead the interest and dividends to arise from the sum of £100, which he directed should, as soon as conveniently might after his decease, be invested in the purchase of stock in some permanent government fund, in the names of such persons as should be appointed for that purpose by a vestry to be held for the said parish within one month after his decease; and he willed that the said stock so to be purchased should from time to time be transferred into the names of such persons as should be appointed for that purpose at a parish vestry, and that the yearly interest and dividends to arise from the said stock should annually, on January 1, be distributed by the minister and churchwardens for the time being of the said parish, amongst the poor inhabitants thereof, whether parishioners or not, in such manner as the said minister and churchwardens should think proper. Francis's Charity.

It appears from the copy of an entry in the vestry-book of the parish, that owing to a deficiency of assets the produce of this legacy amounted only to £49 10*s*., which was laid out in the purchase of £55 10*s*. 9*d*. stock in the 3 per cent. consols in the month of January 1824, in the names of the Rev. William Buckle and two others, in pursuance of an order made at a vestry holden on the 19th of that month.

At the time of our inquiry no dividend had been received on this stock.

SMITH'S CHARITY

The last payment received on account of *Henry Smith's* charity for this parish was £9 10*s*. for the year's payment Smith's Charity.

due at Michaelmas 1822. It was distributed in linen to 65 families, such as were deemed the most distressed in the parish. (See 4th and 11th Reports.[1])

XXVI

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR RESTORING THE CHURCH, 1864

Banstead Parish Church

At a meeting held at Banstead, November 19, 1864 (Rev. E. V. Buckle in the Chair), it was resolved to take immediate steps towards the Restoration of the Church, and a Committee was appointed to carry out the object in view. In the year 1861 the South Aisle was re-built by the Lambert family, and subsequently the tower was opened, and restored, and gallery removed, at the sole expense of John Lambert, Esq., of Garratt's Hall.

The Nave and Chancels remain in their former state, much disfigured by high square pews, occupying an undue space, and rendering the amount of sittings very inadequate to the requirements of the Inhabitants. The Earl of Egmont, having consented to bear the expense of the Chancel, it was agreed at the above meeting that the time had arrived when the Inhabitants generally might fairly be called upon to contribute to the Restoration of the Nave.

The following are some of the leading features of the work

[1] Henry Smith, citizen and alderman of London, who was born and buried at Wandsworth (see S. A. C. xx. 170), made his will April 24, 1627, and left a large property to charitable uses, nearly every parish in Surrey receiving money. Different parts of his estates were assigned to different groups of parishes, and by a deed dated December 10, 1641, dealing with the Knole Seven Oak, Kempsing and Seale, Worth, Eastbrook Wood and Warbleton estates, his trustees assigned 'to the churchwardens and overseers of the poore of the parish of Banstead yearely, for the tyme being, the yearely somme of three pounds'. The proportion payable to each parish, decided on by the original trustees, continued to be paid. Banstead received the money from the trust property at Worth, the amounts received yearly from 1813 to 1818 varying from £9 18*s.* 9*d.* to £4 9*s.* 6*d.* The Commissioners appear to have regarded the Smith Charity as on the whole not badly administered.



The Church before the last restoration
From a photograph in the possession of the Editor

proposed :—Re-build Vestry Wall. New North Porch. Three new Windows, North side. Restore Mullions of Windows, and other Stonework, where necessary. Re-face Flintwork (North). Whole of Roofing re-tiled. Remove Whitewash. Restore Capitals and Columns. Improve Ventilation. Re-seat Chancel, Nave, and Aisles. Floors Levelled, and prepared with Concrete, and Tiled. New Roof. New Pulpit, &c., &c.

The whole work required to be done is, therefore, very considerable. But both the Committee and the Architect desire to preserve all old work, and make no alterations that are not absolutely essential.[1]

Plans have been prepared by G. E. Street, Esq., by which there will be an increase of accommodation of one hundred sittings, which are so much required. It is confidently believed, that when the works are completed, they will give very general satisfaction.

The sum required to cover all Expenses connected with the Nave, including Architect's charges, Clerk of the Works, etc., will be not less than £900; and the Committee beg to solicit subscriptions to enable them to carry out the work. Subscriptions may be paid as soon as convenient to the credit of the 'Banstead Church Restoration Fund' at the Banking House of Messrs. Glyn & Co., Lombard Street.

XXVII

BANSTEAD NATIONAL SCHOOL IN 1865

The following is a specimen of an annual Account of the School before the passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1870.

In 1852 a Committee had been constituted which drew

[1] It cannot be said that effect was given to this desire. Lancet windows were, for instance, substituted for a perpendicular window at the east end, and a new window for that 'wyndowe in the west end of the Church behynde the South dore conteyning two daies', for which John Woodcroft, the vicar of Banstead in 1465, had left money in his will (P. C. Canterbury, 10 Godyn).

up the following Rules for the Banstead Church of England National Boys' School.[1]

1. Scholars are admitted at the age of six years, but the Committee may, in special cases, allow them to enter at an earlier age.

2. An order for admission will be given to each child by the Secretary of the Committee on entering the school, which will also state the amount of payment to be made by the child.

3. The payments of Scholars are regulated according to the means of their Parents: but all Scholars go thro' the same course of instruction.

4. There are three rates of payment:—the first, six shillings quarterly, or sixpence per week, the second fourpence per week; and the third twopence per week, and the Committee decides which of these amounts each Scholar shall pay.

5. All Scholars who are out Parishioners pay either six shillings quarterly, or sixpence per week.

6. All payments are made in advance.

7. The Master accounts for all payments to the Treasurer of the School funds.

8. Scholars whose payments are in arrear are subject to be excluded from the School, at the discretion of the Committee.

9. The Scholars assemble for Prayers every morning at nine o'clock. An attendance book is kept, and a mark placed against the names of those who (are) absent, and of those who are late for Prayers.

10. A Time Table, detailing the course of daily instruction is hung up in the School.

11. The Religious Instruction of the Scholars comprises The Holy Scriptures, the Catechism, the Liturgy of the

[1] The following information is taken partly from the minute book now in the possession of Colonel F. A. H. Lambert. The Committee originally consisted of *ex officio* members, the Vicar, the Rev. W. L. Buckle, the Curate, the Rev. R. Higgins, and Mr. Wood, churchwarden, and the following: Messrs. Clowes, Kemble, Lambert, D. Lambert, Philpott, G. Harrison, and H. Steer.

Church of England, and Church Psalmody. These subjects are taught at such hours as the Clergyman of the Parish appoints. In other respects the arrangement of the course of Instruction is under the supervision of the Committee.

12. The Master brings the Scholars to Church whenever Divine Service is celebrated during School hours.

13. An annual Examination of the Scholars is held previous to the Harvest Holidays, and rewards distributed to those who have attended regularly, behaved well, and advanced satisfactorily in their studies.

14. The Holidays are—A Month at Harvest Time—A week at Christmas—Easter Monday and Tuesday—Whit Monday and Tuesday—And all Saturdays.

Rule 3 was modified in 1857 so as to read 'that the Clergyman of the Parish should have the superintendence of the Religious and Moral Instruction of children whose parents are Members of the Church of England; but that no child shall be taught the Catechism of the Church of England, or receive religious instruction in the School whose parents or guardians shall on conscientious grounds object in writing thereto'. But in the same year the committee declined to allow a Dissenter to sit on the committee.

It was at this time proposed to build a new schoolroom and master's house, the accommodation in the building then used (and now pulled down) nearly opposite the Woolpack not being adequate, and in order to secure a grant from the Education Department, which insisted on one management, the girls' school, which had been carried on for many years by the Misses Aubertin, was brought under the committee. The new building was erected under a trust deed of July 21, 1857, on its present site, which was given by Mr. John Lambert of Garratt's, the Education Department contributing a grant of £375. It was opened in 1858, and the Government inspector reported in December, 'Excellent premises and well furnished. The master has passed his examination for a certificate, but an annual grant cannot be allowed at the next Inspection unless a

marked improvement be shown. At present the writing is the only good subject.'

The school at this time suffered from a series of bad masters, one being dismissed for immorality and another for cruelty, but in 1862 Mr. Henry Knibbs was appointed schoolmaster and Miss Knibbs schoolmistress, and in 1864 the inspector reported that ' This school is well conducted by the Master and well looked after by the Clergyman '.

In 1865, the year for which the account is given, the average attendance of children was 68.

It may be added, to complete the history, that in 1874 the managers and subscribers unanimously agreed at a meeting held on May 30 to transfer the school to the Banstead and Kingswood School Board, and the land and buildings were conveyed to the board accordingly for the purposes of the Education Act, reserving always to the vicar and churchwardens of Banstead the free use of the school buildings, except the residence of the teacher, on all Sundays and at such other times as they were not required for the purposes of a public elementary school.

A school was also founded by Lady Arden in 1837, Mrs. Spencer, as lady of the manor, granting a rood, part of Burgh Heath, waste of the manor, to the vicar and churchwardens for the erection of a school for the poor children of the parish of Banstead in the principles of true religion and useful knowledge, and another school at Burgh Heath was founded by the Wesleyans in 1880.

The number of children on the register in 1911 was as follows : [1]

Banstead Council School, 285.
Burgh Heath Church of England, 69.
Wesleyan, 47.
Tadworth Council School, 147.

[1] Thirty-ninth Report of Surrey Education Committee, July 1911.

BANSTEAD NATIONAL SCHOOL

ANNUAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1865

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year	37	8	2
Voluntary Subscriptions	67	15	6
Children's Payments	33	16	3
Grant from Committee of Council for Half-year	18	5	1
By Sale of Copybooks, Pencils, &c.	1	15	2
	£159	0	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Master and Mistress' fixed Salary	60	0	0
Allowance of Pence to Master	11	11	4½
Allowance of Government Grant to ditto	8	0	0
Fire Insurance to Midsummer, 1865	1	7	0
School Materials (as per Bills)	6	17	8½
Bills for Fuel	11	18	5
Andrews' Bill (Printing)	0	13	6
Cooper's ditto (Repairs)	0	19	6
Marter's ditto (Carpenter)	4	7	8
Dods' ditto (Shrubs)	0	5	0
Blacksmith's ditto	0	9	2
Taylor's ditto (Plumber and Glazier)	16	8	3
Bill for Gravel	0	15	0
Testimonial to Miss Knibbs	2	2	0
School Clock repaired	0	5	0
Rewards after Examination	1	14	6
Monitors and Sweepers	3	7	0
Labourer for Hedges, &c.	0	18	4
	131	19	5
Balance in hand	27	0	9
	£159	0	2

E. V. BUCKLE, Treasurer.

H. LAMBERT, G. G. GLYN, } Auditors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

	£	s.	d.
Aubertin, Mrs.	2	0	0
Aubertin, Miss	2	0	0
Buckle, Rev. W. L. (the late)	6	0	0
Buckle, Miss	1	0	0
Buckle, Colonel	2	0	0
Buckle, Captain C. M., R.N.	1	0	0
Buckle, Lieut. C. R., R.N.	0	10	6
Buckle, Rev. E. V.	1	1	0
Burnell, Mrs. (the late)	2	2	0
Cookes, Mrs. J.	2	2	0
Collett, Mrs.	0	5	0
Cooper, Mr. and Mrs.	1	0	0
Egmont, the Earl of	5	0	0
Glyn, G. G., Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Goslett, W., Esq.	2	2	0
Carried up	33	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Brought up	33	2	6
Hohler, H. B., Esq.	3	3	0
Hudson, G. F., Esq.	2	2	0
Lambert, B., Esq.	3	3	0
Lambert, J., Esq.	10	0	0
Lambert, Mrs. J.	1	0	0
Lambert, Miss	1	0	0
Lambert, H., Esq.	3	3	0
Lambert, A., Esq.	1	1	0
Marter, Mr.	0	10	0
Mullens, Mrs.	2	0	0
Richardson, Mr.	1	0	0
Robertson, J., Esq.	3	0	0
Steer, Mr. H.	1	0	0
Steer, Mr. G.	1	0	0
Selsby, Mr.	0	10	0
Wood, Mr.	1	1	0
	£67	15	6

XXVIII

POPULATION STATISTICS, 1801–1911

FROM THE CENSUS RETURNS

Year	Persons	Inhabited houses
1801	717	140
1811	882	157
1821	940	165
1831	991	185
1841	1168	223
1851	1270	233
1861	1461	275
1871	1668	312
1881	1995 + 1831 [1] = 3826	365
1891	2338 + 2222 [1] = 4560	438
1901	2947 + 2677 [1] = 5624	557
1911	4070 + 2661 [1] = 6731	809

Note that the returns are for the civil parish, not for the ecclesiastical parish, from which the southern part was

[1] Inmates and officials of the London County Lunatic Asylum.

separated in 1838 to form part of the ecclesiastical parish of St. Andrew's, Kingswood. In 1911 the population of the ecclesiastical parish of Banstead, including the lunatic asylum, was 5,544.

The area varies somewhat in the different returns. At first it is given as 5,840 acres, later (in 1851) as 5,518 acres, the figure given in the tithe apportionment of 1841. The more recent returns give 5,557 acres (to which the return for 1901 adds 4 acres of water). The area for the later returns was supplied by the Ordnance Survey Department, and must therefore be more correct.

XXIX

MAP OF BANSTEAD IN 1841, WITH NOTES

The map is based on the tithe-map of 1841.

The total area according to the tithe survey was 5,518 acres, of which 1,375 acres were Common.

The land-owners numbered 34, of whom the Rev. W. L. Buckle was by far the largest (Warren Farm, Great Burgh, North Tadworth, Preston, and Canons.) Among the others were Lady Arden (Nork), Lord Egmont (Reads Rest), Mrs. Spencer (Banstead Park), Daniel Lambert (Perrotts and Well House), John Lambert (Well Farm), William Lambert, John Motteux (Banstead Place), Robert Shallcrass (Green Lane Farm), Robert Vernon (Copthill), Felix Ladbrooke at Tadworth, and Mrs. Hudson (Tadworth Court).

The place-names, though some are derived from position, or some physical characteristic, such as Westfield or Stoney Land, generally preserve the names of former owners or occupiers, whose families in most cases have long vanished from the parish. The continuity of local names over long periods is indeed striking, a continuity much greater than that of the families, which have lived in the place.

The mediaeval records generally do not mention land by name, or give situations or boundaries, but refer to the

land 'which was formerly that of William Monk', or 'of John Long', as the case may be. In the case of families which had many members, the identification of a particular piece of land on the strength of a name may therefore be open to doubt, unless corroborated by other evidence, though the names of tenants at the time of the Surveys evidently tended to be retained.

The names do not in themselves present striking peculiarities, and can no doubt all be paralleled in other parishes in the South of England.[1]

The date 1325 refers to the Extent of 1325, that of 1680 to the Survey of that date, 1618 to a terrier of land which ought to pay tithe to the vicarage. The others are from the Court Roll and miscellaneous documents.

Allum Field.

Field called Allen Field (1570)

Parcell of arrable called Allen field 7 acres held freely with Copthill (1680).

Banstead Down.

The Abbot of Chertsey is alleged to have had his sheep on Bansted Doune (1324), Banstead Downe (1501). In the depositions in Moy's case (1545, see p. 164) it is said 'There is a certene downe callyd Bansted Down and ther is a certene heth callyd Bansted heth and begynyth at Borow and goyth to Crepers howse'.

Order of the Manorial Court that no one cut any furze for three years in the Common Downe of Banstead (1557).

A parcell of comon called Banstead Downes conteyning 300 acres more or less abutting on Freedowns on the East, on the parishes of Sutton Cheame and Ewell on the North-West, on the lands of Christopher Buckle Esq., and on Banstead Field on the South and East (1680).

Celia Fiennes (Through England on a Side-saddle in the time of William and Mary) says that the greatest pleasure of Epsom is either Banstead Downs where is good aire and

[1] e.g. the customary of the Manor of Crondal in 1567 contains many identical names, such as Longcroft, le Hoke, le Sole, &c. (Hampshire Record Society, 1890).

good rideing for coaches and horses with a pleasant view of the country, or else Boxhill.

But the term was used vaguely for a much greater extent of ground than now. (See Introduction, p. 17.) 'Banstead Downs need no description other than this, that being so near London and surrounded as they are with pleasant villages the ground smooth level and dry (even in but a few Hours after Rain) they conspire to make the most delightful spot of that kind in all this part of Britain.' (From A Tour of the whole Island of Great Britain (1748), i. 256.)

The hollow to the south of Belmont Station is called Catinhand Bottom in Edwards' Road Book (1801), the name being evidently a corruption of Katherine Hanell (1557). The Bottome called Catherine Hannell (1680). According to Edwards an obelisk erected by subscription in 1745 stood near.

Stevenson (General View of the Agriculture of Surrey, 1813) says: 'the most remarkable Downs are those of Bansted, Epsom, and Clandon: the first was formerly noticed for its sweet mutton, the last is now considered as affording better feed than any of the other Downs: probably because it is not stocked so hard.' Though generally an advocate of enclosure he observes as against those who contended that Downs ought to be broken up: 'Few kinds of soil support such a close healthy and nourishing sward as the Downs do: and few kinds of soil pay worse while under the plough, or are so difficult to be converted into grass again, if once broken up' (pp. 480, 481).

The Act for the management of the Banstead Commons (1893) enumerates them as Banstead Downs, Banstead Heath, Burgh Heath, and Park Downs.

Banstead Heath. (See also **Banstead Down.**)

Common of the Lady called Bansted Heth (1535).

The Lords Common called Bansted Heath (1559).

Bansted Heathe containing 600 acres (1598).

The Common of Bansted commonly called Walton, otherwise Bansted Heath (1637).

Parcell of Comon called Banstead Heath conteyning

300 acres more or less abutting on the demesne lands and comons belonging to the Mannor of Kingswood on the S. and E. on the comons belonging to the Mannor of Walton on the W. and on the lands of Christopher Buckle on the N. (1680).

(This does not apparently include the southern part of the heath.)

In 1771 Thomas Muggeridge was presented for pulling down and removing the ancient boundary cross which stood on Kingswood Common, which was the boundary cross that parted the Manor from the Manor of Kingswood.

Banstead Park.

The park is referred to in the account of 1277, and the Extent of 1325. In 1283 Gregory de Rokesle keeper of the manor was ordered to make a trench (? clearing) from the gate of Bansted Park across the park towards Kingswood 100 ft. wide and another from E. to W. so that the wood to be cut down be sold to the King's benefit.

Wood called Bansted Parke (1540 and 1598—at the latter date by estimation 160 acres).

In 1623 John Lambert had a lease of all that part of the Parke called Bansted Olde Parke by estimacion 92 acres.

Two parcells of woodland called Bansted Parke and Lords wood conteyning 200 acres more or less (1680).

Bansted Park (1712).

Banstead Park (1801).

In 1841 it belonged to Mrs. Spencer.

Banstead Place.

Formerly a holding called Carpenters. In 1625 Simon Willmott let to Raphe Killicke one barne being the lesser of the two belonging to a mesuage called Carpenters and 3 cloases called Solandes (18 acres) 2 cloases called Solande Grove and Berryefeilde (12 acres) 2 cloases called Wimseyes (12 acres) and Crosseclose (1½ acres). (See also p. 251.)

In 1841 Banstead Place belonged to John Motteux, who owned the land to the east and south, all of which was farmed by Jaspar Shallcrass.

Banstead Street.

Le Hyestrete (1433).

Licence to let a messuage in Bansted Street (1574).

Bansted Street (1680).

Barnfield (S.E. of **Copthill**).

In 1680 and earlier this was a tenement called Whites.

Barnfield (next Palmers piece in Common Field). This appears in a map of the Demesne lands of 1801 as Tallas Close.

Great and Little Beaconfield.

The Great Beacon field, the Little Beacon field, the Broad field, the Tumbefield, the two picked fields, &c. (in a list of Buckle property, 1723). Edwards refers to the beacon and the field still retaining the name of Beacon Field (1801).

Blakesfield.

Blakefield (1325) do. 7 acres (1364)
a close called Blakefeild containing 7 acres (1598).

Two parcells of arrable called Blakefields 7 acres (1680).

(A map of the demesne land of 1801 shows as Blakefield the field of 14 acres east of the Churchyard which the tithe-map calls Town or Pound field (14 acres). Blakesfield on the tithe-map is the field still known by that name (7 acres), and the map of 1801 is apparently incorrect).

Board Field.

Parcell of arrable called Boardfield ($1\frac{1}{2}$ acres) (1680). Perhaps a confusion with Boadefield.

Two acres called Boadefield adjoyning to the Churchyard of Bansted on the East, held by John Lambert (1680). Bodefield (1618).

(The Bode family were bondmen in the fourteenth century.)

Bolter's Lane, &c.

Boulters Lane (1557).

Thomas Kyllick ordered by the Manorial Court to make

a sufficient way in his land called Bulters for carriages and horses (1560).

The gate called Boulters Gate ordered to be repaired (1584).

Land in Bansted Field called Boulter's Shott (1590).

A close called Boulters (1618).

Little Boulters, Boulters Shott and Boulters Close (1680).

Borrodells.

Edward Gatland the elder in 1742 mortgaged, and John Lambert in 1745 was admitted to, a copyhold messuage or tenement and about a rood of land heretofore in the possession of Thomas Borrodell. Borrodell was buried at Banstead in 1717.

Bridgetts.

Close called Bridges (1618).

Parcell of land called the Bridgetts 1½ acres abutting on Bansted Street on the South (1680). It probably preserves the name of the Brygger or Brugger family which appears in the Court Roll of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Burgh.

The name is spelt in a great variety of ways.

Berge (1086), Bergh (1302 and 1489), Borow (1541), Borough (1650), Burgh (1700). The Bourrough End as opposed to the Town End (1780).

Great Burgh.

Messuage at Bergh held by John de Bures (1332).

Manor of Westbergh (1432).

Westburgh (1504). The Manor of Westborough (1598).

Christofer Buckle purchased of the Merlands the Mannor or Mannors of Borowe, alias Westburgh alias Westborough, and the Mannor of Preston (1615).

Christopher Buckle held in 1740 all those Manors or reputed Manors of Burrow, alias Westburgh alias West Borrow, Preston, Little Borrow, and North Tadworth, and all that capital messuage tenement or mansion house called Burrough.

In 1841 Great Borough belonged to the Revd. W. L. Buckle, and was rented by Lord Egmont.

Little Burgh.

Litelberwe (1432). Litilbergh (1489).

The Manor of Lyttle Berghe (1598).

Little Burrow purchased by Sir Christopher Buckle (1627).[1] (See also under **Drudgefield** for field names of land in Little Burgh, and Edwards' reference to the house).

Burgh Wood.

Berghewode (1432). It has no doubt been reduced in size. Ground lately grubbed up by the Burroughes Wood containing 4 acres (1723).

Burgh Heath. (See also under **Tadworth.**)

The heth bytwene Adworth and Bansted hath byn callyd Borow heth and is the comen of Bansted. The heth that lieth next to Edward Marlondes howse is called Borow heth, and that that lieth next to it is called Adworth heth (1545 Moys v. tenants of Banstead). On the other hand, it was averred that one heath is called Borow heth and Bansted heth and Walton heth and the other heth hath byn callyd Bansted heth and not Adworth heth (do.).

Grant of an acre of waste towards the north end of Burrough Heath (1581).

Common belonging to this manor called Burrow Heath (1652).

Borough Heath (1680). The heath called Burrough Heath or Banstead Heath (1732).

Butts.

The name may come from a tenant of the name (see the rental of 1598), but more probably comes from a Butt (more commonly used in the plural, Butts) used for archery. John Lambert's will, 1533 (p. 159) speaks of a butt lying by Carsalton way. By the Act 3 Henry VIII, c. 3, every man under the age of forty was required to have a bow and arrows and exercise shooting, and it was enacted 'that Buttes be made in every citie Towne and place according to the lawe of auncient tyme used, and that the inhabitants

and dwellers in every of theym be compelled to make and contynewe such buttes'. A further Act, 33 Henry VIII, c. 9, again required bows to be kept and Buttes to be made and provided penalties for failing to maintain them. At the View of Frankpledge, October 13, 22 Elizabeth, various persons were presented for not having bows and arrows according to statute, and at the View next year eighty-four tenants and residents in Banstead appeared with bows and arrows, and the rest subsequently produced them.

Acre lying in Butts peece (1680).

Canons and Canhatch.

These names refer to the Canons of Southwark (see p. 11). A hatch is a small gate.

There was a Canonefeld in 1325 in the demesne, but its situation is not clear.

The Rectory of Banstead called Canon Parsonage (1522). The mansion house of the Rectory or Parsonage of Banstead called Canon (Marriage settlement of Philip Moys, 1578, which also refers to a field called Canonham).

Capitall messuage called Cannons or Somerfield (1636).

The Rectory or Parsonage of Bansted called Cannons (1648).

A deed of 1659 relating to the shares of some of co-heirs of Henry Moys, speaks of the ponds or stewes of the Rectory of the Parish Church of Bansted.

Farm of the Rectory called Cannons or Sommerfield, alias Southmerfield (1725).

In 1841 Canonsfarm belonged to the Rev. W. L. Buckle, and was farmed by Thomas Harrison.

Messuage called Canhatch (1659).

Messuage and 1 acre held by Richard Parr, Doctor of Divinity, called Canhatch (1680).

Two closes of arrable land called Cannon hams belonged then to Dr. Parr.

The area of Canhatch had been increased in 1841 by enclosure from the Common.

Catsbrains.

Richard Kilyk surrenders to the use of Roger Lambert

4 acres in le Cattsbrayn on the north side of Croydon waye, and an acre called Pitlonde lying on the north of the aforesaid way (1544).

Cattsbrayne, 14 acres (1680).

(Wright, Dialect Dictionary, gives ' Catsbrains ' with the meaning of a rough clayey soil full of stones, or a mixture of clay and chalk soil. N. E. D. gives ' Catbrain '.)

Chalkpit Close.

This appears to have been called Farneyclose in 1680. Possibly it preserves the name of the Farnicroft family. (See **Farmcroft.**)

Chavecroft.

The two chawcrofts (1648).

The two shawcrofts (1713).

Chandlers Meadow.

Five acres called Championsfeilde, lying between the highway from Riegate to Kingston on the W. and Bansted on the S., and a field called Persons feilde on the E. (1611). (See also under **Richardson's Meadow.**) Chambletts, 5 acres abutting on Banstead Heath on the S.W., and on Great Borough on the N.E., held by George Puplett with Horsecroft in 1680. Horsecroft and Chamlett, alias Champions, together 11 acres, were bought by Thomas Lambert, 1698.

Chapel Grove.

Chappell Grove with the Sheepwalk (1648).

The Chappel Grove with the Sheep Walk (1713).

Chucks.

No doubt so called from the family of that name. John Chuk held a virgate of land in 1369, and was employed on building in 1377, but the name does not occur in the Parish Register.

Tenement called Chukkys, otherwise called Crouchers (1489).

A parcell of ground in a close called Chucks (1618).

Parcell of arrable land called Chuckes (1680).

Chucks (1789).

Cockpitt.

An acre lying in the furlong called Cokputte (1411).

Three acres in Cockpitt surrendered by Thos. Gawen (1594). Cockpit lands (1607).

Close of arrable called Cockpitt (1680).

Coffeedown.

Thomas Staunton made an encroachment in the Common Field called Coffadown (1533).

A close of land called Coffee Downe conteyning 5 acres (1680).

Colley Hill.

Parcel of land called the Harpe adjoining to a hill called Colley Hill in Bansted (1659 and 1724).

Collins Land.

At a Court held in 1416 the Prior of St. Mary Overey adduced in evidence of his right to hold certain lands called Colyneslond, a grant by Robert de Berew and Matilda his wife of 14 acres of land which are called Colinesland.

Two closes of arrable land called Collinsland, 10 acres abutting on Potters Lane on the west and on Paschal acre on the east were held by Dr. Parr in 1680.

Common Field.

The general position is clearly indicated by the names preserved on the tithe-map, and traces of minute sub-division common in such fields can still be seen on it.[1]

The common field appears to have been divided into an East Field and West Field (and apparently into more divisions or sub-divisions).

The following examples from the Court Roll will show the great intermixture of holdings. John King, carpenter, surrenders (3 Henry V) an acre and a rood lying severally in a certain field (campo) called Westfield in Banstede, of which half an acre is called le longehalf acre, one rood lies

[1] For common fields still existing in parts of England, see Slater, English Peasantry and the enclosure of Common Fields, especially the map and description of Laxton, p. 8.

there between the land of Arnold Loveland on the south and the land of the aforesaid John on the north, one rood between the land of John Harward on the south and Richard Colcok on the north, and another rood is at le Westhegge.

Among the lands held by Thomas Hunt lying in various parcels in the fields (Campis) of Banstede (Ct. Roll 2 Henry V and 5 Henry V) was an acre with a rood of land called le Hawelond, lying in a certain field called le Estfeld, and 3 acres lying there at le Shorteheggh stretching towards the high way called le Hogge street. The name Hawelond would seem to imply that enclosure had already begun, and if le Shorteheggh may be identified with Shortedge, the common field in the fifteenth century would appear to have stretched from Potters Lane to the eastern boundary of the parish. This is consistent with the fact that in 1533 the Court Roll contains an injunction that no tenant shall pasture or conduct his sheep beyond a certain way in the common field called Croydon Way before the feast of All Saints, and that le Shott de Cattsbrayne is referred to in 1550, for shot indicates an acre in a common field, and Catsbrain is on the extreme east of the parish. Further, it appears from the Court Roll of 5 Edward VI, that Edwards Croft was in the Est Fyelde, and Edwards Croft was in, or close to, what was later called Stoneyland.

When John Lambert's death was presented in 1533 he held a number of small pieces of land, such as half an acre in le Soole Shott (which indicates that Soles was at one time in the common field), and '11 acres 3 roods lying separately in separate pieces in Bansted in the Common field there called le Aldehey'.

Regulations from time to time were made by the Manorial Court with regard to the common fields, e.g. as to putting hogs or sheep into them after the corn was carried (12 Eliz.). In 1514 tenants having lands in divers shots called Bulters Shott, Holden Shott, and a shot abutting on Cheyham Way were required to conform to the ancient custom of sowing at the same time conjointly in one shot one year,

in another shot the second year, and in another shot the third year, leaving, when one or two shots were sown, the residue unsown.

There has never been any enclosure Act for Banstead, but the survey of 1680 shows that a great deal of the common fields was then enclosed, e.g. John Lambert held three closes of land, called Upper, Middle, and Lower Common field closes, abutting on Boulters Lane on the west, on the down on the north, and upon the common field on the east. But as he also held three acres lying severally and adjoyning the Upper Common field close on the west, four acres lying severally in Holden Shott, &c., it is clear that the common field, though held in separate ownership, was not all of it enclosed with hedges. The holding of Alexander Lambert in right of Anne his wife (born Killick) shows as much intermixture of lots almost as in the fifteenth century, e.g., two acres of land lying severally in the common field abutting on the way leading to Sutton on the east and on the way to Cheame on the west, and one parcell of 3 roods abutting on the way to Sutton on the west, &c. But he also held larger pieces such as a parcell conteyning 9 acres adjoyning to Holden Shott on the west.

There seems to be no indication at Banstead of the custom of annually exchanging or reapportioning holdings in the common field, such as existed in some places.

(See also under **Coffeedown** and **Shelf**.)

Copley.

In 1841 it belonged to Robert Vernon.

Copthill.

A tithingman for Coppedehulle appears in the Court Roll (1378). Coppedhall (1432), Copydhill (1553), Copthill (1663).

Messuage, &c., called Copthill, held by John Smith (1680).

In the sale (1745) by the sisters and co-heirs of Lambert Ludlow, of farme and lands now called Copthill, containing

by estimation 50 acres to John Berry of Bansted, yeoman, the following parcels of land are specified: two called West Fields 13 acres, Hale 4 acres, Great and Little piece 6 acres: Great Ham and Little Ham 6 acres, Longlands 6 acres; Upper Close 4 acres, Barkside close 4 acres; Round Haw ½ acre, all arable.

In 1841 it was owned and farmed by Robert Vernon.

Copthorne.

Apparently Copthall in 1680.

Courtfield.

The obligation to fence round the Court is referred to in the Extent of 1325, but its situation is not defined. Court Farm was always part of the demesne.

A close called le Courtfeld containing 30 acres (1540 and 1598).

ffoure parcells of arrable land called Courtffields conteyning 30 acres (1680).

Close called Courthaw (1618).

Two parcells of arrable land called Court hawes conteyning 5 acres (1680).

Court field, 30 acres in five fields, 1801.

Court Farm in 1841, belonged to Mrs. Spencer, and was farmed by William Steer.

Cresslands.

Apparently Crutchland in 1680.

Close called Crutchland (1618).

Crocks.

Two parcells of arable called Croxes, 11 acres, held freely with Copthill (1680).

Culver Field. (See **Drudge Field.**)

Derber's-land.

This probably preserves the name of the bondmen Dosbard or Dorbard in the time of Edward III (see p. 93).

Tenement held by the rod called Dawbers (1430).

Admission of John Lambert to two closes called Durbers-land and Turnerscroft containing 20 acres (1587).

Darbyes land and Page's acre (15 acres) (1680).
In 1841 it belonged to John Lambert.

Dicelands.

Three parcels of arable land called Dicelands held by Thomas Puplett (1680).

Field called Diceland purchased by Robert Shallcross, 7 acres (1745).

Doctors Wood. (See **Swingfield.**)

Drudgefield.

Possibly a reference to the crops grown there (see p. 48).

George Covert was ordered to fell an oke overhanging the highway and growing in a close called Dredgefield (1558).

Two Culverfields, two Dredge fields, Tumberfield, two pickett fields, Little Furrs field, and a parcel of land grubbed up, all of which lands are situate in Little Burrough (1662).

Arrable land held by Christopher Buckle by free deed called Picket Fields, Timber fields, Culver fields, Upper Dredge Field, and Lower Dredge Field, abutting on the lands called Great Burgh on the west and Potters Lane on the east (1680).

Dungeon Hill.

Great Dungells Hill and Little Dungells Hill (1680).

The name appears to be the same in Dyngelleshawe (1425), and to preserve the name of William Dongehilde, who held half a virgate and one farthingland in 1325, or some other member of his family.

Dunnymans (or **Paramores**). (See under the latter.)

The name Dunnymans does not occur in the survey of 1680. Three parcels of arable called Leadlands and Boulters Shot, 12 acres, abutting on Bansted Downs on the north and on Potters Lane on the south (1680).

Middle Dunnymans, heretofore part of the field called Upper Ludland (1844).

This land in 1841 was owned and farmed by Robert Shallcrass.

Elder Stubb.

Close called Elderstubble (1618).

Four acres of arable called Elder Stubb (1680).

Ellsham.

This was always part of the demesne.

Elmesham (1325 and 1364).

A close called Elmesans containing 38 acres (1540).

Two parcells of 16 acres and three of 18 acres of arrable land called Elsoms (1680).

Elshams, four fields containing 37 acres (1801).

Farmcroft.

Thomas Woodman held by copy of Court Roll a barn and 4 parcels of land called Westfields and Farnecrofts 20 acres, abutting on Bansted Street on the east and on the demesne lands on the west (1680). Edward Lambert was admitted under Simon Wilmot's will to copyhold lands lately purchased by Thomas Harris, called Farncrofts (1768).

Farnecrofts was no doubt identical with Robards at Farnecroft, held by Allan Woodman in 1598, for Adams at Farnecroft was then free land, the distinction being traceable in the Extent of 1325, which shows Adam holding free land and Robert holding one farthingland containing a messuage and 12 acres in villenage. The tenant of 'Farnecroftes' was presented in 1422 for default of suit of Court.

Fetticroft.

No doubt the same as Fidelond (1325), or Videlond (1364). (See pp. 76 and 93.) It appears from the Court Roll, 17 Henry VII, that Thurstons, Turners, and le fideland were on the north side of the lane leading to Woodmerstone.

Messuage with garden called Fidecrofts (1550).

Close called Fiddicrofts (1618).

Parcel of ground (i.e. Well House garden) on the west side of a copyhold enclosed Field called Feddicroft, whereon Sir Daniel Lambert had built a brick wall (1765).

Foxburrow.

Foxberry (1640). Close called Foxburie, about 3 acres (1650).

Furzefield.

Great Furzefield was evidently the parcel of land called Hethe in 1540.

Three parcells of arrable land called ffurzefields conteyning 30 acres, i.e. including Little Furzefield (1680). The wood now called the Ruffets was then Furzefield Wood. Great and Little Furzefield (1801).

Furzelands.

The Furze closes belonging to Mrs. Moys (1680).

Great and Little Galley Hill.

Two parcells called Gollands hill 8½ acres (1680). This was Great Galley Hill. Little Galley Hill is no doubt represented by two closes containing 6 acres called Longcloses (1680).

The Galley Hills on Banstead Downs of the Ordnance Map are no doubt represented by Galow Hill, for cutting furze on which John Parker of Cheam and another were in mercy in 1514. (See also Edwards, p. 247.)

Grubbed Wood.

This was woodland called Furzefield (12 acres), belonging to Richard Parr, Doctor of Divinity, who lived at Canhatch in 1680.

Garlick Hill.

Field called Garlick Hill (1648 and 1713).

Garratts.

A family name, e.g. Thomas Garrard, first tithing man in 1489.

Geffrey Lamberd of Wodmerstone purchases from Elizabeth and Alleyn Colcok the lands and tenements which some time were Thomas Garard's in Bansted (1533).

Tenement and Customary land called Garrards, lately held by Geoffrey Lamberd (1598).

Garratts (1601).



Garratts Hall

(Now belonging to Colonel F. A. H. Lambert and occupied by Mrs. Horace Davies)

Garretts and two parcells of land called Monks, conteyning 15 acres, abutting on the King's Highway on the north, and on the demesne lands on the east and south held by John Lambert (1680) (Monekes londe, 1364).

Garretts (1698).

Garretts (1776).

In 1841 it belonged to John Ladbrooke.

Gillumsfield.

Lands called Guyllams held by Jeffery Lambard (1563). A Thomas Gillen is referred to in the Tadworth Court Roll, 1393. (See also Gyllum, p. 142.)

Goddards. (See under **Saunders.**)

Green Lane.

Lane called Green Lane lying between Furzeland and Lurcocks Deane (1570). Furres Lane, alias Green Lane (1581).

Green Lane (1680).

The Hales.

Arrable land called Westfields, and arrable land called Hale (1680).

(See **Copthill.**)

Hollands.

Field called Holland (1618).

Messuage and close of land called Holland held by the widow of Dr. Richard Harris. (Now Yewlands.) Also two parcells of arrable called Holland abutting on her land on the south (1680).

Seven acres called Hollands. (Lease by William Lambert to William Ashby 1789.)

Horsecroft.

Close called Horsecrofts containing 5 acres, held by George Puplett by free deed with Chambletts (1680).

(See under **Chandlers Meadow.**)

In 1841 it belonged to Robert Shallcrass.

Hook.

(Chalkpit Hook, &c.).

These fields no doubt preserve the name of la Hoke (given as 39½ acres in 1325, le Hoke 39 acres in 1364), part of the arable of the demesne. The word, meaning corner, is appropriate to the tongue of land running up between Banstead Wood and the Ruffitts to a point near Perrotts.

Close called le Hooke, containing 60 acres (1540 and 1598).

Seaven parcells of arrable land called Hookes, 74 acres (1680).

A map of the demesne land in 1801 shows that the various Hooks extended to the northern hedge of the fields which are cut by Holly Lane.

Hundred Acres.

Now occupied by the Lunatic Asylum, and formerly called the Freedown. Evidently the frithdonus of 1325, where the tenants had certain common rights (p. 63). Le ffredowne containing 100 acres (1540): the freedowne conteyning by estimation 100 acres in the occupation of Daniel Lambert abutting upon the Comon Downes on the W. and on Woodmansturne Downes on the E. (1680).

In 1801 it appears as the Hundred Acres.

In 1841 it belonged to Mrs. Spencer.

Hydemans.

Hydeman does not occur as a personal name in the Parish Register, nor is it in the Extent of 1325, but it appears in the Court Roll in the fifteenth century. (Henry Hydeman was presented by the Tadworth tithingman in 1430.)

Tenement and land called Hydemans (1598).

A ffeild called Hidemans in the occupation of Philip Moys (1618).

Two closes called Hidemans (14 acres) belonging to Dr. Parr (1680).

The Knolls.

Now woodland.

Larks Land.

Larklands, part of the demesne (1801).

Layfield.

Field called Layfield (1618). Parcell of arable called Layfield 11½ acres held by Daniell Lambert (1680). The state of cultivation is not shown on the tithe-map. It was no doubt arable.

Leggs Lane.

Leggeswaye (1378). A gate near Leggs Lane to be repaired (1565).

A close of enclosed land lying near Banstead Church called Leggs Lane close abutting on Bansted Street on the south and adjoining to Leggs Lane on the east (1680).

Leglane close (1728). Also Leggsland (1618).

Lordsgrovefield.

le Losegrovefild (1432).

The Lords Grassfeild (mentioned with other Buckle property, 1723).

Lords Wood.

A wood called Lords Wood close by Bansted Park containing 10 acres (1598).

Lordswood in the Lord of the Mannors owne occupation with Bansted Park conteyning 200 acres more or less (1680).

Lords Wood (1801).

The origin of Lords Wood is not clear, but in view of the great diminution of the area of Stagbury (q.v.) it would seem that it occupies part of what was Stagbury in the Middle Ages. Though now part of Banstead Wood it was clearly not originally part of the park.

Lunch Field.

Two closes called the Lunches adjoining Farrotts Downe 3 acres (1634). Lunch Field (1746). (Lunch is, according to Skeat, a variant of lump, a small shapeless mass.)

Maggotsland.

Maggot does not appear in the Parish Register, nor in the Extent of 1325, but does so in the Court Roll of the fifteenth century (e.g., Richard Magot, 1430).

Twelve acres called Magottlondes, formerly held by Roger atte Hythe (1507).

Magotland and Magothill (1598).

Maggothaw (1618).

Two parcells of arable called Maggottland 10 acres, near Copthill (1680).

Maple Long.

This and the meadows to the north appear in a map of the demesne lands of 1801 as Great and Little Marefield. (The road then ran through the buildings of Court Farm, and was subsequently diverted to the west.) Marefield probably represents Merefield (1540), the name referring to the pond, but the survey of 1680 calls these fields 'Markefourlong', and Holly Lane the Markefurlong lane.

Great Marks.

An acre at le Marke (1378). Robert in the lane surrenders land at le Marke by the field (campum) of Wodemersthorn (1412). Two acres at le Mark, part of a half-virgate called le Mark (1492). Great and Little Markes 6½ acres (1680).

The name no doubt refers to the parish boundary.

Mellow Piece.

An acre at le Milleway (1505).

The road called the Millewaye (1544).

One acre at Milleway (1598).

Parcell of arrable land called Millway Piece conteyning 4½ acres abutting on the lands of Daniel Lambert in the East and on Sutton way on the West (1680).

A close called ye Millway Close, containing 4 acres, and one acre lying in Banstead feild called ye Millway acre (1728).

Five acres called Mellow piece (1789).

In 1841 it was owned by William Lambert and farmed with other fields near by William Reigate. There was a windmill on the Hundred Acres.

Mint Farm.

In 1841 it was owned and farmed by William Morris.

Newitts.

Newhedge fields, 34 acres (1680).

Newitch fields, 30 acres, and 3 acres of coppice (1680). The latter must include Newitts and Hawhaw, the former the five fields lying to the west and to the south of Horsecroft. Both were part of the demesne.

Little Newage and Great Newage fields (1744 and 1801).

Normans.

Great Normans appears as Normeare in the 1680 survey, and this is evidently the more correct form. Two acres at Normers (1423). Normear (1581). (Possibly the north mere as contrasted with south mere.)

Nork. (See p. 25.)

The Nork close (1723).

In 1841 it belonged to Lady Arden.

Northfield.

Three parcells of arrable called Northfields, 9 acres, abutting on Croydon Lane on the south (1680).

Two parcells of land held by Thomas Puplett called Northfields abutting on Potters Lane on the west and on Banstead Street on the south (1680).

Old Burry.

An acre in Eldebury (1364, 1416).

Two parcells of arrable land called Old Berry and Seaven acres, abutting on the the lands of Daniell Lambert on the south part and Croydon Lane on the north part (1680).

Eight acres called Old Berry (1789).

Pages Acre. (See **Derbers.**)

Palmers.

This surname occurs in the Parish Registers and Court Roll. But the name does not occur in the Survey of 1680.

Cecily Palmer, widow of Peter, surrenders a tenement called Cokes (1505). Tenement and lands, late Palmers (1604).

Paramores.

The name evidently preserves that of William Paramour, half a virgate of whose land was held by Henry de Bergh in 1325. He or his namesake held then a farthingland of 9 acres.

A farthingland called Paramos (1409).

A garden with half an acre called Litel Paramoures (1430).

Tenement called Paramors and land containing 9 acres held by John Killick (1598).

Close called Paramours (1618).

Nathaniel Killick held freely a messuage and 6 acres called Paramors, and 3 acres of customary land called Ludgate (1641).

The name applied to more land than appears on the tithe-map, for two parcels of arable, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, called Paramours, abutting on Boulters Lane on the east were held freely in 1680, and also a further $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres called Paramoores.

Parfitts.

Thomas Profete under Banstead and Roger Prophete under Tadworth appear in the subsidy roll of 6 Edward III. In the time of Edward VI and of Mary the Colcoke family held, and were engaged in litigation among themselves over, a messuage and yard of land called Proffytts in Tadworth, and other land called Walshes and Harms in Tadworth, all copyhold of the Manor of Tadworth.

Three acres called Perfects abutting on Banstead Heath on the west appear in the survey of Banstead Manor in 1680.

Park Down.

The Common called Parke Downe, and Park Down alias Brokenhill (1564), the latter being probably the older name (le Brokynhulle, 1425).

Broken Hill by le Parke (1598).

The Parke Downe being parcell of the tennants Common (1623).

One parcell of Comon called Parke Downes conteyning 100 acres more or less (1680).

Park Downs (1801).

Paschal Acre.

The terrier of 1618 notes that there belongeth to the Vickaradge of Bansted one acre of ground commonly called by the name of Paschall acre.

The Vicaridge land called Paschall Acre (1680).

Perrotts.

Parott (1489), Perottis (1504).

'Manor and londs called Perrotts' purchased from Alexander Charlwood by John Lambert in 1516.

A trust deed of Roger Lambert's (8 Elizabeth) conveys Parratts to trustees and mentions also 2 closes called Hamptonsfeld, Greatebrodefeld (30 acres), two crofts called Longcroft (6 acres), a close called Le Rydon (6 acres), a close called Parrathame (15 acres), and a wood called le Hakwoode (20 acres).

In 1560 it was presented that John Coke and John Puplett ought to make a way between South Mere and Perretts Down.

When John Lambert and his wife sold Perrotts to Edward Lambert, in 1634, the two fields south and east of the Ruffitts were one close called Tuddifield, the two fields to the west of them were one close called Broadfield, the fields to the north of where the homestead now stands were one close called Waterfield, and the three fields to the south were a close called Vyandsfield. All these names reappear in 1746 and 1811 with slight variations (Teddyfield and Viance, or Findfield), but the closes were then divided. In 1634 Little and Great Stoney Hook and Stoney Hook were a coppice called Hookwood.

All that manor or reputed manor of Perrotts, alias Parrotts (1769).

In 1841 Perrotts belonged to Daniel Lambert, and was farmed by Widow Muggeridge.

Picked Fields. (See **Drudge Field.**)

The Pightle.

'Picle or pitle signifies with us a little small close or inclosure' (1641, Termes de la ley, N. E. D.).

Pitland. (See also under **Catsbrains.**)

Pytland (1533).

Pitwood.

The three pittwood fields (1648 and 1713).

Pokesfield.

Arrable called Pokes held freely with Copthill (1680).

Potters Lane.

Potter does not occur as a personal name in the Parish Register.

Potterslanend (1541).

In 1556 Richard Puplett and John Tegg were presented for permitting boughs and thorns to overgrow the way at Potterslane. (See also under **Drudge Field.**)

Pottars Lane (1590).

In 1652 it was presented that the sandpit at the end of Potters Lane in Burrow Heath was dangerous to passengers passing that way, and ought to be filled up by the surveyor of the high ways for the Parish. The name applied to the whole of the road between Banstead Down and Burgh Heath (1801).

When it was determined to straighten the Reigate Road south of Banstead Downs, the notice given by the Road Trustees to Robert Shallcrass, who owned the fields through which the diversion was to be made, speaks of 'part of the Turnpike Road being part of a certain lane called Potters Lane' (1826).

Preston.

Preston juxta Benstede (20 Edward III, Surrey feet of fines).

The Prior of Southwark was presented for failing to repair Preston Hatch (1378).

Thomas Chetwode Knight grants to Thomas Mersted and Elizabeth his wife his manor of Preston together with the advowson of the Church of St. Leonard (1440).

Purchase by Christopher Buckle (1615) of the Mannor of Preston, lying and beinge in Preston, alias St. Leonarde in Preston.

Preston Hawe, the Little Broadfield, the Great Broadfield, the Waterfield, Youngman's fields, Preston Hatch, Barton Haw, Longfield, Middle field, Outfield. (1723.) (See also under **Yeomans Field.**)

In 1841 Preston Farm belonged to the Rev. W. L. Buckle, and was farmed by Thos. Harrison.

Reads Rest.

The name is derived from Captain Read, who died in 1691 (see p. 219).

The earlier name was Hamptons. It was in the Manor of Perrotts and John Puplet paid his quit rent for his house and lands called Hamptons to John Lambert (1603).

In 1841 it belonged to Lord Egmont, and was occupied by Widow Muggeridge.

Richardsons Meadow.

Sir F. Carew leased in 24 Elizabeth for 500 years to William Richardson of Bansted yeoman 1 acre of land abutting against the land of Thomas Puplett called Chamletsfeilde on the east and the Queen's highwaie on the west.

Riddensfield. (See under **Perrotts.**)

Upper and Lower Ryders.

Three half-acres lying in le Ryden abutting on Bernestake (1416). Parcell of arrable called Upper Rydon, 8½ acres, do. Lower Rydon 6½ acres (1680).

Rod Grove or Pound Field.

The state of cultivation is not shown in the tithe-map. A rather earlier map of the manor in the British Museum (Add. 36307) shows the Manor Pound at the north end of Pound Wood.

Rosebushes.

The pasturage of Rose bushes Coppice (1723).

The Ruffett.

Called Furzefield wood in 1680. The Ruffets Wood (1801).

Saunders or Goddards.

There are no Saunders in the Parish Register before the middle of the seventeenth century, but the name occurs earlier in the Court Roll (Thomas Saunder, 1504).

Goddard is found in the Parish Register in the sixteenth century, but not later. William Godard held half a virgate before 1369 (p. 120). A tenement containing 5 acres called Godard, and also $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Westfield, formerly called Godardis (1489).

A close called Gooddards (1618).

A parcell of land called Goddards (1680). A fifth of an acre called Goddards (1729).

Sander's field, 10 acres (1801).

Sawley.

The two Sawley furlongs (1648, when they were Moys property—purchased by Christopher Buckle, 1659).

The two Sawley furlongs and Sawley Wood (1713).

Sheephaw.

Demesne land and perhaps the site of the sheepfold referred to in the fourteenth-century accounts.

Two parcells of arrable land called Sheephawes, 11 acres (1680).

Sheep Haw field (1801).

Shelf.

This was land in the Common field, and means, no doubt, the higher ground or ledge to the south, the ground falling away to the north and west.

Land lying under le Shulf (1369).

Exchange of land in Shelf Shot by Thomas Killick and Roger Lawrance (1566).

John Kyllick admitted to Great Shelf (1569).

Shelfe field (1680).

A parcell of land called Shelfe ($5\frac{1}{2}$ acres) abutting on the way leading to Cheam. Also Little Shelf (1680).

An acre called the Cheamway acre, also one acre in the next shott called Shelf acre shott, also three other acres

lying in another shott called Holding Shott. (Purchase of lands by Mary Wilmot, 1728.)

9 acres called Shelfes in lease by William Lambert to William Ashby (1789).

Shortedge. (See also under **Common Field.**)

Shorthedge (1598).

Close called Shorthedge conteyning 4½ acres (1680).

Great and Little Soles.

An acre at le Sole (1403).

John Lambert held a furlong and half an acre lying in le Sooleshott (1533).

Edward Lambert admitted to a close called Little Soule 4 acres formerly belonging to a tenement called Cooks (1610).

Arrable land called Little Soale (4¼ acres), and Great Soale (6 acres), abutting on Woodmansturne lane to the south and Croydon Lane to the north (1680).

The word appears to mean muddy or wet ground. It is used in Kent of a pool of standing water (Wright, Dialect Dictionary).

Soloms.

(Solomons is a wrong form—the Ordnance Map correctly gives Soloms. The first o should be pronounced long, and the first part of the name appears to be identical with Sole see above.)

The land which is called Solland contains 30 acres (1325). The land was then apparently overrented, and in 1364 Soleland was unoccupied.

Solland and Solland Grove held by Andrew Lambert (1598): Sallond Green (1618). Three parcels of arable land called Solonds, 18 acres, and one of Woodland called Sollonds Grove, 10 acres, held by Joseph Wilmot (1680). (See also under **Banstead Place.**)

Great Southlands.

Corresponds with Great Sowlands, which with Little Sowlands make 17½ acres (1680).

18 acres called Southlands (1789).

Close called Little Southlands, occupied by John Lambert of Garretts (1618).

Stagbury.

Stacbury, 60 acres (1325), and Stanbury (1364). It was then arable land of the demesne, but is not included in Geoffrey Lambert's lease in 1540. In 1680, among the demesne lands occupied by John Lambert, is one parcell of arrable land called Stagberryes, conteyning 15 acres abutting on the highway leading from Banstead to Woodmansturne on the south and on Lords wood on the north.

(See also under **Lords Wood.**)

Stagbury field, 14 acres (1801).

Stoney Land.

Richard Kelyk conveys to Roger Lambert 2 acres 3 rods in le Stoneylondes (1544).

Two parcells of arrable called Stoney Land and Edward Croft 13½ acres (1680).

Arable called Stoney land 15 acres (1802).

Summerfield. (See also under **Canons.**)

This name is about the oldest name in Banstead, and appears originally to have applied to most, perhaps all, of the land south of the demesne lands between Banstead Park and Burgh Heath.

Suthemeresfelda (see p. 9) (967). Sawal held land in Suthmaresfeld (1181). Sudmeresfeld (7 Richard I). Mabel de Mumbrai (Mowbray) grants to the Prior and Convent of Southwark two carucates of land in the Manor of Benestede, in the field which is called Sumeresfeld, and also some acres in the field of Sumeresfeld (1198).

The house of the Prior (of Southwark) at Suthemeresfeld (1203).

Richard de Waleton held in fee 100 acres of land and 10 of wood at Suthmeresfeld (1293). This appears to be what is now Perrotts. (See the Extent of 1325, p. 63.)

The Rectory of Bansted with the mansion of the same at Southmerfelde (1524).

Southmerfield was still much larger in the sixteenth century than is shown on the map, for in 1541 Richard Moys, the farmer, was required at the end of his term to leave fallow all that field called Southmerfield up to the wood of Iherst.

Somerfield alias Southmerfield situate on the east side of the heath called Burrough Heath, or Bansted Heath (1648).

Manor of Southmerfeild alias Cannons and ground whereon lately stood the Mansion House of the Rectory now demolished lately called Cannon and Somerfeild alias Southmerfeild (1725).

Great and Little Swingfield.

Two parcells of land called Great Swinefield and Little Swinefield containing eleaven acres (1680). Doctors Wood was then a parcell of woodground called Sowcroftes.

A Swynefeld is referred to in Wortyng's account of 1363–4. See under **Thistly Close** for further reference to pigs).

The Tangier.

The Inn was on the site of a tenement heretofore called Morlands at Potters Lane end abutting on Potter Lane on the east and on Bansted or Burgh Heath on the south (1680).

Parish Meeting held at Tangeir (1735).

Edwards notes it as a small public house (1801).

Tadworth. (See also under **Burgh Heath.**)

Tadeorde (1086) and Tadorne (1086). (See p. 28.)

William Hansard holds two Knights fees in Taddewurth (Testa de Nevill, 1242).

Thadeworth (1332).

Tithingman for Tadworth appears on the Court Roll (1379).

Manors of North Tadworth and Southmerfield were held

by Richard Moyce under lease from the Prior of Southwark (1541).

The name is sometimes written Adworth (see, e.g., p. 159). In the interrogatories in the case of Richard Moys v. Jefferey Lambert and other tenants in 1541 one question put is whether two hethis be knowen by the namys of Borowheth and Adwortheth or nott. (Court of Augmentations, Misc., vol. cix). Probably the mistake arose from dictating to a clerk who was not familiar with the name.

Manor of North Tadiworth (Edward VI). Lordship and Manor of South Taddeworth, formerly parcel of the Land of the Monastery of Merton and now of the Honour of Hampton Court (1553).

Lord and farmer of Southe Tadworthe to have certain common rights in Banstede Hethe (1559).

Mannor or ffarme or reputed Mannor or ffarme of North Tadworth (1663).

The Manor Mansion or Manor House, situate in North Tadworth called Roffy's farm or North Tadworth (1713).

The land sold with the Manor House of (South) Tadworth in 1756 included the Breach, Odens, Barnfield (formerly two closes, one of which was Bare Croft), Great and Little Bitton Piece, Shilvers Hill, and land in Upper Shot, formerly in several parcels. (For Bare Croft, see p. 172.)

In 1841 North Tadworth Farm belonged to the Rev. W. L. Buckle and was farmed by George Harrison, Tadworth Court was owned and occupied by Mrs. Hudson, and the land to the west and south belonged to Felix Ladbrooke. Tadworth Park is shown in the tithe-map as arable and pasture not distinguished.

Tattenhams.

Roger de Totenham appears in the subsidy roll of 1332.

Christofer Buckle purchased all the land called Totnams, 22½ acres (1615).

One field called Totnam (1648).

Two closes called Tottnames (1723).



Tadworth Court
(Now belonging to C. D. Morton, Esq.)

Thistly Close.

The terrier of 1618 speaks of a parcell of land called Pighoggeshaw in a field called Thistly Close occupied by Mr. Andrew Trappes. (See p. 87.)

Parcell of land called Thistley Close, containing 12 acres

Tickthorne.

An acre lying at Tekethorne (1416), Tykethorne (1432).

Land called Tickthorne (1588).

Close called Tickthorne, occupied by Andrew Lambert (1618).

Three acres of arable called Tickthorne, held by Joseph Wilmot with Carpenters (1680). (See **Banstead Place.**)

Town Garden.

Probably this represents the garden referred to in the Extent of 1325. (See also under Valor, p. 165.)

Close called the Town Garden (1618).

In 1841 it belonged to the Rev. W. L. Buckle.

Tumberfield.

A parcell in little Burrow called Tumberfield (1618).

See also under **Drudgefield** and **Beacon Field.**

Vicarage.

The Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 (p. 165) gives the Vicarage with a small orchard garden, and one acre of land—the acre being, no doubt, Paschal acre. The tithe survey gives Banstead Church and Churchyard 1A. 1R. 21P., and the Vicarage house and garden 2R. 20P., but there was a further 1R. 17P. in the Vicarage garden taken out of Town Garden, and not therefore glebe.

Walk.

The sheep walks belonging to Great Burrow and Preston (1723).

Warren Farm.

All that Lodge or Warren house, and also all that warren of conies in Great Burrough Manor (1723).

The Waring (Warren) farm (1780).

In 1841 it belonged to the Rev. W. L. Buckle, and was in the occupation of Lord Egmont.

Well Farm.

(Formerly known as Wardons. See p. 193.)

In 1841 it belonged to John Lambert and was farmed by Thomas Hall.

Well House.

(See p. 250.) Also under **Fetticroft.**

In 1841 it was owned and occupied by Daniel Lambert.

Westfield. (See **Copthill.**)

Whimsey.

Two cloases called Wimseyes (1625).

Little Whimsey, 4 acres, and Great Whimsey, 5½ acres of arable (1680).

Wickens.

Tenement held by the rod called Wykyngeslond (1430).

In 1522 it was presented that Richard Moys of Cannons unjustly entered the Heath with his sheep by Wykins Cross.

Croft called Wykins (1598).

Parcell of land called Wilkins (sic), containing 6 acres, with other land near Copthill (1680).

Winkworth.

In 1841 the farm, which included most of the land on either side of Boulters Lane, where there were then no houses, belonged to John Motteux and was farmed by Jasper Shallcross. The family name Winkworth occurs frequently in the Parish Register in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Woolpack.

The Churchwarden incurs expenses at the Woolpack (1716), and the overseers of the poor at making up the accounts at the Woolpack (1733). A vestry held 'at the sign of the Woolpack' (1783).

All that customary messuage or tenement barn, stable, garden, orchard, and one acre of land abutting on Bansted Street on the N. part, now in the possession of John

Ingram, known by the name and sign of the Woolpack (1765). (See also Edwards (1801), p. 250.)

There was a murder at the Woolpack in 1741 (see p. 228).

Yeoman's Field. (See also under **Preston.**)

Closes of land called Middle Field, Young man field, and Outfield, over which Sir C. Buckle had allowed Leonard Wessels, late of Tadworth Court, to use a coachway, paying 30*s.* a year (1722).

Yewlands.

In 1841 this house, which had been built in 1731, belonged to the Rev. Peter Aubertin (see p. 251), and was occupied by the Misses Aubertin.

The land then included fields known as Hollands, Little Close, and Hollis's or Hole's Land, to which some land, formerly part of Wardens, was subsequently added.

APPENDIX

I

COMPOTUS RADULPHI DE SANDWYCO SENESCALLI, 1275–6

Ministers' Accounts (General Series) $\frac{1010}{9}$ (R. O.)

Compotus Radulphi de Sandwyco Senescalli domini Regis de exitibus manerii de Banstede in comitatu Surrie anno regni Regis Edwardi quarto scilicet usque festum sancti Michaelis proximo sequens.

Incipiente anno quinto

Idem reddit compotum de redditu assiso termini nathivitatis domini . . .		lxvii*s.*	viid. obolo	Redditus Assisus
De redditu assiso termini Pasche . .		lix*s.*	vii*d.* quadrante	
De redditu assiso termini nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste		lviii*s.*	iii*d.* obolo	
De redditu assiso termini sancti Michaelis .	iiii libris	xvi*s.*	ix*d.*	
De xxxv gallinis de cherchetto venditis .		iiii*s.*	iiii*d.* obolo	
De uno capone de redditu venditо . .			iii*d.*	
De vi pucynis de redditu venditis . .			iii*d.*	
De ccccxl ovis de redditu venditis . .			xviii*d.*	
De i libra piperis de redditu vendita . .			ix*d.*	
De ii libris cymini de redditu venditis . .			iii*d.*	
De xii vomeribus de redditu venditis . .		vs.		
Summa	xiiii*li.*	xiiii*s.*	vii*d.* obolus quadrans	
Idem reddit compotum de xxviii quarteriis frumenti venditis	viii*li.*	viii*s.*		Bladum venditum
De xxiii quarteriis ordei venditis . .	iiii*li.*	xii*s.*		
De iii quarteriis iii bussellis viscarum venditis		x*s.*	iii*d.*	
Summa	xiii*li.*	x*s.*	iii*d.*	

Staurum venditum	Idem reddit compotum de ii stottis venditis		xiiis.	
	De cc multonibus venditis . . .	xvili.	iiiis.	iiiid.
				obolo
	De ii ponderibus lane venditis & dimidio pondere		cxviis.	
	De iiii pellettis venditis			iiiid.
	De xxviii porcis venditis		lxxs.	
	Summa	xxvili.	iiiis.	viiid.
				obolus
Herbagium pannagium exitus gardini & columbarii	Idem reddit compotum de pastura vendita in estate		xlvs.	
	De pannagio vendito hoc anno . . .		iiiis.	
	De exitu gardini		xiis.	
	De exitu columbarii			xiid.
	De i olla enea veteri vendita . . .		iis.	id.
	Summa		lxiiiis.	id.
Relevia & perquisita	Idem reddit compotum de relevio post mortem Johannis Haunsard . . .	xli.		
	De placitis & perquisitis curie per annum .	vili.		xiiid.
	Summa	xviili.		xiiid.
Venditio bosci	Idem reddit compotum de subbosco venditio		lvis.	iiiid.
	De cccc fagottis venditis		iiiis.	viiid.
	De veteribus roboribus venditis per visum venditorum	iiili.	viiis.	iid.
	Summa	viili.	ixs.	iid.
	Summa totius recepte	xx iiii-ii/i.	iiis.	xid.
				quadrans
	EXPENSE			
Custus carucarum	Idem computat in acero & ferro cum stipendio fabri per annum . . .		viis.	xid.
				obolum
	In xii vomeribus emptis ad carucas . .		vs.	
	In ferris & clavis emptis cum ferrura stottorum		vs.	
	In ii paribus Rotarum emptis ad carucas .			xiid.
	Summa		xviiis.	xid.
				obolus

Idem computat in i carrecta ferrata empta .	xs.	Custus carectarum
In uno pari tractium cluttis clavis & cordis cum capistris emptis	xixd.	
	obolum quadrantem	
In reparatione unius veteris carecte . .	iiid.	
	obolum	
In cordis emptis ad stottos . . .	viid.	
In uncto & sapone	iiid.	
Summa	xiis. ixd.	
	quadrans	
Idem computat in una olla enea & uno lotorio emptis	viiis. iiid.	Minute expense
	obolum	
In uno ventorio cum ii saccis emptis . .	iis. iiid.	
In uno corbello & cribris emptis . .	iiiid.	
In tribulis vangis & furcis ferreis emptis .	xiid.	
	obolum	
In fabis plantandis in gardino . . .	iid.	
In minutis seminibus ad seminandum in gardino emptis	iiid.	
In feno empto ad sustentationem animalium	xs.	
In liii cratis faciendis ad faldam . .	xvid.	
	quadrantem	
In gardino fodiendo & reedificando per xxxv dies	iiiis. iiid.	
In porta gardini faciendo	vid.	
In uno doleo & una cuva emptis ad sisseram impponendam	xviiid.	
In sale empto ad potagium famulorum per annum	xxiid.	
Summa	xxxis. ixd.	
	quadrans	
Idem computat in ^{m}iiii tegulis cum ccc latis ad domos tegulandas	xiis. vid.	Emendatio Domorum
In ^{m}ii D de prig emptis cum ^{m}iiii cunillarum ad idem	iis. viiid.	
In xii quarteriis calcis emptis ad idem .	vis.	
In stipendiis ii tegulatorum per xvii dies tegulantium super aulam & cameram .	xs. iiiid.	

	In aliis domibus *per* loca cooper*iendis* & muris exaltand*is*			xviii*d.* q*uadrantem*
	Sum*ma*		xxxiii*s.*	q*uadrans*
Empt*io* Bladi	Idem computat in xxiiii quart*er*iis iii bus-sell*is* frum*enti* empt*is*	viilibr.	ii*s.*	x*d.*
	In ii quart*eriis* ii buss*ellis* siligi*nis* empt*is* .		xiii*s.*	vi*d.*
	In xviii q*uarteriis* & di*midio* ordei empt*is* .		lxxi*s.*	viii*d.*
	In ii buss*ellis* fabar*um* empt*is* . . .			xiii*d.*
	In xxi q*uarteriis* i buss*ello* avene empt*is* .		lviii*s.*	iii*d.* ob*olum*
	Sum*ma*	xiiii*li.*	vii*s.*	iiii*d.* ob*olum*
Empt*io* staur*i*	Idem computat in iii stott*is* empt*is* . .		xxx*s.*	
	Item in cccix multonibus empt*is* . .	xxix*li.*	viii*s.*	x*d.*
	Item in xxxix porcis empt*is* . . .		lviii*s.*	vi*d.*
	Sum*ma*	xxxiii*li.*	xvii*s.*	iiii*d.*
Custus p*re*-car*iarum* carucar*um* & Autumpn*i*	Idem computat in ii p*re*cariis caruc*arum* ad fru*mentum* & avenam semin*anda* .		ix*s.*	iiii*d.* ob*olum*
	In q*ui*nq*ue* p*re*cariis in Autumpno ad blada metend*a*		xxxiiii*s.*	viii*d.*
	In expens*is* p*reposi*ti & bedelli in Autumpno		vii*s.*	
	Sum*ma*		li*s.*	ob*olus*
Allocat*iones* reddit*us* & stipend*ia*	Idem computat in allocat*ione* reddit*us* uni*us* p*reposi*ti p*er* annu*m*		iiii*s.*	
	Item in allocat*ione* redditus uni*us* messor*is* p*er* annu*m*		ii*s.*	
	In stipendiis iiii carucariorum p*er* annu*m* & unius car*e*ctar*ii*		xxv*s.*	
	In stipend*io* uni*us* bercar*ii* p*er* annu*m* .		iii*s.*	ii*d.*
	Item in stipend*io* uni*us* porcar*ii* p*er* annu*m*		ii*s.*	
	In oblat*ion*ibus & potura famulor*um* diebus Nath*ivitat*is dom*ini* & pasche . .		iii*s.*	iiii*d.*
	Sum*ma*		xxxix*s.*	vi*d.*
Custus Ball*ivi*	Idem computat in vadiis ball*ivi* p*er* annu*m* .		lx*s.*	*xd.** ~~viii*d.*~~
	Sum*ma*		lx*s.*	viii*d.*
	Sum*ma* totius expense lx*li.* xii*s.* vii*d.* q*uadrans*			

* [So in MS.]

Idem Reddit compotum de xls. receptis de exitibus de Camel & Kyngesbir que fuerunt Johannis de Burgo & nunc sunt de dominicis domini Regis a vigilia beati Andree apostoli anno eodem usque ad primum diem Maii proximo sequens [*sic*] anno eodem quo die liberavit dicta maneria per preceptum domini Regis domine Regine Anglie consorti Regis cum omnibus rebus in eisdem inventis. } Juratum

Idem reddit compotum de lxvis. ixd. quadrante receptis de exitibus de Bedyngtone (quod fuit Reymundi de Likes de Vasconia[1]) a die mercurii post festum sancti Katerine virginis anno predicto usque festum sancti Michaelis proximo sequens. Surria

Exitus Grangie in eodem manerio anno ut supra.

Idem reddit compotum de xx quarteriis v bussellis de exitu Et de x quarteriis receptis de domino Johanne de Londonia de emptione ipsius Johannis Et de xxiiii quarteriis iii bussellis frumenti de emptione Summa lv quarteria De quibus in semine super iiii x acras terre & dimidiam xxii quarteria v busselli In pane furnito ad precarias carucarum per duas seysonas seminandas ii quarteria. In pane furnito ad precarias in Autumpno pro blado metendo i quarterium vi busselli In pane furnito in autumpno ad opus prepositi & bedelli v busselli In supra venditione xxviii quarteria. Et eque. Frumentum

Idem reddit compotum de ii quarteriis ii bussellis de emptione Et in semine super ix acras totum. Et eque. Siligo

Idem reddit compotum de l quarteriis iii bussellis de exitu. Et de v bussellis de mixtura viscarum ut infra Et de xviii quarteriis & dimidio de emptione. Ordium

Summa lxix quarteria & dimidium.

De quibus in semine super xlvi acras xi quarteria & dimidium In liberatione iiii^{or} carucariorum & unius carectarii per annum integrum xxv quarteria vii busselli & dimidium quorum quilibet capit quarterium per x septimanas In liberatione unius bercarii per xii septimanas in hyeme & per xx septimanas in estate & autumpno iii quarteria i bussellus & dimidium capiendo quarterium per x septimanas. In liberatione unius porcarii a festo sancti Ambrosii usque festum sancti Michaelis per xxv septimanas i quarterium vi busselli & dimidium capiendo quarterium per xiiii septimanas. In pane furnito ad precarias carucarum tempore seminis & in Autumpno iii quarteria vi busselli & dimidium In pane furnito ad

[1] Added above the line in MS.

opus prepositi & bedelli in Autumpno ii bussell*i* In venditione xxiii quarter*ia*.

Summa lxix quarter*ia* & dimidium.

Et eque.

Visce Idem redd*it* compotum de viii quarteriis & dimidio de exitu De quibus in semine super xviii acras iiii quarteria & dimidium In mixtura cum ordeo ut supra ad liberationem famulorum v bussell*i* In venditione ut infra iii quarteria iii bussell*i* Et eque.

Fabe Idem reddit compotum De ii bussellis fabarum de emptione De quibus in semine super dimidiam acram i bussellus & dimidium In potagio famulorum in autmpno dimidium bussell*i*.

Et eque.

Avena Idem reddit compotum De xli quarteriis vi bussellis de exitu avene Et De xxi quarteriis i bussello de emptione.

Summa lxii quarteria vii bussell*i*.

De quibus in semine super lxxviii acras & dimidiam xxxix quarteria ii bussell*i* In prebenda vi stottorum a vigilia sancti Andree Apostoli usque diem sancti Pancratii per clxv noctes xx quarteria v bussell*i* capiendo per noctem i bussellum In potagio famulorum ad precarias carucarum & ad familias in autumpno iii quarteria.

Et eque.

Instaurum ejusdem manerii anno ut supra.

Stotti Idem reddit compotum De iiii stottis receptis in manerio post decessum Domini J. de Londonia Et De ii stottis receptis de herietto Et De iii stottis de supraemptione.

Summa ix stotti.

De quibus in venditione ii stotti.

Et remanent vii stotti.

Boves Idem redd*it* compotum De xii bobus receptis in manerio post discessum Domini J. de Londonia Et remanent xii.

Juvencula Idem redd*it* compotum De i juvencula proveniente de herietto Et Remanet modo juvenca.

Multones Idem redd*it* compotum De cc multonibus receptis in manerio post discessum domini J. de Londonia Et De cccix multonibus de emptione.

Summa D & ix multones.

De quibus in venditione ante tonsuram cc multones In morina post tonsuram iiii & respondet superius de pelletis Et remanent cccv multones.

Lana Idem reddit compotum De ccc & ix velleribus lane de exitu continentibus ii pondera & dimidium et venduntur.

Idem reddit compotum De xxxix porcis de emptione De quibus porci in morina ii in venditione xxviii porci.

Summa xxx Et remanent ix.

Idem reddit compotum De xiii porcellis de exitu De quibus in porcelli Decima i In morina ii Et remanent x.

* Idem reddit compotum De xii vomeribus de Redditu assiso Et vomeres venduntur.

[* these words are struck out in MS.]

II

COMPOTUS PREPOSITI DE BANSTEDE, 1276–7

Ministers' Accounts (General Series) $\frac{1010}{5}$ (R. O.)

Compotus Willelmi prepositi de Banstede de exitibus eiusdem manerii a festo sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Edwardi quarto usque festum sancti Michaelis proximo sequens anno regni regis predicti quinto incipiente anno sexto.

Idem reddit compotum de lxviis. viid. obolo de redditu assiso termini Nativitatis domini. Et de lixs. viid. quadrante de redditu assiso termini pasche. Et de lviiis. iiid. obolo de redditu assiso termini Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste. Et de iiiili. xvis. ixd. de redditu assiso ad terminum sancti Michaelis. Et de iiiis. iiiid. obolo de xxxv gallinis de Cherchetto venditis Et de iiid. de uno capone vendito Et de iiid. de vi pucinis de redditu venditis Et de xviiid. de cccexl ovis de redditu venditis Et de ixd. de i libra piperis de redditu vendita Et de iiid. de ii libris cimini venditis Et de vs. de xii vomeribus de redditu venditis. Redditus assisus

Summa xiiiili. xiiiis. viid. obolus quadrans.

Idem reddit compotum de xvili. xviiis. iiid. de lv quarteriis ii bussellis frumenti venditis per diversum pretium Et de xxvis. iiid. de iiii quarteriis iii bussellis siliginis venditis pretium quarterii vis. Et de liis. vid. de xiii quarteriis i bussello ordei venditis pretium quarterii iiiis. Et de viis. obolo de i bussello fabarum & i quarterio dimidio (viscarum) venditis per diversum pretium. Et de xixs. de vii quarteriis avene venditis per diversum pretium. Bladum venditum

Summa xxiili. iiis. obolus.

staurum venditum

Idem reddit compotum de xlvs. vid. de iiii bobus venditis Et de vis. de ii vitulis cum lacte ii vaccarum venditis Et de xlvs. de xviii porcis venditis Et de ixli. xs. de iiii^{xx} xv multonibus venditis pretium cuiuslibet iis. Et de xiiid. de correo i stotti de morina vendito Et de lxiis. xid. de uno pondere & quinque libris lane venditis in grosso. Et de xviiis. viiid. de liii pellibus lanutis venditis in grosso.

Summa xviiili. ixs. iiid.

Pannagium Herbagium & Exitus grangie [1]

Idem reddit compotum de vs. de pannagio hoc anno. Et de xxiis. viiid. de exitu gardini & columbarii hoc anno. Et de xxiiis. de pastura vendita in estate.

Summa ls. viiid.

perquisita & Relevia

Idem reddit compotum de cs. de relevio post mortem Johannis de Bures pro feodo i militis. Et de vili. xis. iiiid. de perquisitis curie & minutis releviis hoc anno.

Summa xili. xis. iiiid.

Venditio bosci

Idem reddit compotum de cvis. xd. de subbosco vendito in parco per visum Johannis atte Lane & Eylwrici pistoris Et de viiis. de corticibus arborum prostratarum ad carpentriam domorum.

Summa cxiiiis. xd.

Expense

Idem computat in ferro & aceto empto cum xii vomeribus emptis & stipendio fabri pro ferramento carucarum & cum ii paribus rotarum & cum alio atillo ad carucas xiiiis. iiid. In ferrura stottorum vs. vid.

Summa xixs. ixd.

Custus Carucarum Custus Carectarum

Idem computat in una nova carecta empta cum ferro & clavis ad idem & stipendio fabri pro eadem ferranda xis. viid. In baciis collarum & ullarum & tractibus cum albo correo uncto & sapone ad idem iiis. ixd. In cordis emptis ad stottos & ad carrectam viid.

Summa xvs. xid.

In decima soluta pro lana & pellibus venditis viiis. In i patella & uno tripode empto iis. iiiid. In uno corbello & cribris emptis vid. In ovibus lavandis & tondendis xiiid. obolum In feno empto & foragio empto ad sustentationem bovum & stottorum in hyeme xxs. In sale ad potagium famulorum xxiid. In fossatura & claustura circa parcum vis. In xx quarteriis dimidio frumenti triturandis & ventandis iiiis. viid.

Summa xliiiis. iiiid. obolus.

[1] Error for gardini?

Idem computat In xviii *quarteriis* i *bussello* frumenti emptis vili. xd. pretium quarterii vis. viiid. In l *quarteriis* vii bussellis ordei & drageti emptis xiiili. viis. pretium quarterii vs. iiid. In xvii *quarteriis* vi bussellis avene emptis xxxvs. vid. pretium quarterii iis. Emptio Bladi

Summa xxili. iiis. iiiid.

In ii bobus emptis xxiis. In xvi multonibus emptis xviis. iiiid. obolum. Staurum emptum

Summa xxxixs. iiiid. obolus.

Idem computat In ii magnis precariis ad frumentum & ordeum seminandum xviiis. ixd. obolum In i precaria ad fima carianda & spargenda iiis. xd. In quinque precariis in autumpno ad blada metenda carianda & intranda xxxiiiis. iiiid. obolum In expensis prepositi & messoris in autumpno viis. Custus precariarum carucarum & custus autumpnalis

Summa lxvs.

Idem computat In allocatione redditus prepositi per annum iiiis. In allocatione redditus i messoris per annum iis. In stipendiis iiii carucariorum & unius carectarii per annum xxvs. In stipendio i bercarii per annum iiiis. vid. Item porcarii per annum iiis. vid. In vadiis servientis custodientis manerium per predictum tempus qui capit iid. per diem pro expensis & stipendiis suis lxs. viiid. Allocationes redditus & stipendia

Summa iiiili. xixs. viiid.

Allocate

Idem computat in quadam domo de novo levanda ultra puteum cum i magna corda ad idem empta xxiiis. In aula coquina cameris & aliis domibus reparandis & emendandis contra adventum domini Regis ibidem lxxviis. xid. In coquina tegulanda cum una tresantia intra coquinam & aulam de novo levanda & cooperienda xxiis. xid. In talamo militum cindulanda, plastranda & emendanda xxviis. ixd. In meerempnio prosternendo ad cameram domine Regine & ad inclaustrum & eodem meerempnio cariando de parco usque Banstede xxis. viiid. In bordo serrando ad predictam cameram & claustrum & in cindulis & latis ad idem faciendis xxxs. viiid. In calce empta ad predictas domos xxiiiis. In tegulis emptis ad predictas domos tegulandas iiiili. xxd. In predictis domibus tegulandis & cindulandis xlvis. xd. In clavis emptis ad latas cindulas & tegulas xxxis. id. In predicta camera domine Regine & claustro carpentandis & levandis ad taskam ixli. xiiis. iiiid. In fenestris vitreis faciendis ad aulam xxxiiis. iiiid. In talamis domini Regis Emendationes Domorum

Regine & militum dealbandis & depingendis cum coloribus ad idem emptis xxxvis. xd. obolum.

Summa xxxiili. xis. obolus.

Liberatum domino Radulpho de Sandwyco Senescallo viili. vs. iiid. obolum quadrantem.

Summa totalis Recepte lxxvli. iiis. ixd. quadrans.

Summa totalis expense & liberationum lxxvli. iiis. ixd. quadrans.

Et eque.

Exitus Grangie.

frumentum

Idem reddit compotum de lx quarteriis dimidio de exitu Et de xviii quarteriis i bussello de emptione.

Summa lxxviii quarteria v busselli.

De quibus in semine super lvii acras xix quarteria In precariis carucarum in hyeme ad duas seysonas ii quarteria In pane furnito ad precarias in Autumpno pro bladis metendis cariandis & tassandis i quarterium vi busselli In pane furnito in Autumpno ad opus prepositi & bedelli v busselli In venditione lv quarteria ii busselli.

Et eque.

Siligo

Idem reddit compotum de vii quarteriis i bussello de exitu.

De quibus In semine super viii acras ii quarteria vi busselli In venditione iiii quarteria iii busselli.

Et Eque.

Ordium & Dragetum

Idem reddit compotum de xxxiii quarteriis v bussellis de exitu. Et de l quarteriis vii bussellis de emptione.

$\overset{xx}{}$

Summa iiii iiii quarteria & dimidium.

De quibus in semine super lxi acras xxx quarteria ii busselli In liberatione iiii carucariorum i carectarii & i bercarii per annum xxxi quarteria i bussellus quorum quilibet cepit quarterium per x septimanas In liberatione i porcarii per idem tempus iii quarteria vi busselli capiendo quarterium per xiiii septimanas In pane furnito ad predictas precarias carucarum ii quarteria vi busselli In pane furnito ad predictas precarias in Autumpno & ad opus prepositi & bedelli in autumpno iii quarteria & dimidium In venditione xiii quarteria i bussellus.

$\overset{xx}{}$

Summa iiii iiii quarteria & dimidium.

Fabe

Idem reddit compotum de iii bussellis fabarum de exitu. De quibus in semine ii busselli in venditione i bussellus.

Idem *reddit* compo*tum* de v quarter*iis* di*midio* de exitu. Visci

Summ*a* v quarter*ia* di*midium*.

De quibus in semi*ne* super xvi acr*as* iiii quarter*ia* In vendi*tione* i quarter*ium* di*midium*.

Et Eque.

Idem *reddit* compotu*m* de lviii quarter*iis* iii b*ussellis* de exitu. Avena Et de xvii quarter*iis* vi b*ussellis* de empti*one*.

Summ*a* lxxvi quarter*ia* i b*ussellus*.

De quibus in semi*ne* super $\overset{xx}{\text{iiii}}$ acr*as* xl quarter*ia* In p*re*benda vi stottor*um* tempore semi*n*is xxv quarter*ia* v busse*lli*. In potag*io* famulor*um* per annu*m* iii quarter*ia* di*midium* In vendi*tione* vii quarter*ia*.

Et Eque.

Instaur*um*.

Id*em* r*eddit* compo*tum* de vii stottis de rem*anentibus* De quib*us* Stotti in morin*a* i Et rem*anent* vi.

Idem *reddit* compo*tum* de xii bob*us* de rem*anentibus* Et de Boves ii bob*us* pr*o*venient*ibus* de herietto Et de ii bob*us* de empti*one* Summ*a* xvi De quib*us* in vendi*tione* iiii et rem*anent* xii.

Idem r*eddit* compo*tum* de una juvenca de rem*anentibus* Et de Juvence i juvenca de herietto.

Summ*a* ii Et rem*anent* modo vacce.

Idem r*eddit* comp*o*tum de ii vitul*is* de exitu d*ic*tar*um* vaccar*um* Vituli de exitu Et vendu*n*tur.

Idem r*eddit* compo*tum* de xix porcis & porcell*is* de rem*anentibus*. Porci

De quibus in morin*a* i in vendi*tione* xviii Et Eque.

Idem r*eddit* compo*tum* de xiii porcell*is* de exitu Et rem*anent*. Porcelli

Idem r*eddit* compo*tum* de cccv multon*ibus* de rem*anentibus* Et Multones de xvi multon*ibus* de empti*one* ante tonsu*ram*.

Summ*a* cccxxi.

De quibus in morin*a* ante tonsu*ram* liii in vendi*tione* ante ton-

su*ram* $\overset{xx}{\text{iiii}}$ xv Et rem*anent* clxxiii.

Idem r*eddit* compo*tum* de clxxiii velleri*bus* lane. Et de liii pellibus lane x pelles lanutis de p*re*dict*is* multon*ibus*.

Summ*a* ccxxvi Et vendu*n*tur.

III

EXTENTA MANERII DE BANSTEDE, 1325

(British Museum, Additional Charter, 16532.)

Banstede in comitatu Surrie.

Extenta manerii de Banstede facta coram domino Roberto de Wodehous et sociis suis apud Banstede die Jovis proximo post festum sancte Fidis virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xix° per sacramentum Johannis de Burs senioris Henrici de Bergh Petri le Clerk de Cheyham Ade de Faryngcroft Michaelis de Haghton Johannis Franck Radulphi de lehangre Willelmi atte Haeth Johannis atte Brendewode Rogeri atte Grene Walteri atte Grene Radulphi Roume et Thome Rete Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod est ibidem mesuagium cum granario boverio pistrina et porcheria, valent per annum cum agistiamento waynagio xs. Item le Estgardyn valet per annum cum curtilagio in eodem viis. Item le Westgardyn cum curtillagio in eodem per annum valet iiis. Item columbarium ibidem valet per annum vs. Item dicunt quod est ibidem [blank in MS.] camere plures coquina magna et magnum stabulum que extendi non possunt propter magnam reprisam Item dicunt quod est ibidem quidam parcus continens xviii quarentinas & xix perticatas videlicet perticatas xviii pedum sicut compertum antiquitus mensuratum cujus pannagium si accidere [sic] & pastura valere per annum posset si fere non essent xxvs. Dicunt quod de subbosco nichil potest extendi ut nuces et hec quia subboscus destruitur per feras Item dicunt quod pastura de agistamento facto in parco valet per annum & valere potest nisi multitudo magna fuerit ferarum xs. Item dicunt quod sunt ibidem de terra arrabili cccxlviii acre dimidia de quibus de la Dene juxta bercariam versus Roisecrouche simul cum quodam gore ibidem iiii^{xx} acre pretium acre vid. cuius summa xls. Item de terra Willelmi Lyrcok usque viam apud bercariam & usque le Westmere lx acre pretium acre viiid. cuius summa xls. Item in campo ante portam ex parte Australi cum Blakefeld & Elmesham lxvii acre pretium acre viiid. cuius summa xliiiis. viiid. Item in Canonefeld xx acre pretium acre vid. cuius summa xs. Item in la Hoke xxxix acre & dimidia pretium acre iiid. cuius summa ixs. xd. obolus videlicet a terra Ade de Farncroft usque ad terram que fuit Roberti de Waletone In Dongleighe xxii acre pretium acre id. obolus summa iis. ixd. Item in Statbury lx acre pretium acre id. obolus summa viis. vid. Item dicunt quod est ibidem quedam pastura

separabilis inter Hokeday & gulam Augusti que vocatur Frithdonus valens per annum vs. Item dicunt quod ecclesia de Bansted est in propriis usus Prioris beate Marie de Suthewerk & fuit a tempore quod extat memoria Et vicarius eiusdem ecclesie est de advocacione eiusdem Prioris Et dicunt quod placita et perquisita curie valent per annum cum releviis herietis & aliis commoditatibus cs. Item dicunt quod est ibidem quoddam molendinum aquaticum quod est ad feodi firmam Willelmi Noyl Et dictus Willelmus tenet ibidem unum mesuagium & unum curtilagium cum quodam crofto continente ii acras Et dictus Willelmus solvet per annum pro prenominato xxviiis. ad quatuor anni terminos principales Et faciet sectam curie.

Summa xviili. viis. ixd. obolus.

Item dicunt quod Dominus Johannes Covert tenet apud Chalvedone unum feodum militis & continet unum mesuagium & duas carucatas terre. Et debet de redditu per annum ad quatuor terminos principales per equales porciones vis. Et faciet sectam curie de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas.

Item dicunt quod Johannes de Burs tenet apud Berghe unum mesuagium & unam carucatam terre per unum feodum militis. Et debet de redditu per annum iis. et sectam curie ut prius. Item idem Johannes tenet apud Stombelhole unam virgatam terre libere. Et debet per annum de redditu viiid. ad festum sancti Michaelis quod vocatur hundredesselver pro omnibus aliis rebus.

Item dicunt quod Petrus de Pircles & Juliana uxor eius tenent apud Suthemeresfeld xvi acras terre et debent de Redditu per annum iiis. et sectam curie ut prius.

Item dicunt quod Henricus de Bergh tenet duas virgatas terre libere et debet de redditu per annum xxiiis. vid. et i libram cimini pretium id. Et sectam curie. — libra cimini

Adam de Farnycroft tenet unam virgatam terre libere et debet de redditu per annum iiiis. et faciet sectam. — liberi tenentes

Item idem tenet iiii acras dimidiam & i rodam terre & debet per annum xd. obolum et sectam curie.

Item idem Adam tenet unam acram terre que vocatur Tropinelesacre et debet de redditu ad terminum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste sex pulcines valentes iiid. — sex pulcines

Item Johannes de Burs junior tenet unum mesuagium & xii acras terre et debet de redditu per annum iiis. vid. ad iiii^or^ terminos et debet sectam.

Henricus de Berghe tenet unum mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam

terre que fuerunt Willelmi Paramour. Et debet per annum vs. et sectam.

Johannes le Fraunk tenet xxiii acras et debet per annum vis. iiid. ad ii anni terminos et sectam. Et idem Johannes tenet xii acras dimidiam terre & debet per annum in termino sancti Michaelis vd.

i libra cimini

obolum & unam libram cimini pretium id. obolum et unum hominem ad alebedrepe qui non extenditur propter magnam reprisam.

Stephanus de Burs tenet dimidiam virgatam terre que fuit Margerie Pekoc Et debet per annum iiiis. viiid. ad iiii^{or} terminos principales per equales porciones. Et faciet sectam. Et inveniet unum hominem ad alebedrepe.

Willelmus de Porteflode & Alanus de Burs tenent unum mesuagium & iiii acras dimidiam terre. Et debent per annum i libram piperis pretium &c. & servicium de alebedrepe sicut Stephanus Burs. Et habebunt duos repasta & pro ii hominibus ad quodlibet repastum unum panem de frumento & alium de blado mixto. Ita quod de quolibet bussello fient xv panes et habebunt unum ferculum carnium pretium id. ad quodlibet repastum & serviciam pretium id. et caseum pretium quadrans ad quodlibet repastum ita quod nichil valet opus ultra reprisam.

i libram peperis

Summa iili. xviis. ivd. obolus.

Gilbertus de Bortone de la Leghe tenet unam virgatam terre item xii acras terre que fuerunt Johannis Smith, et debet de redditu per annum viiis. xd. obolum et sectam curie.

ii vomeres

Walterus atte Hoke de Cherlewode tenet xxxvi acras terre apud Horshulle reddendo inde per annum xixd. et duos vomeres pretium vomeris viiid. et sectam.

Willelmus filius Johannis Dene tenet dimidiam virgatam terre et debet per annum vis. xid. videlicet illam que fuit Willelmi atte Leghe simul cum parcenariis suis videlicet Johannes filius Stephani & Ricardus Brabet.

Adam Cristemasse tenet v acras dimidiam terre et debet per annum in festo sancti Michaelis viiid. qui vocatur hundredselver & sectam a lagheday.

Robertus Baw tenet unum ferthinglond et debet de redditu ad iiii^{or} terminos xivd. et sectam a lagheday.

Rogerus atte Wode de Horlee tenet xx acras terre et debet de redditu per annum in festo Sancti Michaelis viiid. vocato hundredselver & sectam vic (? visus).

Gilbertus de Wonham tenet dimidiam virgatam terre in la Leghe que fuit Johannis Saucer et debet per annum iis. iiiid. obolum et sectam curie.

Willelmus Gilberde per Margeriam uxorem eius tenet xvi acras terre in la Leghe que fuerunt domini Willelmi de Wautone et debet per annum iiis. vd. obolum.

Rogerus de Strattone tenet tenementum quod vocatur Warreslond et debet de redditu in festo sancti Michaelis qui vocatur hundredselver iiiid.

Robertus de Stombelhole tenet quoddam tenementum apud Stombelhole & debet ad hundredselver in festo sancti Michaelis viiid. et sectam ad visum.

Tenementum quondam Johannis de Rounhole debet ad festum sancti Michaelis de redditu vocato hundredselver viiid. et sectam ad diem visus franciplegii.

Willelmus atte Fenne tenet quoddam tenementum et debet de redditu in festo sancti Michaelis iiiid. qui vocatur hundredselver Et debet sectam ad diem visus.

Willelmus ate Watere tenet quoddam tenementum et debet de redditu in festo sancti Michaelis iiiid. qui vocatur hundredselver et debet sectam ad diem visus.

Willelmus de Covelynedenne tenet tenementum apud Horshulle et debet per annum in festo sancti Michaelis viiid. vocatum hundredselver.

Robertus Aylard tenet unum ferthynglond quod Thomas ate Hok quondam tenuit Et debet per annum ad iiii^{or} terminos xiiiid. et sectam.

Gonnora de Dounsthudd tenet apud la Leghe unam virgatam terre que continet lx acras et solvet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} anni terminos iiiis. viiid. Item debet ad tallagium ad festum sancti Michaelis ixd. et debet ad Garsanes iiid. obolum et ad Nativitatem domini de redditu ii gallinas pretium galline iid. et ad pascham xxv ova pretium id. Et debet claudere circa Burghheye unam virgam & dimidiam et habebit veterem hayam et sibi nichil valet opus ultra reprisam et ideo non extenditur et debet sectam curie et adiuvabit cum aliis tenentibus reparare in omnibus cooperture [*sic*] grangie cum necesse fuerit sumptibus suis ita quod dominus inveniet materiam in omnibus super placeam ad predicta facienda nec maritabit filiam sine licencia. ii gallinas xxv ova

Summa xxvis. iiiid.

Johannes atte Hoke tenet unum ferthynglond et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} terminos xxiid. Et ad festum sancti Michaelis ad tallagium iiid. Walda

Johanna Dunsthudd tenet dimidiam virgatam terre & quartam partem unius virgate continentis lx acras et debet de redditu per

annum ad iiii^{or} anni terminos iiis. et ad tallagium ixd. et pro grasa-
ii galline nese iiid. obilum et ad nativitatem domini ii galline de redditu
xxv ova pretium iiiid. et ad pascham xxv ova pretium id. et claudet circa
Burgheye unam virgam & dimidiam ut prius et sectam curie et
adiuvabit ad grangiam sicut prius.

Robertus Ayllard tenet de tenemento Johanne Donsthudde unum
ferthynglond quod continet xx acras et debet per annum xid. ad iiii^{or}
terminos. Item idem Robertus tenet unum ferthynglond et debet
de redditu per annum xixd. ad iiii^{or} terminos et ad tallagium iiid.

Walterus le Gavelere tenet unum mesuagium & dimidiam virga-
tam terre continentem xxx acras et debet de redditu per annum ad
iiii^{or} terminos iis. et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum et de incremento ad
festum sancti Michaelis obolum Et ad Garsanes id. obolum et claudet
v ova circa curiam dimidiam perticam et de redditu ad pascham v ova et
sectam curie et ad reparacionem grangie sicut alii custumarii.

Rogerus Edmund tenet quoddam tenementum continens xviii acras
et debet de redditu ad iiii^{or} anni terminos xviiid. obolum et ad
tallagium iiiid. obolum et ad grasanes id. obolum et ad nativitatem
ii galinas domini ii gallinas pretium iiiid. et claudet circa curiam sicut pares
sui et de incremento ad festum supradictum de redditu obolum.

Philippus atte Logge tenet i mesuagium & xxx acras terre que
fuerunt Willelmi ate Porte et debet de redditu per annum xviiid. et
ad tallagium iiiid. et ad grasanes iid. et claudet dimidiam perticam
et nihil valet opus et debet de incremento in festo sancti Michaelis id.

Simon Fretherthe tenet unum ferthynglond et debet de redditu iis.
et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem et ad garsanese id. obolum et claudet
dimidiam perticam circa curiam et debet sectam ad diem visus
franciplegii.

Petrus de Doxehurst tenet i mesuagium & i virgatam terre et debet
de redditu per annum iiiis. ixd. et adiuvabit reparare grangiam et
debet sectam curie.

Walterus de Fynersth tenet i mesuagium & xxv acras terre et
debet de redditu per annum xxd. et ad tallagium iiid. et ad garasanese
ii galinas iid. quadrantem et ad nativitatem domini ii gallinas pretium iiiid. et
v ova ad pascham v ova pretium quadrans et claudet dimidiam perticam
circa curiam et debet sectam.

Willelmus de Fynersth tenet unum mesuagium & unam virgatam
terre continentem lx acras et debet de redditu per annum vis. viiid.
et ad tallagium ixd. et ad garsanese viid. et claudet circa curiam
i perticam & dimidiam & nichil valet opus et sectam curie et ad

Natiuitatem domini iiii gallinas pretium gallinę iiid. et ad pascham xv ova pretium obolus quadrans et adjuvabit reparare grangiam. iiii galinas xv ova

Alanus de Fynersth tenet i mesuagium & l acras terre et debet de redditu per annum iiiis. viiid. et ad tallagium vid. et ad garsanese iiiid. et ad pascham x ova pretium obolus et claudet i perticam et debet sectam et adiuvabit reparare grangiam. x ova

[Summa per annum xlis. obolus quadrans . . . Summa iiili. xiiiis. ixd. pro termino sancti Johannis & Michaelis Scilicet duorum terminorum].[1]

Bansted.

Willelmus atte Hulle junior tenet i mesuagium & unum ferthynglond & dimidium continens xii acras et debet de redditu iiis. viid. et ad tallagium iiid. et ad finem pro averagio iid. quadrantem et pro pomis & nucibus colligendis quadrantem dimidium et ad pascham iv ova & dimidium et si habeat porcos solvet pro quolibet porco obolum quod vocatur enese et si nullum porcum habeat nihil solvet et sarclabit per iii dies cum uno homine cotidie usque ad horam none et valet opus obolus et habebit ad duas waterbedrepes iii homines quorum opus valet iiid. et erunt ad prandium domini et ad duas alebedripes iii homines quorum opus nichil valet neque potest extendi propter magnam reprisam quia ii homines operantes habebit [sic] ii repastus per diem Et illi homines habebunt ad quemlibet repastum unum panem de frumento alium de blado mixto ita quod ad illos panes xv fiant de uno bussello et habebunt potagium ad quemlibet repastum pretium quarterium et habebunt unum ferculum carnium pretium id. ad quemlibet repastum et serviciam pretium id. et caseum ad quemlibet repastum pretium quadrans et ligabit & cariabit bladum domini cum vicinis suis cuius opus valet obolus quadrans secundum quantitatem terre sue. iiii ova et dimidium

Summa vs. id. dimidius quadrans.

Et memorandum quod quelibet caruca juncta de custumariis in Bansted arrabit ii acras quod vocatur Benerthe videlicet unam in hyempme & aliam in quadragesima et ad quamlibet acram ii homines ad carucam et habebunt i repastum pretium iiid. obolus et sic valet opus ultra repprisam cuiuslibet acre iid. obolus et si non habeat carucam quilibet tenens unius virgate terre debet fodere iiii daywerkis et habebit unum repastum et valet reprisa plus quam opus iid. et

[1] Words in brackets added in another hand. The last three are in a different hand.

quilibet caruca arrabit unam acram ad voluntatem domini et habebit animalia sua pasteciata in stipulis domini a festo sancti Michaelis usque ad festum Purificationis beate Marie propter arruram illius acre.

Non potest summari quia non potest certitudinem inde [habere]

Et predicti custumarii cariabunt fimos quandocumque durabunt et habebunt unum repastum sicut ante solebant pro toto cariagio fimorum et si dominus noluerit illud servicium bene licebit domino levare de sexaginta tenentibus vs. videlicet de quolibet tenente id.

Et memorandum quod omnes custumarii debent molare blada sua que molare volunt ad molendinum quod est ad feodi firmam quod vocatur bielesmulle videlicet blada que super terram suam crescunt.

Ricardus ate Pende tenet i mesuagium & unum ferthinglond quod fuit Godardesland ate Hulle Et debet de redditu per annum iis. ad iii ova iiii terminos Et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem Et ad paschaam iii ova et pro averagio iid. & dimidium quadrantem et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum quadrantem Et arrabit si habeat carucam ut prius Et cariabit fymos ut prius Et solvet pro pannagio ut prius.

Alicia ate Hulle junior filia Willelmi Yunghuller tenet i mesuagium & i ferthynghlond quod fuit Matilldis Stoune continens v acras Et debet de redditu per annum xxd. quadrantem Et ad omnia alia Servicia sicut Ricardus ate Pende.

Ricardus Kyriel tenet i mesuagium & dimidium virgate terre Et debet de redditu per annum ivs. ad iiii terminos Et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem Et pro averagio ivd. quadrantem Et pro nucibus vi ova & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad paschaam vi ova Et arrabit & cariabit fymos ut supra dictum est Et sarculabit per iii dies cotidie usque horam none cuius opus valet id. obolus Et ad duas Waterbedripes ii homines quorum opus valet iid. Et ad ii alebedrepes ii homines quorum opus nichil valet propter magnam reprisam sicut predictum est Et adiuvabit ad reparacionem grangie ut decet et debet de incremento redditus id. obolum.

Alicia relicta Willelmi atte Hulle Seniors tenet i ferthynglond continens xii acras Et debet de redditu per annum xiid. ad iiii terminos Et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem Et pro averagio iid. dimidium quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem Et faciet omnia alia servicia in omnibus sicut Ricardus Kyriel.

Henricus Fyscher tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii terminos xxd. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem. Et pro nucibus & pomis colli-

gendis id. Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut prius preter quod furniabit ii *bussellos* bladi Et faciet iiii *bussellos* brasii de blado domini sicut antiquitus facere solebant si dominus illud servicium voluerit.

Johannes Fysher tenet i mesuagium & i acram terre et debet de incremento redditus obolum.

Willelmus Horne tenet unum ferthynglond et dimidium et continet x acras Et debet de redditu per annum xld. ad iiii terminos Et adiuvabit sustentare grangiam sicut alii tenentes Et invenient[1] unum hominem ad alebedrepe.

Petrus ate Fursen tenet unum ferthynglond continens viii acras terre Et debet de redditu per annum iis. vid. quadrantem Et ad finem pro tallagio iid. quadrantem Et pro averagio iid. & dimidium quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus ate Pende Et ad Pascham iii ova. iii ova

Johannes Dusbard tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii terminos iiiis. Et ad tallagium iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem Et ad Pascham vi ova Et faciet omnia Servicia sicut Henricus Fysher. vi ova

Willelmus Paramour tenet unum ferthynglond continens ix acras Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii terminos xxd. obolum quadrantem Et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem Et pro averagio iid. & dimidium quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem Et faciet omnia Servicia sicut Ricardus ate Pende.

Tenementum quod fuit Willelmi ate Stret continet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iis. viiid. Et ad tallagium vid. Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad festum sancti Michaelis iii vomeres Et ad pascham vi ova Et debet arrare metere & ad precarias ligare & carriare sicut Ricardus Kiriel sarculare et fymos extrahere sicut prius. tres vomeres vi ova

Willelmus Hugonn tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^or terminos iis. iiiid. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad pascham vi ova Et debet arrare fymos extrahere & de precariis metere sarculare ligare et blada cariare sicut prius. vi ova

Johannes Lyrcok tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre

[1] Error for inveniet?

Et *debet* de redd*itu* per annum xxii*d.* Et ad tallag*ium* iiii*d.* ob*olum*. Et p*ro* aver*agio* iiii*d.* q*uadrantem* Et p*ro* nucib*us* & pomis colligendis ob*olum* Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut Ric*ardus* Kiriel Item debet pro incremento redditus pro una acra quam tenet per annum ob*olum* Et dabit pannag*ium* sicut alii custumarii.

Willelmus Lyrcok tenet unum mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} terminos viii*s.* Et debet ad sustentationem grangie sicut alii custumarii Et sectam curie Item idem Willelmus tenet i mesuagium & i acram terre dimidiam Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} terminos xiiii*d.* Et de incremento redditus ob*olum* Et i hominem ad alebedrepes Et nichil valet ultra reprisam Et debet sectam curie.

Willelmus Becheman tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iii*s.* Et ad tallag*ium* iiii*d.* ob*olum* Et p*ro* aver*agio* iiii*d.* q*uadrantem* Et p*ro* nucib*us* & pomis colligendis i*d.* Et debet extrahere fymum. Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut Ric*ard*us Kiriel preter quod dictus Willelmus claudet iii perticatas et valet opus obolus quadrans. Et cariabit de parco ad opus domini contra nativitatem domini i carectatam bosci pretium operis i*d.* Et debet furniare iiii bussellos bladi Et nichil valet opus propter reprisam Et faciet iiii bussellos brasii de blado domini Et valet opus obolus Item idem Willelmus tenet malcoteslond continens i mesuagium iii rodas terre Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} terminos xii*d.* Et inveniet i hominem ad Waterbedrepes Et valet opus i*d.* Et i hominem ad alebedripe Et nichil valet propter reprisam Item idem Willelmus tenet i curtilagium reddendo inde ad

i galinam — nativitatem domini i gallinam pretium ii*d.* Et de incremento redditus

vii [*sic*] capones — i*d.* Et in festo pentecoste i caponem pretium iii*d.* Et sectam curie.

Johannes Thees tenet dimidiam virgatam terre continentem xvi acras Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} terminos iiii*s.* Et ad tallagium iiii*d.* obolum Et pro averagio iiii*d.* quadrantem

duo vomeres ix ova — Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis i*d.* Et ad pascham ix ova. Et ad festum sancti Michaelis ii vomeres et circa gardinum claudet i perticatam Et habebit veterem hayam Et faciet omnia alia onera sicut Ricardus Kyriel.

Nicholus Monek tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre continentem x acras Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} terminos iii*s.* Et ad tallagium iii*d.* obolum Et pro averagio iiii*d.*

vi ova — quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad pascham vi ova. Et omnia alia servicia faciet sicut Ricardus Kiriel

preter hoc quod dictus Nicholus debet claudere iii perticatas & habebit veterem haiam Et ad Nativitatem domini debet cariare unam carectatam busci de parco Et faciet iiii bussellos brasii et valet opus obolus Et debet furnire iiii bussellos bladi in autumpno. Et solvet unum vomerem unum vomerem ad festum sancti Michaelis Et debet sectam curie.

Robertus ate Felde tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre continentem x acras Et debet de redditu per annum iis. Et omnia servicia in omnibus sicut Nicholus proximus precedens. Item idem Robertus tenet i ferthynglond Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^or terminos xiid. Et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem Et pro averagio iid. dimidium quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem Et faciet omnia servicia sicut Ricardus ate Pende.

Godardus de Burs tenet i ferthynglond quod fuit Roberti Stouke Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^or terminos iis. Et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem Et pro averagio iid. dimidium quadrantem & pro nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem Et faciet in omnibus sicut Ricardus ate Pende Et ad pascham iii ova. iii ova

Simon Bode tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^or anni terminos iis. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad pascham vi ova Et omnia alia servicia sicut predictus Ricardus Kiriel Item debet de incremento redditus id. obolum Et sectam curie. vi ova

Willelmus Pottesflode tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre continentem ix acras et debet de redditu per annum iis. iiiid. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. dimidium quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis id. Et ad pascham vi ova Et faciet omnia Servicia sicut Ricardus Kiriel vi ova Et preterea debet furnire iiii bussellos bladi in autumpno cuius opus nichil valet Et faciet iiii bussellos brasii de blado domini cuius opus valet obolus Et claudet ii perticatas Et sectam curie.

Willelmus ate Halle tenet unum curtilagium & unam acram terre & dimidiam Et debet de redditu per annum iiiid. et ii homines ad ii alebedrepes quorum opus nichil valet propter reprisam.

Adam Alrich tenet unum ferthynglond et debet de redditu per annum xiid. Et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem Et pro averagio iid. dimidium quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut predictus Ricardus ate Pende.

Adam de Chabeham tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre continentem vii acras dimidiam Et debet de redditu per annum iis. iiid. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum & pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis id. Et ad
vi ova paschaam vi ova Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kiriel Et preterea dictus Adam claudet circa curiam i perticatam dimidiam & habebit veterem hayam Et faciet sectam. Item dictus Adam tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre continentem xii acras Et debet de redditu per annum iiiis. vd. obolum quadrantem ad iiii^or terminos Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et
ii galinas vi ova ad paschaam vi ova Et ad nativitatem domini ii gallinas pretium iiiid. Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut facere debet pro proximo tenemento precedente.

Item idem tenet i mesuagium & acram terre et debet de redditu per annum xxd. pro omnibus serviciis.

Robertus Pottesflode tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iiis. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kiriel Et
ii galinas vi ova preterea debet ii gallinas ad natalia domini Et ad paschaam vi ova.

Alicia de Beyton tenet i mesuagium & i ferthynglond Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^or terminos xiid. Et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem Et pro averagio iid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus &
iii ova pomis colligendis quadrantem Et ad paschaam iii ova Et omnia alia servicia faciet sicut Ricardus atte Pende.

Johannes le Ffrensch tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre continentem vi acras dimidiam Et debet de redditu per annum iis. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem Et ad Natalia
ii gallinas vi ova domini ii gallinas pretium iiiid. Et ad Paschaam vi ova Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kiriel.

[pr]ecaria moao[1] Robertus Cole tenet unum mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre que vocatur fidelond Et debet de redditu per annum iis. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro
vi ova nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad paschaam vi ova Et omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kiriel.

Idem Robertus Cole tenet i curtilagium & dimidiam virgatam

[1] A later addition.

terre que fuit Innerslond continentem vi acras dimidiam Et debet de redditu iis. ad iiii^{or} terminos Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad paschaṁ vi ova Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kiriel. vi ova

Johannes de Bedyngtone tenet unum curtilagium & iii rodas terre Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} terminos xiid. Et de incremento id. Et debet ad ii precarias ii hominꝭ sicut alii tenentes quorum opus nichil valet.

Johannes le Longe tenet unam virgatam terre continentem xxi acras Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} terminos vs. ixd. Et ad tallagium ixd. Et pro averagio viiid. obolum Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis id. Et ad festum sancti Michaelis i vomerem unum vomerem pretium viiid. Et ad duas waterbedrepes viii hominꝭ quorum opus valet viiid. Et ad i alebedrepe iiii hominꝭ et ad i alebedrepe i hominem quorum opus nichil valet propter reprisam Et ad paschaṁ xii ova & dimidium pretium obolus Et claudet circa curiam vii xii ova perticatas Et habebit veterem hayam Et debet querere de parco usque curiam ii carectatas bosci prostrati per dominum cuius opus valet iid. Et sarclabit per [?] dies ante prandium cum uno homine quorum opus valet id. obolus Et debet arrare sicut predictum est si habeat carucam Et preterea debet arrare i rodam terre quod vocatur Gavelerthe cuius opus valet id. obolus Et faciet i quarterium brasii de blado domini cuius opus valet id. Et habebit buscam ad curiam domini sufficientem Et debet furnire iiii bussellos bladi in autumpno cuius opus nichil valet propter reprisam Et debet ligare & cariare blada domini in autumpno sicut alii custumarii Et cariabit fimos sicut alii custumarii Et faciet sectam curie.

Robertus Godesone tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iis. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad paschaṁ vi ova Et furniabit iiii bussellos bladi vi ova domini cuius opus nichil valet Et faciet iiii bussellos brasii de blado domini Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kiriel.

Willelmus Constannce tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iis. iiiid. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad paschaṁ vi ova Et omnia alia servicia sicut pre- vi ova dictus Ricardus Kiriel.

Thomas de Bures tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de

reddit*u* *per* annu*m* iiis. iiii*d*. obo*lum* Et ad tallag*ium* iiii*d*. obo*lum* Et pro averag*io* iiii*d*. q*uadrantem* Et pro nuc*ibus* & pomis colligendis obo*lum* Et ad pascha*m* vi ova Et ad *festum* sancti Michaelis
di*midium* vome*rem* vi ova
di*midium* vome*rem* Et cariabit i carectata*m* busci de parco Et de*bet* furnire ii b*ussellos* bladi domini Et n*ichil* valet opus Et faciet iiii b*ussellos* brasii cuius opus valet obo*lus* Et de*bet* arrare di*midiam* perticata*m* de Gavelerthe Et claudere circa curiam iii perticatas & di*midiam* Et habebit veterem hayam Et cariabit fymum et arrabit ad precarias Et sarclabit blada Et debet metere ad precarias ligare & cariare sicut alii tenentes Et faciet sectam curie.

Robertus de Farnycroft tenet unum ferthynglond continens unum mesuagium & xii acras terre Et debet de reddit*u* per annum xviii*d*. Et ad tallag*ium* ii*d*. q*uadrantem* Et pro averagio ii*d*. di*midium*
iii ova
q*uadrantem* Et ad pascha*m* iii ova Et omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus atte Pende.

Leticia ate Grene tenet unum ferthynglond continens i mesuagium & xii acras terre Et debet de reddit*u* per annum xviii*d*. Et ad tallag*ium* ii*d*. q*uadrantem* Et pro averagio ii*d*. di*midium* q*uadrantem*.
iii ova
Et ad pascha*m* iii ova Et omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus atte Pende.

Thomas Cole tenet una*m* virgata*m* terre Et debet de reddit*u* per annu*m* ad iiii^{or} termin*os* vs. x*d*. Et ad tallag*ium* ix*d*. Et pro averagio viii*d*. obolum Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum
xii ova
Et ad pascha*m* xii ova Et ad ii waterbedrepes viii homines quorum opus valet viii*d*. Et ad unum alebedrepe iiii homines quorum opus nichil valet propter reprisam Et ad i alebedrepe i hominem cuius opus nichil valet propter reprisam Et sarculabit per iii dies. Et arrabit ad Benerthe & Gavelerthe sicut Johannes le Longe Et ligabit & cariabit sicut alii vicini Et claudet circa curiam vii perticatas & habebit veterem hayam Et cariabit de parco ad curiam ii carectatas bosci prostrati per dominum cuius opus valet ii*d*. Et furniabit & faciet brasium sicut Johannes le Longe Et cariabit fymos sicut alii custumarii Et sectam curie.

Petrus le Carterre tenet unum mesuagium Et dat de incremento reddit*us* in festo sancti Michaelis obolum Et non plus quia facit contribucionem Thome Cole.

Petrus ate Hetth tenet i mesuagium & di*midiam* virgata*m* Et debet de reddit*u* per annum ad iiii^{or} termin*os* vs. Et ad tallag*ium* iiii*d*. obolum Et ad averagium iiii*d*. q*uadrantem* Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et cariabit fymos sarclabit arabit

metet ligabit & cariabit et omnia alia servicia faciet sicut Ricardus Kiriel.

Item idem Petrus tenet v acras terre Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii terminos iis. pro omnibus serviciis.

Robertus ate Hetth tenet unum ferthynglond continens vi acras Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} terminos iis. iiid. Et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem Et pro averagio iid. dimidium quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem Et omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus ate Pende.

Willelmus ate Mere tenet unum mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre continentem xii acras & debet de redditu per annum iiis. vd. obolum Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis id. Et ad pascham vi ova Et claudet circa curiam iii perticatas Et furnia- vi ova
bit iiii bussellos bladi cuius opus nichil valet Et faciet iiii bussellos brasii cuius opus valet obolus Et cariabit de parco i carectatam busci prostrati per dominum et valet opus id. Et arrabit dimidiam perticatam Gavelerthe et valet opus obolus quadrans Et preterea cariabit fymos arrabit ad benerthe sicut alii sarculabit metet ad bedrepes ligabit cariabit & omnia servicia faciet sicut Ricardus Kiriel.

Martinus In the lane tenet unum ferthynglond continens iii acras dimidiam Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} terminos xiid. Et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem Et ad ii Waterbedrepes ii homines quorum opus valet iid. Et ad ii alebedrepes ii homines quorum opus nichil valet Et alia servicia sicut Ricardus ate Pende. Item idem Martinus tenet unum mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre continentem viii acras Et debet de redditu per annum iis. vd. quadrantem Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis id. Et ad pascham vi ova Et claudet circa curiam ii perticatas dimidiam vi ova
Et habebit veterem haiam & arabit gavelerthe tam iiii partem unius perticate pretium operis obolus Et furniabit ii bussellos bladi & opus nichil valet Et faciet ii bussellos brasii pretium operis quadrans Et cariabit i carectatam busci prostrati per dominum de parco ad curiam et valet opus id. Et preterea faciet omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kyriel.

Godardus Inthelane tenet dimidiam virgatam terre continentem vii acras Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} anni terminos vs. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro

nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad pascham vi ova Et
vi ova sustinebit grangiam sicut alii Et cariabit fymum & arrabit ad
benerth & sarculabit sicut Ricardus Kiriel. Et ad ii Waterbedrepes
iiii homines quorum opus valet iiiid. Et ad ii alebedrepes iii homines
quorum opus nichil valet & ligabit & cariabit blada in autumpno
quod metitum est per iiii bederepes pretium operis iiiid. Et dabit
pannagium si porcos habeat videlicet pro porco obolum Et sectam
curie.

Hugo Faber tenet unum mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre
quod fuit Brounsweyn continens xi acras Et debet de redditu per
annum iiiis. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid.
quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et omnia
alia servicia sicut dictus Godardus.

Adam Inthelane tenet unum mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam
terre continentem xvi acras Et debet de redditu per annum vs. xd.
Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem
Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad pascham vi ova
vi ova Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut predictus Godardus.

Johannes Inthelane tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre
Et debet de redditu iiiis. vid. obolum Et ad tallagium ixd. Et pro
averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis
obolum Et ad pascham vi ova Et cariabit fymum Et arrabit ad
vi ova benerthes sicut alii custumarii Et arrabit ad Gavelerthes dimidiam
perticatam pretium operis obolus quadrans Et cariabit i carectatam
bosci et valet opus id. Et claudet circa curiam iii perticatas &
dimidiam et habebit veterem hayam Et sarculabit per iii dies ante
prandium cum i homine cuius opus valet id. obolus Et ad ii water-
bedrepes iiii homines cuius opus valet iiiid. Et ad alebedrepes iii
homines cuius opus nichil valet Et ligare & cariare blada metenda
per iiii bedrepes pretium operis iiiid. Et debet furniare in autumpno
ii bussellos bladi cuius opus nichil valet Et faciet iiii bussellos bracii
de blado & habebit buscam ad curiam sufficientem Et valet opus
obolus Et debet sectam.

Summa tocius anni viiil. xixs. id. obolus.	De termini vli. vis. vid. Nativitatis Johannis Baptiste & Michaelis.	quadrans quarta pars quadrantis

Verte in Dorsum.

Adhuc Extenta.

Radulphus Inthelane tenet i mesuagium & i virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iiiis. iiiid. Et de incremento redditus obolum quadrantem Et ad tallagium ixd. Et pro averagio viiid. obolum Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis id. Et ad paschaam xii ova Et cariabit fymum & arrabit ad Benerthe sicut Johannes Inthelane Et arrabit ad Gavelerthe dimidiam perticatam pretium operis obolus quadrans Et cariabit unam carectatam bosci pretium operis id. Et claudet circa curiam iii perticatas et habebit veterem hayam Et furniabit iiii bussellos bladi cuius opus nichil valet Et faciet iiii bussellos brasii pretium operis obolus Et ad ii Waterbedreps viii hominес quorum opus valet viiid. Et ad ii alebedrepes v hominес quorum opus nichil valet Et ligabit & cariabit blada metenda per iiii bedrepes et valet opus iiiid. Et debet sectam Et dabit pannagium sicut alii. (Dorse) xii ova [The words 'cur iii' interlineated.]

Willelmus Chapman tenet unum mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre vocatam ten Walder continentem xii acras dimidiam Et debet de redditu per annum xld. Et de incremento obolum Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis id. Et ad paschaam vi ova. Et ad festum sancti Michaelis dimidium vomerem Et cariabit fymum & arrabit ad benerthe sicut Johannes Inthelane Et ad ii Waterbedrepes iiii hominес et valet opus iiiid. Et ii hominес ad ii alebedrepes et opus inde nichil valet Et ligabit & cariabit blada quorum [sic] opus valet iiiid. Et sarculabit per iii dies cuius opus valet id. obolus Et claudere iii perticatas & habere veterem hayam Et furniabit ii bussellos bladi et facere ii bussellos brasii cuius opus valet obolus Et cariabit i carectatam bosci pretium operis id. Et sectam curie Et pannagium. vi ova dimidium vomerem

Willelmus Wylle tenet i mesuagium & i virgatam terre continentem xx acras Et debet de redditu per annum iiis. iid. Et ad tallagium ixd. Et pro averagio viiid. obolum Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis id. Et ad paschaam xii ova Et omnia alia servicia sicut xii ova Johannes Inthelane.

Rogerus Carpenter tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iis. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kiriel.

Henricus de Chombe tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam

terre Et debet de redditu per annum iis. iiiid. obolum [1] et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum [1] Et ad averagium iiiid. quadrantem Et pro
vi ova nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad pascham vi ova Et omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kiriel Et de incremento redditus iid.

Johannes Mares tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iis. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis id.
vi ova Et ad pascham vi ova. Et omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kiriel Et de incremento obolum.

Robertus le Cartere tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iis. iiiid. obolum Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus &
vi ova pomis colligendis obolum Et ad pascham vi ova. Et de incremento vid. Et omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kiriel & sectam & pannagium.

Adam ad Crucem tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam & i ferthynglond terre Et debet de redditu per annum iiis. Et ad finem pro tallagio vid. obolum quadrantem Et pro averagio vid. quadrantem dimidium Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis id.
ix ova quadrantem Et ad pascham ix ova Et ad festum sancti Michaelis
dimidium vomerem dimidium vomerem Et cariabit fymos et arrabit ad precarias sicut Ricardus Kiriel Et ad ii Waterbedrepes vi homines quorum opus valet vid. Et ad ii alebedrepes iiii homines quorum opus nichil valet Et cariabit & ligabit blada metenda ad iiii precarias cuius opus valet iiiid. Et sarculabit per iiii vices pretium operis id. obolus Et claudet circa gardinum ii perticatas & habebit veterem hayam Et cariabit i carectatam busci vocatam gavel Et furniabit in autumpno iiii bussellos bladi domini cuius opus nichil valet Et faciet iiii bussellos brasii pretium operis obolus Et sectam

Willelmus de Farnycroft tenet i virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iiiis. iid. Et ad tallagium ixd. Et pro averagio viiid. obolum Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis id. obolum Et
xii ova ad pascham xii ova. Et cariabit fymos. Et arrabit ad benerthe sicut Adam ad Crucem Et ad ii precarias aquaticas viii homines quorum opus valet viiid. Et ad ii precarias cervisie v homines sarclabunt per iii vices quorum opus valet id. obolus. Ligabit & cariabit blada metenda per iiii bedrepes cuius opus valet iiiid. Et pannagium sicut alii.

[1] The words ' et ad tall iiiid. ob ' are interlineated.

Willelmus Dongehilde tenet dimidiam virgatam terre & unum ferthynglond. Et debet de redditu per annum iiiis. iid. obolum. Et ad tallagium vid. obolum quadrantem Et pro averagio vid. quadrantem dimidium Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum quadrantem Et ad Nativitatem i gallinam Et ad pascham ix ova Et cariabit fymum Et arrabit ad precarias sicut Adam ad Crucem Et sarculabit per iii vices cuius opus valet id. obolus Et ad ii Waterbedrepes vi homines cuius opus valet vid. Et ad ii precarias servisie iiii homines quorum opus nichil valet Et ligabit & cariabit blada metenda per iiii precarias cuius opus valet iiiid. Et claudet circa gardinum i perticatam & dimidiam Et habebit veterem hayam Et furniabit ii bussellos bladi cuius opus nichil valet Et faciet ii bussell s brasii pretium operis quadrans Et arrabit ad gavelerthe iii partes unius rode terre Et dabit pannagium sicut alii Et cariabit unam carectatam bosci cuius opus valet iid. Et faciet sectam. i gallinam ix ova

Willelmus le Kyng tenet unum mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre & tertiam partem unius virgate terre Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^{or} anni terminos iiis. viiid. Et ad tallagium vid. Et pro averagio vd. obolum Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum quadrantem Et ad pascham viii ova Et faciet omnia alia servicia sicut Willelmus Dongehilde preter quam non furniabit neque faciet brasium nec cariabit buscum Et debet de incremento id. obolum Et sectam curie Et pannagium sicut alii custumarii. viii ova

Willelmus Lomputte tenet unum ferthynglond & dimidium et continet vii acras Et debet de redditu per annum xviiid. Et ad tallagium iiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem dimidium Et ad pascham iiii ova & dimidium Et sarculabit & arrabit ad precarias sicut Adam ad crucem Et debet extrahere fymum sicut dictus Adam Et ad ii waterbedrepes iii homines quorum opus valet iiid. Et ad ii precarias servisie iii homines quorum opus nichil valet Et ligabit & cariabit blada metenda ad iii precarias quorum opus valet iiiid. Et dabit pannagium sicut alii Et solvet quartam partem unius vomeris pretium iid. Et sectam curie. iiii ova & dimidium quarta pars vomeris

Willelmus atte Stighele tenet unum ferthynglond & dimidiam continens vii acras Et debet de redditu per annum xviiid. Et ad tallagium iiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem dimidium Et ad pascham iiii ova dimidium Et ad festum sancti Michaelis quartam partem iiii ova dimidium

iiii^ta pars vomeris

unius vomeris pretium iid. Et omnia alia servicia sicut Willelmus Lampet.

Willelmus de Fyndon tenet i mesuagium & i ferthynglond continens v acras Et debet de redditu per annum iiiis. Et i hominem ad precarias servisie.

Thomas Inthelane tenet unum mesuagium & unum ferthynglond continens ii acras dimidiam Et debet de redditu per annum xiid. Et ad tallagium id. quadrantem Et ad pascham i ovum & dimidium Et ad ii Waterbedrepes ii homines quorum opus valet iid. Et cariabit fymos vel dabit id. Et sarclabit per iii vices cuius opus valet id. obolus.

i ovum & dimidium

Johannes de Farnycroft debet de incremento redditus ad festum sancti Michaelis iid. videlicet pro iiii acris & dimidia terre quas tenet Et inveniet unum hominem ad alebedrepe.

Willelmus Dungehild tenet unum mesuagium & iii acras terre dimidiam Et debet de incremento redditus ad festum sancti Michaelis iid. et unum hominem ad alebedrepe.

Hugo Dungehild tenet unum mesuagium Et debet de incremento redditus ad festum sancti Michaelis id. obolum.

Adam le Kyng debet de incremento redditus ad festum sancti Michaelis id.

Godardus de Burs tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii terminos viis. Et sectam curie Et debet custodire latrones captos infra libertatem cum aliis sociis suis sicut antiquitus solebant Et pro una acra quam tenet debet de incremento redditus unum obolum.

Custos latronum

Johannes filius Radulphi vicarii tenet unum curtilagium & vii acras terre. Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii^or terminos viis. sicut extenti fuerunt per dominum Radulphum de Sandwiche et debet custodire latrones captos infra libertatem cum aliis sociis suis et sectam.

Willelmus le Kyng junior tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum viis. pro omnibus serviciis.

Adam Chabeham tenet unum fertynglond continens iiii acras dimidiam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iiis. pro omnibus serviciis. Et custodiet latrones cum aliis sociis suis.

Johannes filius Radulphi Frensch tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum viis. pro omnibus serviciis Item debet de redditu ad festum sancti Michaelis pro uno curtilagio quod tenet iid. Et eciam custodiet latrones sicut alii.

Adam Motone tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre continentem vii acras terre. Et debet de redditu per annum vs. iiiid. Et inveniet unum hominem ad unum alebedrepe per unum diem in autumpno & habebit prandium sicut alii Et pannagium sicut alii.

Walterus Hugonn tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iiiis. ixd. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et ad ii alebedrepes iiii homines pretium iiiid. Et ad Alebedrepes iii homines ad prandium domini Et cariabit fymos sicut alii & habebit prandium Et colliget nuces & poma sine prandio Et ad Nativitatem domini ii gallinas pretium iiiid. Et ad pascham vi ova Et ligabit et cariabit & tassabit bladum quod ipse metet ad iii precarias Et sarculabit per iii dimidios dies Et dabit pannagium sicut alii. ii galinas vi ova

Simon Cole tenet unum mesuagium & i ferthinglond continens iii acras dimidiam Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii anni terminos iiis. vid. Et custodiet latrones captos infra libertatem cum sociis suis Et adiuvabit ad cooperiendum grangiam cum vicinis suis.

Ricardus Pipelot tenet i mesuagium & dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum ad iiii terminos viis. Et custodiet latrones captos infra libertatem Et adiuvabit ad cooperturam grangie sicut alii vicini.

Ricardus Kyng tenet dimidiam virgatam terre et debet de redditu per annum iiiis. Et sectam. Et inveniet unum hominem ad precarias servisie Et eciam tenet iiii acras terre et debet de redditu per annum iid. pro omnibus serviciis.

Item idem Ricardus tenet i mesuagium cum una acra terre Et debet inde pro redditu per annum iid. obolum pro omnibus serviciis.

Terra que vocatur sallond continet xxx acras Et debet de redditu per annum ad pascham & festum sancti Michaelis x. Et x acre de dicta terra pretium cuiuslibet per annum iiiid. Et x acre pretium cuiuslibet per annum iid. Et x acre de dicta terra pretium acre id. obolus cuius summa est vis. iiid. Et sic valet redditus plus quam extenta. In manu domini

Johannes Wylle Thomas filius Willelmi Parkere Lanarius (?) filius Rogeri Kyng tenent inter se dimidiam virgatam terre Et debent de redditu per annum iiiis. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et ad pascham vi ova Et omnia alia servicia sicut Ricardus Kyriel. vi ova

Item idem Johannes Wille tenet unum ferthynglond quod fuit Pyghog Et debet de redditu per annum xiid. Et ad tallagium iid. quadrantem Et pro averagio iid. dimidium quadrantem Et pro
iii ova nucibus & pomis colligendis quadrantem Et ad pascham iii ova Et omnia alia servicia que Ricardus atte Pende facere debet.

Item idem Johannes Wylle tenet dimidiam virgatam terre Et debet de redditu per annum iiiis. Et ad tallagium iiiid. obolum Et pro averagio iiiid. quadrantem Et pro nucibus & pomis colligendis obolum Et faciet omnia alia servicia que Ricardus Kiriel facere debet.

Summa iiil. xixs. viiid. obolus dimidium quadrantem.

Summa totalis de termino sancti Johannis Baptiste & Michaelis xiiili. xid. obolus quadrans & quarta pars quadrantis.

Summa tocius anni viili. ixs. id. obolus dimidium quadrantem.

Summa totalis rentalis tenementorum sive terrarum que sunt in manu firmarii de dominio xxiiili. viiis. id. obolus.

[per annum
viiili. xiis. vd. obolus quadrans
ad iiii^{or} anni terminos
vili. xid. quadrans].[1]

IV

TRANSCRIPTUM COMPOTI JOHANNIS DE WORTYNGGE, BALLIVI, 1363–4

Ministers' Accounts (General Series) $\frac{1010}{14}$ (R. O.)

Banstede

Transcriptum compoti Johannis de Wortyngge ballivi manerii ibidem a festo sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post Conquestum xxxvii usque idem festum sancti Michaelis proximum sequens anno regni regis predicti Regis xxxviii per unum annum integrum.

Redditus assisus

Idem respondet de iiiili. viiis. xid. de redditu assiso de termino nativitatis domini Et de cviis. iiid. de redditu assiso de termino pasche Et de iiiili. iiiis. viiid. . . . . de redditu assiso termino Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste Et de viili. iiis. iiid. obolo de redditu assiso & tallagio termino sancti Michaelis unde de tallagio

[1] Words in brackets are in the margin.

xls.[1] Et de iid. de novo reddítu Willelmi Wille per annum terminó sancti Michaelis Et de xiis. de xii vomeribus . . . venditis. xxiili. xvis iiiid. ob. q.

Summa xxiili. xvis. iiiid. obolus quadrans.

Et de iis. iid. obolo de consuetudine vocata garsanes venditа ut extra ad festum sancti Michaelis Et de xxs. iid. obolo & dimidio quadrante de consuetudine averagii nativorum per annum ad quatuor terminos usuales per extentam Et de xd. obolo quadrante de consuetudine vocata maltsulver ad festum Nativitatis domini Et de xvid. de consuetudine vocata wodegavel ad festum Nativitatis domini. Et de iiiis. iid. de consuetudine vocata benerth ad festum pasche Et de xiid. de consuetudine vocata Wodegavel ad festum pasche Et de vs. de consuetudine sarculacionis bladorum ad festum nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste Et de iiis. de consuetudine collectionis pomorum & nucium ad festum sancti Michaelis Et de vs. de consuetudine cariacionis fimorum ad idem festum. Vendicio Operum

Summa xliis. ixd. obolus quadrans dimidius probatur per rotulum curie.

Et de iis. vd. obolo de pannagio porcorum tenencium domine hoc anno. De pannagio porcorum in parco (solet esse quando accidit xlis.[2]) nihil reddit quia nulla pessona fuit ibidem hoc anno. Et de iis. receptis de Roberto Smothe pro i messuagio cum curtilagio & i hawlond quondam Willelmi Hugyn sibi concessis ad terminum vii annorum hoc anno vito. Et de iis. de Willelmo Lirecok pro operibus autumpnalibus i messuagii & dimidie virgate terre quondam Johanne Totes sibi concessorum ad terminum predictum per antiqua reddítus preter opera servicia. Et de vid. de redditu de eodem Willelmo pro i haghlond quondam Henrici Turnor sibi concesso ad terminum predictum hoc anno vito. Et de iiiis. id. obolo de Thoma de Yhurst pro i cotagio cum curtilagio quondam Willelmi Monek & i curtilagio quondam Roberti atte Felde sibi concessis ad terminum predictum hoc anno vito. Et de iis. vid. de Johanne Teg pro i tenemento quondam predicti Roberti sibi concesso ad terminum predictum hoc anno vito. Et de iiis. de eodem Johanne pro operibus i curtilagii & dimidie virgate terre quondam Simonis Bode sibi concessorum ad terminum predictum per antiqua preter opera servicia Et de ixs. de Johanne Frank pro i tenemento & dimidia virgata terre quondam Johannis Longe sibi Exitus manerii & proficuum tenementorum nativorum in manus [sic] domine existentium pro defectu firmariorum

[1] Unde de tallagio xls. is difficult to read.

[2] These words are inserted above the line.

dimiss*is* p*er* ballivu*m* ad t*erminum* v a*nnorum* hoc a*nno* iii^{cio} Et de xx*d.* de Joh*anne* atte Mer p*ro* i curtilag*io* & di*midia* virg*ata* terr*e* voc*ata* Videlond s*ibi* concess*is* ad t*erm*inum vii a*nnorum* hoc a*nno* vi^{to} Et de ii*s.* de Gilb*er*to Burgh p*ro* i cotag*io* cu*m* curtilag*io* qu*ondam* ~~Willelmi~~ Walteri Hugyn s*ibi* concesso ad t*erminum* predict*um* hoc a*nno* vi^{to} Et de vi*d.* de Will*el*mo atte Mer p*ro* di*midia* acr*a* terr*e* de eod*em* ten*emento* s*ibi* concess*a* ad t*erminum* predict*um* hoc a*nno* vi^{to} Et de xiiii*d.* de Thom*a* Lampot p*ro* i curtilag*io* de ten*emento* qu*ondam* Thom*e* Bures s*ibi* concesso ad t*erminum* predict*um* hoc a*nno* vi^{to} Et de xii*d.* de Petr*o* in the Lane p*ro* ~~i curtilagio vocato~~ iiis. viid. i cotagio vocato Joyneresland & v acris terre super soliherderneden ~~Joynershagh~~ & i acr*a* terr*e* s*ibi* concess*is* ad t*erminum* predict*um* hoc anno vi^{to}. De di*midia* virg*ata* & i acr*a* terr*e* qu*ondam* Dosbard que Henr*icus* Helewys qu*ondam* tenuit nich*il* reddit qu*ia* in man*us* in Eldebury [*sic*] dom*in*e manent gavelete p*er* defect*um* firmarii. Et de ii*s.* de Thom*a* Popclot[1] p*ro* oper*ibus* autumpn*alibus* i mess*uagii* & di*midie* virg*ate* terr*e* qu*ondam* Rad*ulphi* Paramour s*ibi* concess*orum* ad ut in precedente t*erminum* vii a*nnorum* hoc a*nno* p*ri*mo p*er* antiqu*a* servicia p*re*ter ut patet in curia tenta vii^{o} die Octobris anno xxxvii opera Et de iiii*s.* viii*d.* de Thom*a* Popelote p*ro* i mess*uagio* & i ferthinglond qu*ondam* Roger*i* Carpenter s*ibi* concess*is* ad t*erminum* vii a*nnorum* hoc a*nno* iii^{cio} Et de ii*s.* de eodem Thom*a* p*ro* i mess*uagio* & i ferthinglond qu*ondam* Will*el*mi Cole s*ibi* concess*is* ad t*erminum* v a*nnorum* hoc a*nno* iii^{cio} Et de ii*s.* de firma gardi*ni* & i haghlond qu*ondam* Roger*i* Carpenter sic dimiss*i* hoc a*nno* Et de v*s.* de firm*a* i mess*uagii* cu*m* gardino Joh*annis* Willy & ii acr*arum* terr*e* dict*i* Joh*annis* & i gardi*ni* voc*ati* Rosselesgardyn sic dimiss*i* hoc a*nno* Et de iiii*s.* de Johanne Potesflod p*ro* uno mess*uagio* & di*midia* virgat*a* t*erre* vocat*a* Hugyneslond sibi dimiss*is* a festo s*ancti* Michael*is* a*nno* xxxvii^{o} usqu*e* finem v ann*orum* hoc anno p*ri*mo ut p*atet* in curi*a* tent*a* xviii^{o} die Novembr*is* hoc anno Et de xii*d.* de Thoma Logard p*ro* oper*ibus* autumpnal*ibus* ultra antiquum reddit*um* i mess*uagii* & di*midie* virg*ate* terr*e* qu*ondam* Roger*i* Carpenter sibi dimisso*rum* ad t*erminum* v annor*um* hoc anno p*ri*mo ut p*atet* in curi*a* predict*a*.

Summa liiii*s.* i*d.*

Chevagium Et de iiii*d.* de chevag*io* Henr*ici* Bode & Henr*ici* Willy nativ*orum*

[1] Clerical error evidently for Popelot.

*dom*ine p*ro* licenc*ia* h*ab*enda ad co*m*morand*um* ext*ra* *dom*inium d*om*ine p*er* annu*m*.

*Sum*ma iiii*d*.

Et de x*li*. de xx q*uarteriis* fr*ument*i venditis ut extra p*retium* q*uarterii* x*s*. Et de xi*li*. ii*s*. ix*d*. de xviii q*uarteriis* iiii b*ussellis* di*midio* fr*ument*i vend*itis* ex*tra* p*retium* q*uarterii* xii*s*. Et de xxxi*s*. iiii*d*. de v q*uarteriis* vii b*ussellis* vesc*arum* vend*itis* ex*tra* p*retium* q*uarterii* v*s*. iiii*d*. Et de x*li*. de xxx q*uarteriis* ordei vend*itis* ex*tra* p*retium* q*uarterii* vi*s*. viii*d*. Et de xii*li*. de lx q*uarteriis* avene venditis ex*tra* p*retium* q*uarterii* iii*s*. Vendicio bladorum

*Sum*ma xliiii*li*. xiii*s*. i*d*.

Et de iiii*li*. xii*d*. de xviii porc*is* vend*itis* ex*tra* p*ro* cap*ite* iii*s*. vi*d*. Et de xlviii*s*. de xii porc*ulis* vend*itis* ex*tra* *pro* cap*ite* iii*s*. Et de v*s*. de xxiiii gallin*is* de redd*itu* vend*itis* ex*tra* p*ro* cap*ite* ii*d*. ob*olo* Et de ii*s*. ii*d*. ob*olo* de cccxxxiiii ov*is* gallin*arum* de redd*itu* vend*itis* ex*tra* p*er* c viii*d*. Et de xiii*d*. de i lib*ra* pip*eris* de redd*itu* vend*ita* ex*tra* Et de iiii*d*. de ii lib*ris* cymini de redd*itu* vend*itis* ex*tra*. Vendicio Stauri

*Sum*ma vi*li*. xvii*s*. viii*d*. ob*olus*.

Et de x*li*. xv*s*. iiii*d*. de duob*us* sacc*is* & i clav*o* lane g*ro*sse vend*itis* ex*tra* p*retium* sacci cvi*s*. viii*d*. Et de iii*s*. vi*d*. de iii clav*is* lane agn*ine* vend*itis* *extra* p*retium* clav*i* xiiii*d*. Et de ii*s*. de coreo i bov*is* de morina ut ex*tra* vend*ito* Et de xii*s*. viii*d*. de lxxvi pell*ibus* lanut*is* de morina venditis extra p*ro* quol*ibet* iii*d*. Et de vii*d*. de xiiii pellett*is* & pellib*us* agn*inis* de morina vend*itis* ex*tra*. Vendicio lane & pellium

*Sum*ma xi*li*. xiiii*s*. i*d*.

Et de vi*s*. viii*d*. de firm*a* columbar*ii* p*er* annu*m*. Firma columbarii

*Sum*ma vi*s*. viii*d*.

Et de xxxiii*s*. x*d*. de p*er*quis*itis* cur*ie* cum visu tente vii^mo die Octobr*is* Et de x*s*. i*d*. de p*er*quis*itis* cur*ie* tente xviii die Novembr*is* p*reter* iis. v*d*. oner*atos* in eadem cur*ia* de pannagio porc*orum* Et de xv*s*. ii*d*. de p*er*quis*itis* cur*ie* tente xiiii die Januar*ii* Et de xii*s*. viii*d*. de p*er*quis*itis* cur*ie* tente xii die martii Et de xix*s*. v*d*. de p*er*quis*itis* cur*ie* tente xii die Jun*ii* cum p*re*cio i jumenti p*re*tii iis. & i juvenc*e* p*re*tii vi*s*. viii*d*. oner*ato* ibidem p*rovenientium* de herietto Et de iiii*s*. v*d*. de p*er*quis*itis* cur*ie* tente xxvii die Jul*ii*. Perquisita curie

Examinatum per rotulum curie

*Sum*ma iiii*li*. xvi*s*. viii*d*.

Et de x*s*. de firm*a* lactagii & vitul*orum* ii vacc*arum* ad firmam hoc anno Et de x*s*. x*d*. de firm*a* lactagii lxv ov*ium* matr*icum* Dayera

lactantium hoc anno pro capite iid. Et de vs. de firma v gallinarum per annum.

Summa xxvs. xd.

Vendicio busce

Et de vli. xvs. de iiii & $\frac{m}{1}$ D talwode venditis ut extra pretio m xxxs. Et de xxvis. viiid. de busca fracta vendita hoc anno in parco.

Summa viiili. xxd.

Summa totalis recepte cvli. xs. iiid. dimidius quadrans.

Allocationes & defectus redditus tenementorum in manu domine existentium

Idem computat in allocatione reddditus terre vocate solelond quia in manus [sic] domine per annum xs. Et tenementi quondam Willelmi Hugyn eadem causa per annum iis. iiid. Et pro operibus & serviciis xiiiid. et vi ova Et tenementi quondam Henrici Turnor eadem causa per annum viiis. Et tenementi quondam Willelmi ate Hyde eadem causa per annum iis. Et pro operibus & serviciis vid. obolum quadrantem et iii ova Et tenementi quondam Willelmi Monek eadem causa per annum iiis. Et pro operibus & serviciis cum i vomere iis. iiid. et vi ova Et duorum tenementorum quondam Roberti Felder eadem causa per annum iiiis. Et pro operibus & serviciis cum i vomere iis. xid. obolum et ix ova Et tenementi quondam Johannis Longe eadem causa per annum iiis. Et pro opeributem & serviciis cum i vomere iiis. id. et xii ova Et tenementi quondam Walteri Hugyn eadem causa per annum iiis. ixd. Et pro operibus & serviciis xvid. obolum quadrantem Et pro ii gallinis vd. et vi ova Et tenementi quondam Galfridi Cole vocati Swynefeld eadem causa per annum xviiid. Et pro operibus & serviciis viiid. obolum quadrantem et iii ova Et duorum tenementorum vocatorum videlond & Joynoreslond eadem causa per annum iiiis. Et pro operibus & serviciis iis. viid. & ix ova Et tenementi quondam Thome Bures eadem causa per annum iiis. vid. Et i acre terre quondam Alicie Potteslode eadem causa per annum iiid. Et dimidie virgate terre quondam Dosbard quam Henricus Helewys quondam tenuit eadem causa per annum iiis. Et pro operibus & serviciis xiiiid. & vi ova Et i acre terre quam idem Henricus tenuit eadem causa per annum vid. Et i Ferthinglond quondam clerckyld eadem causa per annum xiid. Et pro operibus & serviciis viid. obolum quadrantem et iii ova ~~Et dimidie virgate terre quondam Rogeri Carpenter eadem causa per annum iis.~~ que est ad antiqua servicia preter opera autumpnalia ~~Et pro operibus et serviciis xiiiid. & vi ova~~ Et tenementi quondam Johannis Willy eadem causa per annum xviiid. Et pro operibus

& servic*iis* iis. i*d*. & xii ova. [Et in alloc*atione* redd*itus* ten*emen*ti Joh*annis*][1] ate Mere Bedelli ca*usa* officii sui p*er* *annum* iiiis. Et p*ro* oper*ibus* & servic*iis* cum vi ovis xix*d*. Et i mess*uagii* & i ferthinglond q*uon*d*am* Rober*ti* Carpenter eadem ca*usa* p*er* annu*m* iiiis.

Summa lxxixs. x*d*. obolus. lxxixs. x*d*. obolus

Idem comp*utat* in ferro & ascere [*sic*] empt*is* p*ro* ferramento carucarum sustent*ando* p*er* annu*m* cum stipend*io* fabri ut in precedente xxiis. In viii clut*is* empt*is* p*ro* caruc*is* cum clav*is* xii*d*. In ferrura xviii bov*um* in pedib*us* anterioribus iiiis. vi*d*. In ferrura iiii stott*orum* p*er* *annum* vis. In i p*ari* rot*arum* empto p*ro* caruca xvi*d*. Custus carucarum

Summa xxxiiiis. x*d*.

Idem comp*utat* in xii clut*is* empt*is* p*ro* carecta iis. In c clavis p*ro* eisdem empt*is* iii*d*. In ferrura ii equorum carectariorum per annu*m* iiis. In uncto empto p*ro* carecta x*d*. In albo coreo empto p*ro* harnesio repar*ando* viii*d*. In i p*ari* rot*arum* empto p*ro* carecta vs. In ii cord*is* de crine empt*is* xiiii*d*. Custus carectarum

Summa xiis. xi*d*. xiis. xi*d*.

Idem comp*utat* in lotione & tonsura D c & xi biden*tum* & agnorum ad thascum vs. i*d*. p*ro* x capit*ibus* i*d*. In tarra p*ro* biden*tibus* nich*il* comp*utat* hoc anno quia de stauro empto in anno p*re*cedente In uncto empto p*ro* unctura biden*tum* inde facienda iiiis. In xxiiii clayis empt*is* p*ro* falda iiiis. Custus falde ad miscendum cum tarre deremanente

Summa xiiis. i*d*. xiiis. i*d*.

Idem comp*utat* in iiii bussellis sal*is* empt*i* ad potag*ium* famulorum iiis. ~~iiii*d*.~~ In prandiis & oblat*ionibus* viii famulorum diebus Nativitatis domini & pasche xvi*d*. In iiii carectat*is* feni empt*is* p*ro* sustent*atione* equorum et stottorum & aliorum animalium tempore magni gelu xxs. In pergameno empto p*ro* rotulo curie & extract*is* vi*d*. In castr*ati*one xvi porcellarum femininarum v*d*. Et solutum p*ro* decima vendicionis pellium ut supra xv*d*. In iii[m] & ccc talwode faciend*is* ad thascum xxiis. p*ro* mille vis. viii*d*. In elongatione pedum cuiusdam olle enee de stauro cum enco ad idem empto & stipend*io* operarii iiiis. Minuta necessarii [*sic*]

Summa liis. vi*d*. *Summa* liis vi*d*.

Idem comp*utat* in ii vitul*is* empt*is* de firmario vaccarum iiis. In Empcio stauri

[1] The words in brackets are crossed out, apparently in error.

xxiii multon*ibus* empt*is* ut extr*a* ant*e* tonsu*ram* xxx*s*. viii*d*. p*ro* cap*ite* xvi*d*.

Summa xxxiii*s*. viii*d*.

Sarculat*io* blador*um*

Idem comp*utat* in sarculat*ione* om*nium* blador*um* dom*ine* hoc anno ~~x.~~ viii*s*.

Summa viii*s*.

Idem computat in t*ri*turat*ione* ~~lxxi~~ lxvii q*uarteriorum* v b*ussellorum* q*uarteriorum* frumenti pisar*um* & vesc*arum* ad th*ascum* ~~xviis. ixd.~~ xvi*s*. ~~ix*d*.~~ x*d*. ob*olum* p*ro* quol*ibet* q*uarterio* iii*d*. Et in t*ri*turat*ione* iiii ~~xii q~~xx xi q*uarteriorum* ordei ad th*ascum* xv*s*. ~~iiii*d*.~~ ii*d*. p*ro* q*uarterio* ii*d*. Et in t*ri*turat*ione* ~~cviii~~ cii q*uarteriorum* avene ad th*ascum* ~~viiis. vi*d*.~~ xii*s*. ix*d*. p*ro* q*uarterio* i*d*. ob*olum* In vent*ilatione* medietat*is* totius bladi predicti ad th*ascum* cont*inentis* ~~cxxxv~~ cxxx q*uarteria* iis. ~~ix*d*. ob*olum* q*uadrantem*~~ viii*d*. ob*olum* p*ro* quol*ibet* q*uarterio* q*uadrantem*.

Trituratio & ventilatio

Summa xlviis. vi*d*.

Summa xlviis. vi*d*.

Autumpnus

Idem comp*utat* in expens*is* cxliii custum*ariorum* q*uasi* i die ad duas waterbedripes de cons*uetudine* ad ii repast*us* panis de stauro ut extra In pisc*ibus* p*ro* eisdem empt*is* ix*s*. p*ro* quol*ibet* per diem ob*olum* q*uadrantem* de cons*uetudine*. In expens*is* cxxiiii custum*ariorum* q*uasi* i die ad duas alebedripes de cons*uetudine* ad duas repast*us* de cons*uetudine* panis de stauro ut extra. In cervisia p*ro* eisdem empta x*s*. iiii*d*. p*ro* quol*ibet* in die i*d*. de cons*uetudine* In carne p*ro* eisdem empto x*s*. iiii*d*. p*ro* q*uolibet* in die i*d*. de cons*uetudine* In caseo p*ro* eisdem empto ii*s*. vii*d*. p*ro* quol*ibet* in die q*uadrans* de cons*uetudine*. Et in falcatione xxiiii acr*arum* pisar*um* & vesc*arum* ad tasch*um* xiiii*s*. p*ro* acra vii*d*. In vadiis Joh*annis* atte Mere bedelli & i tassatoris per v sept*imanas* in autumpno hoc anno xi*s*. viii*d*. p*ro* quol*ibet* per sept*imanam* xiiii*d*. In stipend*io* predicti tassatoris per idem tempus iii*s*. In v par*ibus* cirotec*arum* empt*is* p*ro* tot famulis in autumpno x*d*. In ii l*ibris* candel*arum* empt*is* iiii*d*.

Autumpnus

Ixiis. i*d*.

Summa lxii*s*. i*d*.

Vadia & Stipendia

Idem comp*utat* in vadiis ballivi per annum lx*s*. viii*d*. cap*ientis* per sept*imanam* xiiii*d*. Et p*ro* roba sua per annum x*s*. ut in p*rece*d*ente* In stipend*iis* iiii carucar*iorum* & ii bercar*iorum* a festo sancti Mich*aelis* usque festum Nativitatis sancti Joh*annis* Bapt*iste* xviii*s*. cuil*ibet* eorum in quol*ibet* termino xii*d*. In stipend*iis* i daye i porcarii

& i herciatoris per idem tempus iiiis. vid. cuilibet eorum in termino vid. In stipendio i alterius bercarii pro terminis pasche & Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste xiid. Et pro termino sancti Michaelis iis. vid. In stipendiis ii tentorum carucarum pro termino sancti Michaelis viiis. Et ii fugatorum & ii bercariorum pro dicto termino xiis. cuilibet eorum iiis. Et i daye & i porcarii pro dicto termino vs.

Summa vili. xxd. vili. xxd.

Idem computat soluta magistro Ricardo Podenhale parcario pro certis vadiis suis per annum per literam domine Regine precedenti compoto consutam & per i talliam contra eundem xlvs. viid. obolum ut in precedente Et in una quarentina haye facienda circa parcum iiis. iiiid. In conductione i carpentarii per conventum in grosso ad faciendum opus carpentrie de duabus porchis aule & gutteram desuper le porche ex australi parte aule xiiis. iiiid. In ccc spyknail ad idem emptis xxid. In iii mille lathnail ad idem emptis iiiis. vid. In v mille prignail ad idem emptis vs. vd. pro mille xiiid. In iiii mille tegulis planis ad idem emptis xvis. In c & dimidio holghtyghl ad ad [sic] idem emptis vis. In iii quarteriis calcis usti ad idem empte iiiis. In cariacione dictarum tegularum & calcis iiiis. In conductione i tegulatoris cum suo serviente per xii dies ad tegulandas dictas porchas & super alias cameras per loca xs. capientis per diem xd. In parietibus de dictis porchis subpinnandis & plastrandis iiis. iiiid. In expensis factis circa quendam domum quondam Rogeri Carpenter nativi modo in manu domine existentem qui omnino fuit vento prostrata videlicet in carpentria cooperture lathis & clavis ad eandem emptis & daubatione parietum ejusdem xxs.

Expensa forinseca cum reparatione domorum per testimonium Nicholi Bodewelle

Summa vili. xviis. iiid. obolus. vili. xviis. iiid. obolus

Et computat liberatum domino Ricardo de Raveneser receptori Regine per unam talliam xvi die Octobris anno xxxix° lxli. Liberatio denariorum

Summa lxli.

Summa omnium expensarum & liberationum xx iiii xli. iiis. vd. Et debet xvli. vis. xd. dimidium quadrantem quos quidem denarios liberavit domino Ricardo de Raveneser receptori Regine per unam talliam levatam xi° die Decembris anno xxxix Et sic est hic quietus. Summa omnium expensarum & liberationum xx iiii xli. iiis. vd. Et debet xvli. vis. xd. dimidium quadrantem[1]

[Dorse]

Johannis de Wortynge ballivus manerii ibidem respondet de xlvii quarteriis iii bussellis frumenti receptis de exitu grangie octavo Frumentum

[1] Erased in MS.

Recepit ii *quarteria* plus *semine quinto*

bussello cumulato triturati et ventilati ad taschum . . . Et de i *quarterio* iii *bussellis dimidio* de *cumulatione* eorundem.

Summa xlviii *quarteria* vii *busselli.*

Inde in *semine super* xxx acras in campo de via Lyrecock usque ad viam *versus* bercariam ix *quarteria* iii *busselli super* acram ii *busselli dimidius* et furnitum (?) *pro* expensis ut inferius vii *busselli dimidius* In vendicione ut infra xxxviii *quarteria* iiii *busselli dimidius.*

Summa ut supra.

Pise

Recepit [plus?] *semine* tercio ii *quarteria* v *bussellos*

Et de xi *quarteriis* v *bussellis* pisarum receptis de exitu grangie mensura predicta triturati et cumulatis ut supra Et de iii *bussellis* de *cumulatione* eorundem.

Summa . . . xii *quarteria.*

Inde in *semine super* xii acras in campo apud duos puteos iii *quarteria super* acram ii *busselli* in mixtura ad liberacionem famulorum ix *quarteria.*

Summa ut supra.

Vesche

Recepit i *bussellum* minus *semine* tercio

Et de viii *quarteriis* v *bussellis* vescarum receptis de exitu grangie mensura predicta triturati et cumulatis ut supra et de ii *bussellis* de *cumulatione* eorundem.

Summa viii *quarteria* vii *busselli.*

Inde in *semine* xii acrarum in campo apud duos puteos preter xii acras ibidem seminatas cum pisis ut supra et viii acras cum avena iii *quarteria super* acram ii *busselli* In vendicione ut infra v *quarteria* vii *busselli.*

Summa ut supra Et eque.

Ordeum

Recepit iv *quarteria* iii *peciata* plus tercio [1]

Et de $\overset{xx}{\text{iiii}}$ xi *quarteriis* ii *bussellis dimidio* ordei receptis de exitu grangie mensura predicta triturati et cumulatis ut supra Et de ii *quarteriis* vi *bussellis* iii *peciatis* de *cumulatione* eorundem.

Summa $\overset{xx}{\text{iiii}}$ xiiii*li.* [*sic*] iii *peciata.*

Inde in *semine super* lii acras unde in campo ab australi porta usque ad bercariam xxx acre In Blakefeld vi acre In Monekeslond vii acre et de terra nuper Johannis Willy nativi in manus [*sic*] domini [*sic*] existente $\overset{\text{xxvi quarteria}}{\text{ix}}$ acre *super* acram iiii *busselli* Et furnitum *pro* expensis custumariorum ut inferius iii *quarteria* iii *busselli* iii peciatis Et mixtura ad liberationem famulorum ut inferius xxxiiii *quarteria* v *busselli dimidius* Et in vendicione ut infra xxx *quarteria.*

Summa ut supra.

[1] In this note *semine* is omitted.

Et de cii *quarteriis* ii *bussellis dimidio* avene *receptis* de exitu grangie mensura *predicta triturat*is & *ventilatis* ut *supra* Et de iii *quarteriis* i *bussello dimidio* de *cumulatione* eorundem Et de v *quarteriis* avene *receptis* de eodem exitu ut in xvi *coppis pro prebenda* bov*um* quelibet coppa de xv garb*is reddentibus per estimationem* de ii *bussellis dimidio*.[1] Avena *Recepit* viii *quarteria* iiii *bussellos* plus se*mine* tercio

Summa cx *quarteria* iiii *busselli*.

Inde in se*mine super* lviii*i* acr*as* un*de* in le Hoke xxx acr*e* In campo de via Lyrecock usq*ue* ad ii dyches xx acr*e* et apud ii puteos viii acr*e* xxix *quarteria super* acr*am* iiii *busselli*. In farina fact*a* ad potag*ium* famulor*um per* annu*m* vi *quarteria* unde i *quarterium* iiii *busselli pro* expens*is* autu*m*pni ut in precedente In *prebenda* iii equ*orum* carectari*orum* ad seisona*m* yema*lem* v *quarteria* Et ad seyson*am* quadrag*esim*e ii *quarteria* iiii *bussellos* capientes aliq*uando* mag*is* & aliq*uando* minus In *prebenda* duor*um* stottor*um per annum* iii *quarteria* In *prebenda* bov*um per* estimat*ionem* in garb*is* superius recept*is* v *quarteria* In vendic*ione* ut pat*et* infra lx *quarteria*.

Summa ut sup*ra* Et eque.

Et de ix *quarteriis* pisar*um* xxxiiii *quarteriis* v *bussellis dimidio* ordei rec*eptis* ut sup*ra*. Mixtura famulor*um*

Summa xliii *quarteria* v *busselli dimidius*.

Inde in liberati*one* iiii carucari*orum* & ii bercari*orum per* annu*m* xxxi *quarteria* i *bussellus* quolibet capi*ente quarterium* ad x septi*manas* In liberati*one* i daye i porcarii & i garc*ionis* berc*iantis* ad ambas seysonas & post*ea* custodi*entis* vacc*as* & sic p*er* annu*m* ocupati ix *quateria* vi *busselli* quolibet capi*ente quarterium* ad xvi septi*manas* In liberati*one* i bercarii a fest*o* sancti Thome apostoli usq*ue* festu*m* sancti Michaelis p*er* xxxix septi*manas* & v dies ii *quarteria* vi dimidius *busselli* capi*entis quarterium* ad xiiii septi*manas*.

Summa ut sup*ra* Et eq*ue*.

Et de Dxxxvi panib*us* proveni*entibus* de vii *bussellis dimidio* frumenti iii *quarteriis* iii *bussellis* iii pe*ciatis* ord' i furnitis ut sup*ra pro* expens*is* custum*ariorum* inferi*orum* et sic de quolibet *busselli* xv panes plus in toto viii panes. Panis

Summa Dxxxvi panes.

Inde in expens*is* cxliiii custum*ariorum* metenti*um* & ligan*tium* blada dom*ine* ad duas waterbedripes de consuetudine quas uno die ad

[1] The grammar is confused but the sense seems clear, i.e. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. = 1 garba and 15 garbe = 1 coppa.

duas repast*as* $\overset{xx}{\text{cciiii}}$ viii pan*es* cuil*ibet* eor*um* ii pan*es* de cons*uetudine* Et in expens*is* cxxiiii custum*ariorum* metent*ium* & lig*antium* blad*a* dom*ine* ad duas alebedrip*es* de cons*uetudine* quasi uno die ad ii repast*as* ccxlviii pan*es* cuil*ibet* eor*um* ii pan*es* de cons*uetudine* und*e* i pan*is* de fr*umento* & alt*er* de ordeo de cons*uetudine*.

Summa ut Supra Et eque.

Compotus stauri vivi.

Equi carectarii — Et de iiii equis carectar*iis* de rem*anentibus*.

Summa iiii Et rem*anent* iiii equi carettar*ii*.

Stotti — Et de ii stott*is* de rem*anentibus*.

Summa ii Et rem*anent* ii stotti.

Boves — Et de xviii bob*us* de rem*anentibus*.

Et de i de adiunct*ione* bovett*i*.

Summa xix.

De quib*us* in morin*a* ut in r*otulo* cur*ie* i Summa i Et rem*anent* xviii boves.

Vacce — Et de ii vacc*is* de rem*anentibus*.

Summa ii Et rem*anent* ii vacce.

Bovetti — Et de i bovetto de rem*anentibus*.

Et de ii de adiunct*ione* bovicul*orum*.

Summa iii.

De quib*us* adjung*itur* sup*ra* cum bob*us* i.

Summa i Et rem*anent* ii bovetti.

Boviculi — Et de ii bovicul*is* de rem*anentibus*.

Et de ii de adjunct*ione* vitul*orum*.

Summa iiii.

De quib*us* adjung*untur* sup*ra* cum bovett*is* ii.

Summa ii Et rem*anent* ii bovicul*i*.

Vituli — Et de ii vitul*is* de rem*anentibus* Et de ii empt*is* de firmario vacc*arum*.

Summa iiii.

De quib*us* adjung*untur* sup*ra* cum bovicul*is* ii.

Summa ii Et rem*anent* ii vituli.

Coreum — Et de cor*eo* uni*us* bovis recept*i* de morin*a* sup*ra* Et vendit*ur* ut inf*ra*.

Hurtardi — Et de iii hurt*ardis* de rem*anentibus*.

Summa iii Et rem*anent* iii hurtardi.

Multones — Et de ccc $\overset{xx}{\text{iiii}}$ & xv mult*onibus* de rem*anentibus* Et de lvi de adjunct*ione* hogastr*orum*. Et de xxiii empt*is* ut inf*ra* ante tons*uram*.

Summa cccclxxiiii.

De quib*us* in morina an*te* tons*uram* xl.

Et p*ost* tons*uram* iiii ut p*atet* p*er* Ro*tulum* cur*ie*.

*Sum*ma xliiii Et rem*anent* cccxxx m*u*ltones.

Et de lxxii ovib*us* matric*ibus* de rem*anentibus* Et de xii de adiu*nctione* jerc*iarum*. Oves matrices

$\overset{xx}{\text{Sum}}$ma iiii iiii.

De quib*us* in morina an*te* tons*uram* & agn*ationem* xvii Et p*ost* agn*ationem* & an*te* tons*uram* ii. *prout per rotulum curie*

*Sum*ma xix Et rem*anent* lxv oves matric*es*.

Et de lvi hog*astris* de rem*anentibus* Et de xxxiiii de adiu*nctione* agn*orum* sup*er*annat*orum*. Hogastri

$\overset{xx}{\text{Sum}}$ma iiii & x.

De quib*us* in morina an*te* tons*uram* x ut in ro*tulo* cur*ie* Et in adiu*nctione* sup*ra* cu*m* m*u*lton*ibus* lvi.

*Sum*ma lxvi Et rem*anent* xxiiii hog*astri*.

Et de xii jerc*iis* de rem*anentibus* Et de xxxiii de adiu*nctione* agn*orum* sup*er*annat*orum*. Jercie

*Sum*ma xlv.

De quib*us* in morin*a* an*te* tons*uram* ix ut in ro*tulo* cur*ie* Et adiu*nguntur* sup*ra* cu*m* ovib*us* matr*icibus* xii. *prout per rotulum curie*

*Sum*ma xxi Et rem*anent* xxiiii jerc*ie*.

Et de lxvii agn*is* superannat*is* de rem*anentibus*. *Sum*ma lxvii. Agni superannati

De quib*us* adju*nguntur* sup*ra* cu*m* hog*astris* xxxiiii Et cu*m* jerc*iis* xxxiii. *Sum*ma ut sup*ra*.

Et de lxvii agn*is* de exit*u* tot ovi*um* matr*icum* hoc anno. *Sum*ma Agni de exitu lxvii.

De quib*us* in morina ante tons*uram* iii Et in decim*a* v *Sum*ma viii Et rem*anent* lix agni.

Et de Dlii vellar*ibus* rec*eptis* ad tons*uram* hoc anno. Lana grossa

*Sum*ma Dlii veller*a*.

De quib*us* in decima lv' veller*a* Et in vendic*ione* ut infr*a* cccciiiivii veller*a* ponderant*ia* duos saccos & unu*m* clav*um*. $\overset{xx}{}$

*Sum*ma ut sup*ra*.

Et de lix vell*eribus* lane agnin*e* rec*eptis* ad tons*uram* hoc anno Lana agnina Et om*n*ia vendunt*ur* ut infr*a* ponderant*ia* iii clav*os*.

Et de lxxvi pell*ibus* lanut*is* rec*eptis* de morina sup*ra* ant*e* ton- Pelles lanute *suram*.

Et vend*untur* ut infr*a*.

Pellecte — Et de vi pellectis de morina supra post tonsuram.
Et venduntur ut infra.

Pelles agnine — Et de viii pellibus agninis de morina supra.
Et venduntur ut infra.

Aper — Et de i apro de remanentibus Et remanet i aper.

Sues — Et de ii suibus de remanentibus Et remanent ii sues.

Porci — Et de xv porcis de remanentibus Et de xv porcis de adiunctione porculorum.
Summa xxx.
De quibus in morina ii ut in rotulo curie Et in vendicione ut infra xviii.
Summa xx Et remanent x porci.

Porculi — Et de xxiii porculis de remanentibus Et de xxiiii de adjunctione porcellorum.
Summa xlvii.
De quibus in morina ii ut in rotulo curie.
In adiunctione supra cum porcis xv In vendicione ut infra xii.
Summa xxix Et remanent xviii porculi.

Porcelli — Et de xii porcellis de remanentibus Et de xxx de exitu suium per annum.
Summa xlii.
De quibus in morina iiii Et in decima iii Et in adiunctione supra cum porculis xxiiii.
Summa xxxi Et remanent xi porcelli.

Galli & galline — Et de i gallo & v gallinis de remanentibus Et de xxiiii gallinis de redditu tenentium per annum ad festum Natalium domini.
Summa xxx.
De quibus in vendicione ut infra xxiiii galline.
Summa xxiiii Et remanent i gallus & v galline ad firmam ut infra.

Columbarium — De exitu columbarii nichil respondet hic quia ad firmam ut infra.

Ova redditus — Et de cccexii ovis gallinarum de redditu per annum ad festum pasche.
Summa cccexii ova.
De quibus in allocatione redditus diversorum tenementorum in manu domine existentium per annum ut patet per parcellas[1] in rotulo curie testatas lxxviii ova In vendicione ut infra cccxxxiiii ova.
Summa ut supra.

[1] Perhaps this should be *parcellacionem.*

Et de i *libra* piperis de reddit*u* p*er* annu*m* ad *festum* sancti Michaelis Et vendit*ur* ut infra. Piper

Et de ii *libris* cymini de reddit*u* p*er* annu*m* ad *festum* sancti Michaelis Et vendu*ntur* ut infra. Cyminum

Et de xii vomeribus de reddit*u* p*er* annu*m* ad *festum* sancti Michaelis Et vendu*ntur* ut infra. Vomeres

Et de iiii carectatis feni de emptione ut infra Et tantum hoc anno propter magnum gelu p*er* longum tempus perseverans in yeme hoc anno. Fenum

Summa iiii carectate. Et omnes expenduntur in sustentatione iiii equorum carectariorum & ii stottorum.

Compotus Operum.

Et de consuetudine vocata garsanes proveniente de ix custumariis p*er* annum ad iiii terminos quorum quilibet solvet ad eandem consuetudinem secundum quantitatem terre sue & valet p*er* extentam iis. iid. obolus Et sic venditur infra. Garsanes

Et de consuetudine vocata averagio proveniente de liii custumariis p*er* annum ad iiii terminos quorum quilibet solvet ad dictam consuetudinem secundum quantitatem terre sue & valet p*er* extentam xxs. iid. obolus & dimidius quadrans Et sic venditur infra. Averagium

Et de consuetudine vocata maltselver proveniente de xxi custumariis p*er* annum ad festum Natalium domini Et valet p*er* extentam xd. obolus quadrans Et sic vendit*ur* infra. Maltselver

Et de consuetudine vocata wodegavel proveniente de xxi custumariis p*er* annum ad festum pasche et valet p*er* extentam xvid. Et sic vendit*ur* infra. Wodegavel

Et de consuetudine vocata benherth proveniente de liii custumariis p*er* annum ad festum pasche Et valet p*er* extentam iiis. iid. Et sic vendit*ur* infra. Benherth

Et de consuetudine vocata gavelherth proveniente de xxi custumariis p*er* annum ad festum pasche Et valet p*er* extentam xiid. Et sic vendit*ur* infra. Gavelherth

Et de consuetudine sarculationis proveniente de liii custumariis quorum quilibet solvet ad dictam consuetudinem secundum quantitatem terre sue. Et valet p*er* extentam vs. Et sic vendit*ur* infra. Sarculatio Dodonesse

Et de consuetudine collectionis pomorum & celera proveniente de liii custumariis p*er* annum ad festum sancti Michaelis Et valet p*er* extentam iiis. Et sic vendit*ur* infra. Collectio pomorum & pirorum

Et de consuetudine cariacionis fimorum proveniente de liii custu- Cariacio

mariis per annum ad festum sancti Michaelis. Et valet per extentam vs. Et sic venditur infra.

Waterbedripes — Et de ccxvii operibus ~~consuetudine~~ vocata waterbedripes proveniente de liiii custumariis ad ii waterbedripes quasi i die ad ii repastus ut patet infra in titulo expensarum Autumpni pretium operis ultra reprisam id.

Summa ccxvii opera Et omnia expenduntur in messione & ligacione bladorum domine hoc anno.

Alebedripes — Et de clxxix operibus vocatis alebedripes provenientibus de xx iiii custumariis quasi i die ad ii repastus ut patet infra in titulo de expensis autumpni pretium operis ultra reprisam nichil propter magnam reprisam.

Summa clxxix opera Et omnia expenduntur in bladis domine metendis & ligandis hoc anno.

Cariacio bladorum — Et de consuetudine cariacionis bladorum provenient de lii custumariis quorum quilibet cariabit secundum quantitatem terre sue. Et si domina de illa consuetudine non indigeat tunc predicti custumarii solvent pro eadem viiis. iiid. de consuetudine Et expenditur illa consuetudo hoc anno in cariacione partis bladorum domine hoc anno.

Terra arabilis — Et de cccxlviii acris dimidia terre arabilis in dominico unde in le Dene juxta bercariam versus Rosecrouch cum quadam gora ibidem xx iiii acre Item de via Lirecok usque ad viam versus bercariam & usque le Westmere lx acre Item in campo australi contra portam cum Blakefeld continente vii acras & Elmesham ~~continente xvi acras~~ lxvii acre Item in canonesfeld xx acre Item in le Hoke xxxix acre Item in Donleghe xxii acre et in Stanbury lx acre.

Summa acrarum cccxlviii acre dimidia.

Inde seminantur cum frumento ut supra xxx acre in campo de via Lirecok usque ad viam versus bercariam Item cum pisis xii acre in campo apud duos puteos. Item cum vescis ibidem xii acre Item cum ordeo xliii acre Unde in campo australi contra portam usque ad bercariam xxx acre In Blakefeld vi acre et in Monekeslonde vii acre Item cum ordeo ix acre de terra quondam Johannis Willy nativi in manu domine existente Item cum avena lviii acre unde in le Hoke xxx acre. In campo de via versus bercariam usque le ii Dyches xx acre et apud duos puteos viii acre.

Summa acrarum seminatarum hoc anno clxiiii acre.

Et warectantur ad seminandum cum frumento in

anno futuro xxx acre in campo australi contra portam cum Elmesham continente xvi acras que compostantur cum carecta & falda domine.

Et de una olla enea continente ii lagenas & dimidiam duabus patellis eneis quolibet [sic] continente ii lagenas uno tripode uno doleo pro aqua intus querenda duabus herciis cum canillis ferri duobus paribus rotarum pro carucis sex vomeribus quatuor cultris una tyna duabus crebris tribus veterlok duabus vangis duabus tribulis duabus furcis pro fimo tribus paribus rotarum carettariarum tribus coleris duobus paribus tractuum duabus cordis carecte una sella carecte tribus capistris de coreo xliiii clayis pro falda et uno panno pro blado super ventilando de remanentibus compoti precedentis. Et de uno pari rotarum pro caruca i pari rotarum pro carecta ii cordis de crine et xxiiii clayis pro falda receptis de emptione ut infra hoc anno. Inde perusitantur hoc anno ii paria rotarum carectariarum i par rotarum caruce et xxiiii claye pro falda. Mortuum staurum

Una olla enea continens ii lagenas dimidiam due patelle enee quelibet continens ii lagenas unus tripos unum doleum pro aqua intusquerenda due hercie cum canillis ferri duo paria rotarum carucariarum sex vomeres quatuor cultri una tyna pro aqua intusquerenda due crebre tres veterlok due vange due tribule due furce pro fymo dua [sic] paria rotarum carectariarum tria colera duo paria tractuum due corde carecte una sella carette tres capistri de coreo xliiii claye pro falda unus pannus pro blado super ventilando Et due corde de crine pro equis attachiatis in pastura. Et Remanent

Et de $^{\text{l}}$mcc talwode de remanentibus Et de $^{\text{l}}$iiccc de factura hoc anno. Talwode

Summa $^{\text{l}}$iiii D. Et totum venditur ut infra.

V

EXTRACT FROM ACCOUNT OF ROBERT DE SYBTHORPE, 1372–3

From Exchequer Accounts Q. R., Bundle 494, No. 18, 46–47 Edw. III. (R. O.)

Idem computat in denariis solutis Hugoni Colcare pro vi millibus latharum quercus emptarum pro reparatione manerii de Banstede pretium millene vis. iid. -xxxviis. Et Henrico Tilere de Banstede Emptiones

Asshstede *pro* x *millibus* D tegul*arum* empt*arum* ab [eo?] *pro* oper*ibus* *predict*is *pretium* *millene* iiiis. vid.—xlviis. iiid. Et Joh*anni* Tilere de Raigate *pro* x *millibus* tegul*arum* empt*arum* ab eo *pro* *predict*is oper*ibus* ib*idem* *pretium* *millene* iiiis.—xls. Et eidem *pro* l rigetill*es* empt*is* ab eo ib*idem* *pro* *predict*is oper*ibus* *pretium* iis. Et Joh*anni* Pott*ere* de Chayham *pro* duabus crestez fact*is* more milit*um* equitant*ium* empt*is* pro aula ib*idem* *pretium* pec*ie* xiid.—iis. Et Joh*anni* Edward *pro* iii *millibus* clav*orum* ferre*orum* voc*atorum* Rovenaill*es* empt*orum* ab eo *pro* *predict*is oper*ibus* *pretium* *millene* xxiid.—vs. vid. Et eidem *pro* xix *millibus* clav*orum* ferre*orum* voc*atorum* Rovenaill*es* empt*orum* ab eo *pro* oper*ibus* *predict*is *pretium* *millene* xviiid.—xxviiis. vid. Et eidem *pro* vi *millibus* clav*orum* ferre*orum* voc*atorum* rovenaill*es* empt*orum* *pro* *predict*is oper*ibus* ib*idem* *pretium* *millene* xviid.—viiis. vid. Et eidem *pro* x *millibus* clav*orum* rovenall*es* empt*orum* ab eo *pro* *predict*is oper*ibus* *pretium* *millene* xvid.—xiiis. iiid. Et eidem *pro* D clav*is* empt*is* ab eo *pretium* viid. Et eidem *pro* v *mille* clav*orum* tranessene *pro* *predict*is oper*ibus* *pretium* *millene* xiiid. ob*olum*—vs. viid. ob*olum* Et eidem *pro* DCC clav*is* ferr*eis* voc*atis* spikyng empt*is* ab eo *pro* *predict*is oper*ibus* *pretium* *centene* viiid.—iiiis. viid. Et eidem *pro* c clav*is* ferr*eis* empt*is* ab eo *pro* *predict*is oper*ibus* vid.

Summa ixli. xvs. vd. obolus

Probatur.

Cariag*ium* Idem comp*utat* in den*ariis* solut*is* uno [*sic*] hom*ini* carianti tegul*as* de Reigate usque Banstede *per* x vic*es* capienti *pro* vice xiiiid.—xis. viiid. Et in cariag*io* tegul*arum* de Asshstede *per* divers*os* homines *per* x vic*es* inter se capientes *pro* vice viiid.—vis. viid. Et in cariag*io* lath*arum* bis de Croidon usque Banstede capient*ibus* *pro* vice vid.—xiid.

Summa xixs. iiiid.

Probatur.

Tasc*hum* Idem comp*utat* in den*ariis* solut*is* Joh*anni* Abelle *pro* lathatione & cooperatura cum tegul*is* magne aule ib*idem* cum duab*us* camer*is* eidem aule annex*atis* *pro* maiori comodo ad tasc*hum* cvis. viiid. Et eidem *pro* fodicione calceti de quarreriis fractione & cremat*ione* ad summ*am* xxxvii quarteriorum calceti capienti *pro* quarterio *sic* facto vid.—xviiis. vid. Et Henr*ico* Lircoke *pro* iiii c & dim*idio* talwode *pro* cremat*ione* *dicti* calceti capienti *pro* fact*ura* *centene* vid.—iis. iiid.

Summa vili. viis. vd.

Probatur.

Vad*ia* Carpentar*iorum* Idem comp*utat* in vad*iis* iii carpentar*iorum* videl*icet* inter[1] [*sic*] *per* xliii dies oper*antium* in repar*atione* manerii *predicti* infra

[1] Probably for *intra*.

tempus predictum quolibet capienti per diem vid.—xxis. vid. Et in [vadiis?] unius Carpentarii ibidem operantis per xi dies in operibus predictis infra tempus predictum capientis per diem iiiid.—iiis. viiid.

Probatur.

Summa xxvs. iid.

Idem computat in vadiis unius tegulatoris ibidem operantis in operibus predictis per unum diem capientis per illum diem vid. Tegulator

Probatur.

Summa vid.

Idem computat in vadiis unius daubatoris ibidem operantis per v dies in operibus predictis infra tempus predictum capientis per diem vid.—iis. vid. Et in unius alterius daubatoris per vi dies ibidem operantis in operibus predictis infra tempus predictum capientis per diem vd.—iis. vid. Et in vadiis unius laboratoris ibidem operantis per xi dies in operibus predictis infra tempus predictum capientis per diem iiid.—iis. ixd. Et in vadiis diversorum hominum cariantium petras calcem terram aquam sabulum talwode lxiiii dies pro predictis operibus infra tempus predictum quolibet capiente per diem viiid.—xliis. viiid. Vadia daubatorum cum curtatoribus

Probatur.

Summa ls. vd.
Summa totalis Bansted xxli.xviiis.iiid. obolus.

VI

PARTICULE COMPOTI PRIORIS DE MERTON, FIRMARII, 1377

Ministers' Accounts (General Series), $\frac{1262}{7}$ (R. O.)

Particule compoti Prioris de Merton firmarii Manerii Regis de Banstede de expensis appositis circa reparationem logge in parco de Banstede clausturam ejusdem parci ac eciam de vadiis Ricardi Nynery parcarii ibidem et de feno empto pro sustentatione ferarum in eodem parco per duo brevia Regis Edwardi avi Regis nunc de privato sigillo suo dicto firmario inde directa anno l^mo^. Bansted parke

Idem computat in denariis solutis Johanni Bures pro xii petris stapelle vocatis cunes ab eo emptis pro uno camino in eadem camera de novo facto ibidem in grosso xiid. Et Willelmo Hopekyn pro una carrectata petrarum stapelle ab eo emptarum pro eisdem operibus in grosso xxd. Et Roberto Tylere de Kyngston pro iiim millia tegularum vocatarum pleyntylles ab eo emptarum pro eisdem Empta lathe cubet tegulorum et

operibus pretium mille vs.—xxs. Et eidem Roberto pro 1 tegulis vocatis holltyle ab eo emptis pro eisdem operibus pretium iis. Et eidem Roberto pro iiii^r quarteriis et dimidio calcis ab eo emptis pro eisdem operibus pretium quarterii xiid.—iiiis. vid. Et Johanni Tylere de Reygate pro mille tegulis vocatis pleyntylles ab eo emptis pro eisdem operibus pretium—iiis. viiid. Et eidem Johanni pro uno quarterio calcis ab eo empto pro eisdem operibus pretium—xiid. Et Thome Carpenter de Kyngston pro m^l D lathes vocatis hertlathes ab eo emptis pro eisdem operibus pretium mille vs.—viis. vid. Et Johanni Bythewode [de] London pro v c clavis ferreis vocatis grossis spykynges emptis ab eo pro eisdem operibus pretium c viiid.—iiis. ivd. Et eidem Johanni pro v c clavis ferreis vocatis standysnaylles ab eo emptis pro eisdem operibus pretium c vd.—iis. id. Et eidem Johanni pro m^l m^l m^l clavis ferreis vocatis Rovenaylles ab eo emptis pro eisdem pretium mille xvid.—iiiis. Et eidem Johanni pro v m^l clavis ferreis vocatis trannessonnaylles ab eo emptis pro eisdem operibus pretium mille xivd.—vs. xd. Et eidem Johanni pro m^l m^l m^l clavis ferreis vocatis sprygnaylles ab eo emptis pro operibus predictis pretium mille xd.—iis. vid. Et eidem Johanni pro ii serruris ab eo emptis pro hostiis ibidem claudendis pretium pecie viiid.—xvid. Et eidem Johanni pro ii^bus paribus vertinellarum cum gumphis emptis pro predictis hostiis ibidem claudendis in grosso iis. vid. Et eidem Johanni pro uno busello canillarum tegulis ab eo empto pro eisdem operibus pretium vid.

Et expenditur.

Summa lxiiis. vd.[1]

Vadia Carpentariorum

Idem computat in vadiis Walteri Norman per xxi dies Ade Wodeman per xx dies carpentariorum operantium ibidem super factura unius nove camere cum omnibus aysiamentis in eadem factis videlicet in factura unius camine et unius latrine ac circa reparationem veteris loge utroque capiente per diem vid. infra tempus predictum—xxs. vid. Et in vadiis Johannis Wodeman per xii dies Thome Bournere per xii dies Johannis Standerd per viii dies & Stephani Franke[2] per x dies carpentariorum operantium ibidem tam in prostracione maeremii in parco predicto quam circa construccionem camere predicte quolibet capiente pro qualibet die vd. infra tempus predictum—xviis. vid.

Summa . . . xxxviiis.

[1] After this and other totals probatur has been added.

[2] All the final k's and g's in this MS. show abbreviations.

Idem comp*utat* in vad*iis* Ric*ard*i Saghiere[1] *per* v dies Petri Saghiere *per* v dies Sarr*atorum* oper*antium* in oper*ibus* predict*is* ibi*dem* utroque capi*ente* *per* diem vi*d.* infra tempus predict*um*—vs. Vadia Sarratorum

Summa vs.

Idem comp*utat* in vad*iis* Johannis Mason *per* unum diem positoris operantis ibidem super factura unius camine de novo facte capientis *per* diem vi*d.* Et in vad*iis* Rogeri Mason *per* unum diem servientis predicti positoris super oper*ibus* predictis capientis *per* diem iii*d.* Vadia positorum

Summa ix*d.*

Idem comp*utat* in vad*iis* Willelmi Mereman *per* xi dies tegulatoris operantis ibidem super coopertura camere predicte ac circa reparationem veteris loge capientis *per* diem v*d.* infra tempus predictum—ivs. viid. Et in vad*iis* Johannis Mereman *per* xi dies laboratoris operantis et servientis predicto tegulatori super oper*ibus* predictis capientis *per* diem iii*d.* infra tempus predictum—iis. ix*d.* Vadia tegulatorum

Summa viis. iiii*d.*

Idem comp*utat* in vad*iis* Ric*ard*i Lane *per* iii dies & dimidium & Roberti Hoppar *per* iii dies & dimidium prosternatorum operantium in oper*ibus* predictis utroque capiente *per* diem iv*d.* infra tempus predictum—iis. iv*d.* Vadia prosternatorum

Summa iis. iv*d.*

Idem comp*utat* in vad*iis* Johannis Chuke *per* xiv dies et dimidium daubatoris operantis super daubationem camere predicte ac circa daubationem veteris loge ibidem capientis *per* diem v*d.* infra tempus predictum vis. obolum Et in vad*iis* Laurentii Kyng *per* xi dies Gilberti Brytt *per* unum diem daubatorum operantium ibidem in oper*ibus* predictis utroque capiente *per* diem iv*d.* infra tempus predictum—ivs. Et in vad*iis* Johannis Kyng *per* xiv dies & dimidium laboratoris servientis predictis daubatoribus in oper*ibus* predictis capientis *per* diem iii*d.* infra tempus predictum iiis. viid. obolum. Vadia daubatorum

Summa xiiis. viii*d.*

Idem comp*utat* in vad*iis* Johannis West *per* vi dies Thome Atte Mere *per* iii dies & dimidium Johannis Colecok *per* unum diem & Johannis Kyng *per* ii dies laboratorum ibidem laborantium in oper*ibus* predictis videlicet in factura unius sagh'ing pitt[2] fodicione Vadia laboratorum

[1] The abbreviation in the middle presumably corresponds to the y in the modern English 'sawyer'. See also under Vad. Lab.

[2] An abbreviation is shown after the h, which may however merely be due to repetition from sagh'ere (see Vadia Sarr.).

terre & collectione virgarum quolibet capiente per diem iiid. infra tempus predictum—iiis. id. obolum.

Summa iiis. id. obolus.

Vadia curtatorum

Idem computat in vadiis Johannis Bures per unum diem Johannis Colcok per unum diem & Johannis Dugge per unum diem curtatores cariantium in maeremium in parco predicto usque locum ubi opus fit quolibet capiente per diem xd. infra tempus predictum—iis. vid. Et in vadiis Radulphi Lampytt per iiii dies & dimidium & Johannis Bures per unum diem curtatorum cariantium terram sabulum & aquam pro eisdem operibus utroque capiente per diem viiid. infra tempus predictum—iiis. viiid.

Summa vis. iid.

Cariagium

Idem computat in denariis solutis Gilberto atte Pende per iiii vices Johannis [sic] Franke semel Johanni Bures per iiii vices Petro Bery semel cariantibus petras tegulas lathes & calcem de Reygate Kyngstone & Merstam quolibet capiente pro qualibet vice xd.—viiis. iiiid. Et in denariis solutis Thome atte Mere per iii vices misso apud Londoniam pro clavis seruris vertinellis canillis tegulis & aliis necessariis & carianti usque Banstede capienti pro qualibet vice vid.—xviiid.

Summa ixs. xd.

Summa totalis viili. ixs. viid. obolus.

In dorso.

adhuc de expensis ut infra.

Claustura parci

Et in clxviii perticatis hayarum factis circa parcum predictum virtute brevis predicti xivs. videlicet pro perticata id. quadrantem.[1]

Vadia parcarii

Et solutis dicto Ricardo Nynery parcario pro vadiis suis id. obolo per diem a festo Sancti Michaelis anno xlix^no^ usque festum Sancti Michaelis proximum sequens xlvs. viid. obolo per breve Regis & acquietationem ipsius Ricardi.

Emptio feni

Et computat in feno empto pro sustentatione ferarum in parco predicto pro seisona yemali in anno l^mo^ finiente Regis Edwardi avi xls. per breve ejusdem Regis inde dicto firmario directum.

[1] The abbreviated word is perhaps *contra*, i.e. see other side.

VII

CURIA CUM VISU, Nov. 4, 1378

Cur*ia* cu*m* visu tenta ib*ide*m die Jovis iiii° die mens*is* Novembr*is* anno *regni regis* Ric*ard*i secundi post conque*stum* Anglie secondo. Banstede

Thom*as* Brygg*er* Thom*as* att Mere Johan*nes* Clerk Johan*nes* Hopper in m*isericordia* q*uia* non fuer*unt* ad cur*iam* ad warantizanda esson*ia*. — *misericordia* iiid.

Galfr*idus* Hewet in m*isericordia* q*uia* non fecit unu*m* tenementum super tenementu*m* Fretherechis sicut h*ab*uit die*m* in cur*iis* prece-dentib*us* et nihil hom*in*is Pre*ceptum* est ipsum distr*ingere* ad faci*en-dum* citra festu*m* Sanc*ti* Mich*aelis*. — *misericordia* iid. Distr*ingere*

Adhuc Ales*ia* Tornour et Gadard*us* Mareys habent die*m* ad faci*enda* tenemen*ta* eor*um* citra p*roximam* sub pe*na* ut pat*et* in curia p*recedenti*. — Die*m*

Johannes Hopper in m*isericordia* pro detenti*one* viii s*olidorum* q*uos* deb*et* Will*elmo* att Hulle q*uos* cognov*it* in cur*ia*. — *misercordia* iid.

Adhuc Johannes Hend habet die*m* ad faci*endum* tenementum Monkis citra festu*m* Nat*ivitatis* sanc*ti* Johannis Bapt*iste* sub pena xx s*olidorum*. — Die*m*

Ric*ard*us att Hyde q*ueritur* de Johanne Bromman de pla*cito* conventi*onis* et dic*it* q*uod* ei vendidit c carecta*tas* marl quos carecta cariaret usq*ue* in certum locum pro xvi s*olidis* viii d*enariis* q*uos* [*sic*] rec*epit* in parte solut*ionis* viii *solidos* iiii d*enarios* qui p*resens* in cur*ia* et petit q*uod* taxetur per cur*iam* et taxatur ad xv *solidos* ideo in m*isericordia* per cogn*itionem*. Pl*egii* Johannes atte Mer Johannes . . . — *misericordia* iiid. Recuperatio

Johannes Coche tastator presentat quod Adam Smyth braciavit i Gilbertus Bryth i Johannes Coche i Johannes Buris i Johannes atte Mere i Johannes Potflod i Ric*ard*us Hasellot i Johannes Teg i et fregerunt assisam ideo in misericordia. — *misericordia* xxid.

Homag*ium* presentat quod Johannes Teg vendidit serveciam et non ponit signeum vocatum alstake ideo in misericordia. Item presentat quod Margeria Popellot Thomas Pays . . fecerunt defaltum ideo in misericordia att ut patet in exitibus viiis. ixd. — *misericordia* xd. *misericordia* viiis. ixd.

finem — Baudewinus Covert dat domino de fine pro secta sua relaxata usque festum sancti Michaelis . . . . . iis.

finem — Johannes atte Potte dat pro eodem usque festum predictum . viiid.

finem — Alesia Cobham dat domino pro eodem usque festum predictum . . . . . xiid.

finem — Johannes Cavellier dat domino de fine pro eodem usque festum predictum . . . . . viiid.

finem — Henricus Lecheford dat domino de fine pro eodem usque festum predictum . . . . . vid.

finem — Walterus Doxhurst dat domino pro eodem usque festum predictum . . . . . viiid.

finem — Johannes Prest dat domino pro eodem usque festum predictum vid.

finem — Rogerus Borstowe dat domino pro eodem usque festum predictum . . . . . viiid.

finem — Willelmus Sanghurst dat domino pro eodem usque festum predictum . . . . . viiid.

finem — Hugo Takel dat domino pro eodem usque festum predictum viiid.

finem — Willelmus Wolberow dat domino pro eodem usque festum predictum . . . . . vid.

[Document defaced] positus misericordia xiid. — Rogerus atte Hulle positus est in decena Willelmus Profete decenarius de Tawworth dat . . . Willelmus positus in decenna de Tawworth . . . Gilbertus Profete dat pro eodem iid. Johannes Gyllum proponendus extra (?).[1]

Visus.

Chalfeden — Johannes Lofeday decenarius ibidem presentat defaltam Roberti iid Langelond Johannis Longelande iid. . . . atte C . . . Item presentat quod Willelmus Hert non est in decena ideo distringatur Item presentat vid. . . . Rector de Chalvidone traxit sanguinem de Ricardo serviente suo injuste et predictus . . . juste Item presentat Johannes ixd. Lofeday braciavit iii & Johannes Cupere iiid. i & fregerunt assisam ideo in misericordia Item presentat quod dant domino de fine pro vi capitibus vid. Item Nicholus Simond (?) positus est in decena.

finem vid.

misericordia iiis. (?)

Waletone — Ricardus atte Watere decenarius ibidem presentat de communi fine pro iiii capitibus iiiid. Item presentat . . . & catalla unius latronis fugitivus ad valentiam xxd. Item presentat quod Ricardus atte . . . vi & fregit assisam ideo in misericordia.

iiiid.

xxd.

[1] Document defaced.

Johannes Warnere decenarius ibidem presentat pro certo communi fine ad hanc diem vd. Item presentat quod . . her xiid. Stombelhole fone (?) vocatum Stombelholesthele est nocumentum ideo in misericordia et preceptum est emendare citra . . Item presentat quod Ricardus . . braciavit ii Thomas iiid. Whyte i Ricardus iiid. Legger i Willelmus atte Watere i Rogerus xvid. Cole ii Robertus iiid. Lad i & vendidit & noluit ponere signum vocatum Alstake ideo in misericordia. Sedelewumille misericordia iis. vid. misericordia xvid.

Adam Lucas decenarius ibidem presentat de certo communi fine pro vii capitibus . . d. Item presentat. Coppedehulle finem viid.

Willelmus atte Wode decenarius ibidem presentat de certo communi fine vd. pro capitibus Item presentat defaltam . . Bygot iid. Henrici Cokeman Galfridi vid. Hewet ideo in misericordia Item dant pro Henrico Cokeman . . . propter decenam iiid. Horlegh

Johannes atte Hoke decenarius ibidem presentat de certo communi fine xiiid. Item presentat quod in defectu Galfridi iiiid. Hewit fossata apud putfeldisdiche non est scurata ad nocumentum totius patrie ideo in misericordia & preceptum est emendare citra proximam Item presentat quod Rogerus Borstowe iiid. braciavit i Johannes iiid. Prest i Ricardus ixd. atte Hyde iii. Willelmus vid. Sanghurst ii Hugo iiid. Takel i & fregerunt assisam ideo in misericordia. Leghe Finem xiiid. iiiid. distringere misericordia iis.

Gilbertus Brounyng decenarius ibidem presentat de certo communi fine id. qui auditur per senescallum quia secus. Hyda

Henricus atte Hulle decenarius ibidem presentat de certo communi fine viid. Item presentat quod i ovis venit de extrahura usque festum Pentecoste ideo preceptum est proclamare & cetera. Hulle finem viid. preceptum est

Willelmus Profete decenarius ibidem presentat de certo communi fine iiiid. pro capite id. Item presentat quod Henricus Ysmanger iiid. braciavit i Ricardus iiid. Wodman i Philippus iiid. Ploud i Thomas vid. Bormer ii Johannes iiid. West i Henricus iiid. Shepherde i & fregerunt assisam ideo in misericordia Thomas Profete decenarius secundus ibidem presentat de certo communi fine pro capitibus viiid. Item presentat quod prior iid. beate Marie overe faceret i hacche vocatum Prestons hache et est nocumentum ad nocumentum [sic] totius patrie ideo in misericordia & preceptum est emendare citra proximam sub pena xld. Taddeworth finem iiiid. misericordia xxid. finem viiid. Distringere

Banstede

Petrus in the lane decenarius ibidem presentat pro certo communi fine pro xiii capitibus xiiid.

finem xiiid.

finem viid.

Johannes Popellot secundus decenarius presentat pro vii capitibus viid.

finem iiid.

Johannes Teg tercius decenarius presentat pro iii capitibus iiid.

finem iiid.

Thomas Brigger iiiitus decenarius presentat de certo communi pro iii capitibus iiid.

finem xiid.

Ricardus in the lane quintus decenarius presentat de communi fine pro xii capitibus xiid. Item presentat Johannes Kingis levavit hutesium super Alesiam Kingis juste.

iid.

misericordia iid.

Adam Smyth sextus decenarius presentat de communi fine pro x capitibus xd. Item presentat quod iiii equi in una carecta mortificaverunt Willelmum Wadden servientem Willelmi Robekyn ideo preceptum est ballivo attachiare predictum . . . iiii . . . . & respondere domino de forisfactura & distringere predictum Willelmum ad respondendum domino.

finem xd.

forisfactura iiii equi

iiiid.

Item presentat quod Johannes Carter & Johannes Hende levaverunt hutegium super Radulphum Berghe injuste ideo in misericordia.

misericordia viiid.

Item Arnoldus Lofelane positus est in decena Item presentat quod Cecelia Hend levavit hutegium super Ricardum Neser juste ideo in misericordia.

iiid.

misericordia iiid.

Item Willelmus Cole venit & solvit capitagium vid. Item Henricus Bode iid.

capitagium vid.

Duodecim liberi juratores dicunt quod decenarii bene et fideliter presentant et nihil consulant quod sciant ad presens.

Item presentant quod Matilda Wille vendidit panem contra assisam.

Ad hanc curiam Radulphus Lamput sorsumreddit in manus domini unum cotagium & iii virgas terre de parcella tenementi quondam Grovere Et postea dominus concessit predictum cotagium & iii virgas terre predicto Radulpho & Juliane uxori sue Et heredibus & assignatis eorum reddendo & faciendo redditum servecia & consuetudines et admissus est & fecerunt fidelitatem & dant domino de fine pro ingressu xiid.

finem xiid.

Willelmus Pertinake habet diem ad ostendendum qualiter ingressus est in feodo domini.

Ad hanc curiam Dominus concessit Ade Lucas unum curtilagium xv acras terre quondam Oasbarne ad terminum xii annorum

reddendo & faciendo redditum servecia & consuetudines Et admissus est & fecit fidelitatem Et dat domino pro fine vis. viiid.

Afferatores { Johannes Coche, Willelmus atte Watere, Willelmus Profete, Johannes Fronk } Summa lvis. iiiid. preter forisfacturam videlicet iiii equi in . . .

VIII

CURIA, May 1, 1489

Adhuc de curia tenta ibidem primo die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici septimi quarto. Bansted

Adhuc preceptum est ballivo quod scire faciat Johanne Parker quod sit ad proximam curiam ad ostendendum quo titulo clamat tenere unum messuagium et i parcellam terre in Horley nuper parcellam unius virgate terre quondam Willelmi Fynnersshe et quare in manu domine certis de causis secunda curia precedente inde specificatis seisiri non debeat citra proximam curiam. Scire faciat

Homagium ibidem juratum presentat quod tenentes de Litilbergh iiiid. Ricardus Ardern iiid. Thomas Couper iid. Ricardus Bristowe iid. et Henricus Lechiford iid. de Horle faciunt defaltum secte curie, ideo remanent in misericordia. Misericordia xiiiid.

Et quod Petrus Routhe qui de domina Regina tenuit per copiam curie unum messuagium situatum in Bochershawe et unum tenementum continens quinque acras terre vocatum Godardis unam parcellam vocatam Motonshawe et unam acram terre in Eldelonde parcellam unius tofti cum gardino et iii dimidiam acras terre in Westfeld quondam vocat. Godardis i croftum terre continens unam acram vocatum Southcroft et i dimidiam acram in Westfeld nuper Johannis Arnold parcellam tenementi de Motons obiit post ultimam curiam Et quod ipse ante mortem suam sursum reddidit premissa in manu domine per manus Petri Taylour ballivi in presencia Thome Halsant tenentis hic hoc testantis ad opus Agnetis tunc uxoris sue habenda ei et assignatis suis pro termino vite sue. Ita quod post decessum ejusdem Agnetis remanerent Johanni Routhe filio predicti Petri heredibus et assignatis suis secundum consuetu-

dinem manerii per *servicia* inde debita et consueta de cuius sursum-reddi*tione* accidit de herietto unus ovis precii xvi*d.* et sic eadem Agnes admissa est et fecit fidelitatem et dat domine de fine pro tali ingressu habendo.

Distringere — Et quod tenentes unius messuagii et unius carucate terre apud Bergh continentium i feodum militis quondam Thome Hayton et nuper Henrici Merland retraxerunt iis. redditus per annum et sectam curie de tribus septimanis in iii septimanas per spatium—annorum quos distringat citra proximam.

Dies — Et quod Johannes Withmer retraxit xx*d.* parcellam redditus sui per annum de diversis parcellis terre tentis per copiam debiti pro dimidio anno ad Michelmass ultimum preteritum qui quidem Johannes habet diem usque proximam ad ostendendum quare in manu domine seisiri non debeat.

Scire faciat — Et quod Johannes Richebele junior retraxit xx*d.* redditus per annum parcellam redditus vis. viii*d.* obodi debiti pro uno mesuagio et i virgata terre vocata Cokes continente xx acras terre per spatium xii annorum et amplius Et preceptum est ballivo quod scire faciat eidem Johanne [*sic*] ad ostendendum quare in manu domine seisiri non debeat.

Distringere — Et quod tenens terre nuper Johannis Ardern retraxit xx*d.* ob dum quadrantem redditus per annum debiti de una parcella terre in Lege nuper Roberti White Et quod idem tenens et alii parcenarii sui retraxerunt vis. viii*d.* redditus per annum debiti de dimidia virgata terre in Legh quondam Johannis a Dene per—annos Et ideo preceptum est ballivo ipsos distringere citra proximam curiam etc.

Scire facere — Et quod Henricus Lecheford de Charlewod occupat i ferthing-lond in Legh quondam Roberti Aylelard tam quam terram liberam que olim tenebatur per copiam curie et retraxit iiii*d.* de redditu inde per annum per—annos Et ideo preceptum est ballivo quod scire faciat eidem Henrico quod sit ad proximam curiam ad ostendendum quare terra predicta in manu domine seisiri non debeat et quo titulo clamat tenere terram predictam etc. citra proximam curiam.

Summa huius curie —

IX

COMPOTUS RADULPHI SADLER, MILITIS, 1540

Ministers' Accounts, Henry VIII, 6090, Membrane 31 d. (R. O.)

Manerium de Bansted in comitatu Surrie

Compotus Radulphi Sadler militis ballivi domini Regis ibidem per Johannem Skynner deputatum suum pro dimidio anno finito ad festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno Regni dicti domini Regis nunc Henrici VIII^vi^ xxxiido.

Arreragia

Nulla quia est primus compotus ad usum domini Regis post annexationem ejusdem ad honorem de Hampton Court.

Summa nulla.

Redditus assisus liberorum tenentium

Sed respondet de xxxiiis. vd. obolo quadrante de redditu assiso diversorum liberorum tenentium ibidem ad lxvis. xid. obolum per annum solvendo ad festum Annuntiationis beate Marie virginis & Sancti Michaelis Archangeli per equales porciones. Et sic in onere huiusmodi pro dicto festo sancti Michaelis Archangeli per tempus huius compoti accidente ut supra. De uno libro cimini de libero redditu Ricardi Covert armigeri veniente de ii virgatis terre continentis cc acras terre arabilis pasture & bosci vocate Lytle Barrow jacentis in parochia de Bansted ultra certum redditum superius oneratum per annum hic non respondet eo quod liberantur auditori ibidem ut parcella commoditatum officii sui ex antiqua consuetudine.

Summa xxxiiis. vd. obolus quadrans.

Redditus tenentium per copiam curie

Et de viiili. viis. viiid. obolo dimidio quadrantis de Redditu assiso diversorum custumariorum tenentium qui tenent diversas terras et tenementa per copiam curie secundum consuetudinem manerii ibidem ad xvili. xviis. vd. dimidium quadrantis per annum solvendo ad predicta duo festa equaliter et sic in onere huiusmodi per dictum tempus hujus compoti ut supra.

Summa viiili. viis. viiid. obolus dimidium quadrantis.

Redditus tenentium ad voluntatem

Et de xiiis. iiiid. de Willelmo Huntleye & Galfrido Lambert pro redditu sive firma pannagii cuiusdam bosci vocati Bansted parke ad xxvis. viiid. per annum solvendo ad festa predicta Et sic in onere huiusmodi pro dicto dimidio anno per dictum tempus huius compoti accidente ut supra.

Summa xiiis. iiiid.

Firma terre dominicalis

Et de iiili. de Galfrido Lambert pro Redditu sive firma omnis terre dominicalis eidem manerio pertinentis videlicet unius campi

vocati Merefeld continentis xvi acras alius campi vocati Myddlefeld continentis I acras alius campi vocati Farthyng Courte continentis xxx acras unius clause vocate Elmesans continentis xxxviii acras alius clause vocate le Hooke continentis lx acras unius parcelle terre vocate Hethe continentis xxiv acras unius clause vocate le Courtefeld continentis xxx acras alius clause vocate Blakefeild continentis vii acras unius cotagii & unius clause vocate Courtclose continentis vi acras & unius parcelle terre vocate le ffreedowne continentis c acras attingentium inter se per estimationem ad cclxi acras ad viiili. per annum solvendas ad predicta duo festa equaliter per annum prout in quodam rentale inde per Thomam Rolff nuper auditorem domini Regis ibidem facto & renovato plenius apparet. Et sic in onere huiusmodi per tempus huius compoti pro dicto dimidio anni ut supra.

Summa ivli.

Perquisita curie

Et de ixs. vid. de perquisitis unius curie tente ibidem xxi° die Aprilis anno xxxi^mo Regis nunc Henrici viii^vi cum iiis. ivd. de finibus terre iis. de herietto & ivs. iid. de amerciamentis in toto ut supra prout per rotulum ejusdem curie super hunc compotum ostensum et examinatum apparet.

Summa ixs. vid.

Summa oneris xvli. vs. quadrans dimidium de quibus allocantur ei iis. soluti auditori pro factura scripture istius compoti per annum Et allocantur ei iis. pro expensis Senescalli ibidem hoc anno existentis pro curia supradicta tenenda ex sacramento dicti computatoris Et debet xvli. xiid. quadrantem dimidium qui exonerantur hic eo quod onerantur antea in alio compoto ipsius computatoris de officio suo ballivi Manerii de Nonesuche prout in titulo Recepte forinsece in eodem compoto apparet.

In compoto Manerii de Nonesuche

Et sic hic est quietus.

COMPOTUS JOHANNIS STEWARD, 1540

(6090 continued, Membrane 33 d)

Manerium de Tadworth in parochia de Banstede parcella nuper Prioratus de Mertone

Compotus Johannis Steward Firmarii ac Collectoris Reddituum domini Regis ibidem per tempus predictum.

Arreragia

Nulla quia est primus Compotus ad usum domini Regis post annexacionem eiusdem ad Honorem de Hampton Courte.

Summa Nulla.

Sed *respondet* de xiili. xiis. de *prefato* Johanne Steward *pro* firma Firma
dicti Manerii de Tadworth in Comitatu Surrie et terre vocate Worthylees *quas* Thomas Franke quondam occupavit Ac *omnium* *pratorum* pascuorum et pasturarum *xmarum* Redditu*um* et servi*ciorum* dicto Manerio pertinentium Excepti*s* et omnino Reservati*s* Omnibus et singulis boscis subboscis et arboribus quibuscumque homagiis wardis maritagiis herietti*s* Relevi*is* Finibus Eschaeti*s* et Forisfacturis quibuscumque dicto Manerio et terre pertinentibus sive spectantibus Sic sibi dimissorum per Indenturam prioris et Conventus *dicti* nuper Monasterii de Merton sub eorum Communi Sigillo datam iiiito die Junii Anno xxviio Regis nunc Henrici viiivi Habendum eidem Johanni Steward et executoribus suis a Festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli proximo post datam eiusdem Indenture usque ad Finem et terminum xxi annorum ex tunc proxime sequentium et plenarie complendorum Reddendo inde Annuatim prefato priori Conventui et Successoribus suis ad Festa Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis et sancti Michaelis Archangeli equaliter xiili. Et inveniendo Receptori et Senescallo sufficientem et honestum familie sue victum et pro equis suis lytter Fenum et prebendam quocienscumque infra idem terminum ad manerium predictum divenerint et morierint[1] pro Curia ibidem tenenda vel dicto Manerio supervidendo Et omnia et singula onera de et super dicto Manerio et terra cum suis pertinentiis quovismodo emergentia Idem Firmarius executores et assignati sui subibunt solvent supportabunt et manutenebunt Reparacionem domorum Manerii duntaxat excepta Et omnia per ipsum Firmarium executores servientes aut animalia sua de premissis sine de aliquo permissione infra dictum terminum peiorata sive dampnificata fuerint idem Firmarius executores et Assignati sui reparabunt et Reficient Et dictus Firmarius executores et Assignati sui omnia domos dicti Manerii non tegulata tegent et cooperient cum stramine quocienscumque opus fuerit ad eorum proprios Custus et expensa durante termino predicto Et in fine dicti termini Reliberabit prefato priori Conventui et successoribus suis Omnia fossata sepes domos et Clausuras dicti Manerii et terre cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in omnibus bene et sufficienter cooperta escurata Reparata et facta Et dictus Firmarius et Assignati sui colligent et Recipient omnia Finas Herietta Relevia

[1] This word is clearly so written in MS. The Latin of this document is throughout slovenly and the grammar is sometimes impossible to follow though the general sense is clear.

Escaeta et Forisfacturas quecumque annuatim infra terminum predictum Ratione dicti Manerii et terre cum pertinentiis proveniencia sive debita et de eisdem dicto priori Conventui et Successoribus suis Annuatim Reddet Compotum durante termino predicto Et ulterius dictus Firmarius et assignati sui concedunt quod ipsi colligent et Recipient de Tenentibus dicti Manerii xiis. qui vocantur Castelward et illos ballivo de Chalvedone in Comitatu predicto pro tempore existenti deliberabunt et eosdem priorem conventum et Successores suos de collecc̃ione et solucione eorundem xiis. Exonerabunt et acquietabunt Et ulterius concordatum est inter partes predictas quod dictus prior Conventus et Successores sui habeant et teneant duos Campos dicto Manerio pertinentes quorum unus vocatur le Garden et alterum [*sic*] vocatur le Berecroſte ad usus suos proprios A xxmo die Aprilis in ultimo Anno termini predicti usque ad Festum sancti Michaelis tunc proximo sequens sine aliquo impedimento dicti Firmarii Executorum Assignatorum aut alterius persone cuiuscumque Et quod liceat eisdem priori et Conventui Ac Successoribus suis omnibus temporibus quibus eis videtur oportunum post dictum mensem Aprilem in omnes illas terras prefato Johanni Steward superius dimissas et adtunc non seminatas intrare et illas compostare Arare Rebinare warrectare et pro frumento et siligine et aliis granis in eisdem seminare preparare et disponere sine contradicc̃ione dicti Firmarii executorum aut assignatorum suorum quorumcumque Et Idem Firmarius percipiet Howsebote Hedgebote Fyrebote Cartbote et ploughbote infra manerium predictum Rationabiliter expendenda et occupanda per assignacionem dictorum prioris et Successorum suorum Et si contingat dictum Annuatum Redditum A retro fore in parte vel in toto per spacium unius mensis post Aliquod Festum quo solvi debeat aut si aliqua alia Convencio sive condicio superius expressata ex parte dicti Firmarii Executorum seu assignatorum suorum minus deimpleta fuerit, quod tunc bene liceat prefato priori Conventui et Successoribus suis in omnia et singula superius dimissa Reintrare et ea cum omnibus suis pertinentiis ut in preprustino statu suo Rehabere et possidere Ac prefatum Johannem Steward executores et assignatos suos de eisdem totaliter expellere et amovere dicta Indentura in aliquo non obstante unacum certa alia Convencione in dicta Indentura Recitata plenius apparet.

Summa xiili. xiis.

Perquisita Curie

De aliquo proficuo proveniente de perquisitis unius Curie ibidem

hoc anno tenta sive de finibus heriettis Releviis et aliis proficuis inde provenientibus viz per tempus huius compoti non respondet eo quod Jacobus Skynner occupans officium Senescalli ibidem omnia dictos exitus et proficua per idem tempus accidentia percepit et habuit ex Relacione dicti Computatoris et inde A retro est Domino Regi responsurus Ideo Manent ad onerandum in proximo Compoto pro duobus Annis.

Summa Nulla.

Summa Firme predicte xiili. xiis. De quibus allocantur ei iis. soluti Auditori pro factura et scriptura istius Compoti per Annum. Et Allocantur ei xiis. in Redditu Resoluto exeuntes de Manerio predicto pro Castelwarde Annuatim soluto ballivo de Chalvedone per Annum unde idem Firmarius debet exonerari per Indenturam predictam. Et sic in Allocatione huiusmodi per tempus huius Compoti ut supra. Et debet xili. xviiis. Quos liberavit Galfrido Chamber occupanti officium Receptoris particularis Honoris de Hampton Courte xxiiio die Januarii anno xxxiido Regis nunc Henrici viiivi prout per billam manu propria ipsius Receptoris particularis signatam ac super hunc Compotum Restitutam apparet. Disallocetur de cetero redditus xiis. Receptor particularis

Et sic eque.

COMPOTUS RICARDI MOYS, 1540

(6090 continued, Membrane 40)

Compotus Ricardi Moys Firmarii domini Regis ibidem pro uno Anno integro finito ad Festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli Anno Regni dicti domini Regis nunc Henrici viiivi xxxiido. Rectoria de Bansted cum Maneriis de Northtadworth et Southmerfelde

Nulla quia est primus Compotus ad usum domini Regis post Annexacionem eiusdem ad honorem de Hampton Courte. Arreragia

Summa Nulla.

Sed respondet de xxiiiili. vis. viiid. cum vis. viiid. de precio xii aucorum[1] et xii Caponum de prefato Ricardo Moys pro Firma Tocius Rectorie de Bansted cum mansione eiusdem apud Sowthmerfeld et terra ac omnibus xpnis Fructibus obvencionibus proventibus ac omnibus aliis pertinentiis et Commoditatibus quibuscunque ad Rectoriam predictam quovismodo spectantibus advocacione vicarie de Bansted predicte cum vacaverit excepta Acceciam ad Firmam Firma

[1] This word is clearly so written. The grammar of this MS. is peculiar.

dictum Manerium de Northtadworth cum omnibus suis pertinentiis exceptis omnibus et singulis Gravis boscis et Subboscis Wardis maritagiis Releviis heriettis et perquisitis Curie eidem Manerio spectantibus Sic eidem Ricardo Moys et Elizabethe uxori eius ad firmam dimissa per Indenturam Prioris et Conventus nuper ecclesie beate Marie Overey de Southwark in Comitatu Surrie sub eorum communi sigillo datam xxi^mo die Maii Anno xvi^mo Regis nunc Henrici viii^vi habendum eisdem Ricardo et Elizabethe executoribus et assignatis suis a Festo Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste ultimo preterito ante datam eiusdem Indenture usque ad finem et terminum xl annorum extunc proximo sequentium Reddendo inde Annuatim eisdem priori conventui et Successoribus suis ad Festa Nativitatis Domini et Nativitatem sancti Johannis Baptiste per equales porciones in promptis denariis xxiv*li.* sterlingorum per annum Aceciam reddendo inde Annuatim xii aucas et xii Capones ad eadem Festa vel vis. viii*d.* pro eisdem Aucis et Caponibus ad libitum sive voluntatem dicti Prioris et Conventus Et predictus Firmarius Executores et Assignati sui in fine termini predicti usque ad Festum translacionis sancti Thome martyris habeant liberum ingressum et egressum in totam Rectoriam et Manerium predictum ad ordinanda disponenda et abinde carianda omnia bona et Catalla sua propria quo eis placuerit absque impedimento predicti Prioris Conventus vel Successorum suorum Et insuper idem Firmarius executores et assignati sui in fine dicti termini habebunt liberum ingressum et egressum ad falcanda prosternanda et carianda omnia et singula Grana super Rectoriam et Manerium predictum seminata usque ad Festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli proximum sequens proviso tamen quod decimantur omnia predicta Grana super dictam Rectoriam et Manerium crescentia ad usum ipsorum prioris Conventus et Successorum suorum adtunc capienda simili modo ut caperent x^mas infra parochiam de Bansted predictam Et predictus Firmarius executores et assignati sui in fine termini predicti totum illud [*sic*] Campum vocatum Southmerfeld usque ad boscum de Ihyerst jacens friscum et sine cultura ac non seminatum[1] Ita quod dictus Prior Conventus et Assignati sui terram et Campum cum frumento possent seminare Et predictus Firmarius et Assignati sui omnia Grana de Rectoria et Manerio predictis provenientia in orreis dicte Rectorie et non alibi per totum terminum predictum inhorrabunt Ac fimum et compostum

[1] The verb has been dropped.

inde ac de quibuscunque Ovibus Equis et Animalibus super predimissa pascentibus infra eundem terminum provenientem super terras dominicales Rectorie et Manerii predicti et non alibi ponent et disponent Et ulterius Idem Firmarius executores seu assignati sui in fine termini predicti dimittet omnes terras dominicales dictorum Rectorie et Manerii sufficienter cum Cuniculis adeo bene instauratas prout in principio termini predicti instaurate fuerunt. Et insuper idem Firmarius et Assignati sui quolibet Anno sumptibus eorum propriis sufficienter Rentale de omnibus et singulis Redditibus et serviciis Rectorie et Manerii predictorum Renovabunt durante termino predicto Aceciam Idem Firmarius Executores et Assignati sui omnia Reddita et Servicia xma [*sic*] et emolumenta eisdem Rectorie et Manerio incumbentia ad eorum proprium usum levabunt et colligent termino predicto durante Et insuper concordatum est inter partes predictas quod tam omnes et singule Reparaciones super dictam Mansionem apud Southmerfeld faciende quam omnia et singula alia onera tam extraordinaria quam infra cum et quotiens necesse fuerit fient et supportantur expensis equalibus ipsorum prioris et Firmarii preter Cooperturam domorum cum stramine tecti circa dictam mansionem cum necesse fuerit propriis expensis ipsius Firmarii et successorum suorum per totum terminum predictum Et idem Firmarius habebit sufficientem Hegebote et Howsebote de omnibus boscis et Gravis Manerii et Rectorie predictorum percipiendum absque aliquo vasto vendicione seu distruccione ibidem faciendo per supervisionem datam prioris Conventus vel Assignatorum suorum Et non licebit predicto Firmario statum suum quem habet in Rectoria et Manerio predictis virtute dimissionis predicte nec aliquam inde parcellam alicui dimittere sine speciali licentia predicti Prioris et Successorum suorum Et si contingat predictam Annuam firmam a retro esse in parte vel in toto per viii septimanas post aliquod Festum ut prefertur prefixum aut ipsos Firmarium executores sive assignatos suos aliquas condiciones seu convenciones superius limitatas infringere seu minus adimplere, quod tunc bene licebit eisdem priori Conventui et Successoribus suis in omnia et singula predimissa Reintrare et Rehabere ipsosque Firmarium executores et assignatos suos inde totaliter expellere et dimovere dicta Indentura in aliquo non obstante prout in eadem Indentura coram Auditore istius Compoti verbatim irrotulatum apparet.

Summa xxiiiili. vis. viiid.

De aliquo proficuo proveniente sive crescente de perquisitis Perquisita Curie

aliquarum Curiarum Releviis herietts et omnibus aliis superius per Indenturam predictam Reservatis viz per tempus huius compoti non respondet eo quod nulla talia Casualia ibidem hoc Anno accidebant nec aliqua Curia per idem tempus tenta fuit ex sacramento dicti Firmarii.

Summa Nulla.

Summa Firme predicte xxiiiili. vis. viiid.

De quibus allocantur ei iis. soluti Auditori pro factura et scriptura istius Compoti per Annum. Et allocantur ei xxxviiis. iiiid. de medietate lxxvis. viiid. pro certis Reparacionibus super mansionem Firmarii predicti per dictum Firmarium hoc Anno factis ultra alteram medietatem inde per eundem Firmarium ad Custus suos proprios juxta Convencionem Indenture sue factam ex sacramento eiusdem Firmarii Ac prout per billam de particulis inde super hunc compotum Restitutam apparet Et exonerantur de xiili. vis. viiid. ut per totos denarios per prefatum Firmarium ad manus Johannis Morys unius Receptorum Revencionum Domini Regis Curie sue Augmentacionum in Comitatu Surrie de exitibus Firme sue huius Anno liberate iii die Februarii Anno xxxi^mo Regis nunc Henrici viii^vi prout per billam manu propria ipsius Receptoris signatam ac super hunc Compotum Restitutam apparet Et de ixli. xixs. viiid. Quos liberavit Galfrido Chamber occupanti officium Receptoris particularis Honoris de Hampton Courte viii^vo die Februarii Anno xxxii^do Regis nunc Henrici viii^vi prout per billam manu propria ipsius Receptoris particularis signatam ac super hunc Compotum Restitutam apparet.

Johannes Morys

Receptor particularis

Et sic eque.

Rychard Ryche.

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